THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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Oct. 5, 1y.

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

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PROPRIETORS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
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MILLINERY.
MISS CLARKE, successor to Miss Morrow, wishes to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity, that she has now on hand, and will keep, a choice selection of
HATS,
SHAPES,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
ETC., ETC.,
of the very latest fashions and shades. Straw hats altered and dyed. Feathers curled. Give her a call and see her goods; satisfaction guaranteed. 37tf

The Pestilence.

The night hath come,
And o'er the trembling city, the curse
Hang brooding o'er the music it hath stilled
In many hearts and homes.

The sickly moon
Hides shuddering, her sad and dim face
Among the shroud-like clouds that ragged hang
Upon the limbs of the distressed night.
As up from the devoted city there doth rise
The ceaseless sound of one incessant prayer,
Clogged with the cry of anguish, and the wail
Of childless ones and orphans.

Lone and dark,
And still for want of any human voice,
A thousand dwellings from against the skies,
Where once the laugh of children, and the songs
That burst from the light hearts of mothers, filled
The echoing halls with gladness.

Behold!
In yon poor room a light has flickered out;
But, ere it fled from those damp dingy walls,
A human spirit left its home of clay,
On its dead mothers breast, the sleeping babe
Lies like a blossom on a blighted bough;
Oh! doth it dream that it hath lost what, here
Below, can never be replaced?

List! God!
How the chilled flesh doth creep at that wild cry
Which leaps upon the foul and cowering air,
Like the despair of an o'ermastered heart
Upon the thing that breaks it! 'Tis the shriek
Of a sick mother o'er her dying child,
"Mother weep not for me—we'll meet up there!"

A tearless wife clings to the stricken form
Of him on whom is merged her very self,
As if she would resist with her embrace
The fell Destroyer's grasp. Poor, loving thing!
The man has gone thou lovest thou but clasp
The chain he wore.

The watcher stars grow pale,
From the far east a herald, clad in grey,
Proclaims the morning, blushing from her bed
Like a young bride, is getting timed up
To meet the eyes that wait her. Up on high
With a continuous melody from earth
To Heaven, the awakened birds take flight,
And dewy mouths of flowers send welcomes out,
Fragrant, to greet her in.

Still the curse,
The Yellow Plumed Destroyer, flaps his wings
And, as he wheels and circles in the air,
A thousand shadows from his pinions fall
Upon the earth below. Harshly he screams,
And fixes in the heart his burning beak;
Death, with a grim smile, hath cast him from
His wrist and bid him swoop.

Forever gone!
The old, the young, the rich, the poor; grave gay;
The bad, the good, the homely, and the fair
Gone to a common end.

—*Charles M Denie.*

A SPOILED PAIR OF LAVENDER GLOVES.

"I suppose I must call. Eleven o'clock. The old gentleman said I was not to stand upon ceremony, so I'll run down to-day. It is dismally lonesome here, and somebody said the Lawlor girls were the belles of the place. Who was it told me that Julia Lawlor was the belle of Rushtown, and that Dolly was the nicest little thing in the world? I'll go down and prove the assertion."

All this in soliloquy, as Mr. Thomas Bardell donned his daintiest walking dress, drew on his lavender kids, put on his glossiest silk hat over his crop of curling hair, and surveying his handsome, fautlessly-attired self in the long mirror, sallied forth.

Rushtown was a collection of country seats, a mile from a populous borough, and the Bardell Place was one of the most stately of the many superb houses of which it was composed. Thomas Bardell, my hero, was the nephew of the late owner of the Bardell Place, and on the death of that gentleman had inherited his entire property, greatly to his own amazement, Mr. Julius Bardell, deceased, having quarrelled with every relation he had in the world and announced his intention of leaving every dollar to a charity.

That he did not, but relenting, made a will in his nephew's favour, brought Mr. Thomas Bardell from a college in Germany, where he was finishing his education, to Rushtown.

He was 24, an orphan, handsome and talented, and had some private fortune before his uncle's death. That he was unspoiled, modest, and one who held all women as little lower than the angels, may be attributed to the fact that he had a mother who was a true Christian lady, who loved him, and whose death, when he had just attained manhood, was the heaviest sorrow of his life.

Rushtown was an unexplored country to my hero, but Dr. Lawler, being the only physician in the place, his residence was easily found.

The hall door stood open, the parlour door also was stretched invitingly wide, and after vainly waiting for the ring to be answered, Mr. Bardell stepped inside the vestibule.

A voice, high above his head, and in the parlour, called—"Tom is that you?"

The speaker, Dolly Lawlor, whose name, be it here recorded, was Mabel, but who had been called Dolly from her cradle, being at the top of a high step-ladder, scrubbing the paint over a French window, heard a voice say:—

"It is Tom, certainly."

"Hand me my soap, that's a good fellow," said Dolly, from the lofty perch where she was seated, facing the back window; "you know I am afraid to look down or turn around on the ladder, I am so sure to get giddy."

"Where is the soap?" came in a voice muffled by laughing.

"Close down by the ladder, where it has just dropped. Don't dare to laugh at me, sir, for I am in the depths of affliction. Papa has invited the heir to that splendid Bardell Place to drop in without ceremony. Did you ever, and we just in the middle of spring cleaning? So I left Jane to finish up stairs, and came down myself to make the parlour decent. There goes my brush! Hand it up; that's a dear."

The brush was handed up, Dolly not daring to take her eyes from the level, already feeling her head spinning with giddiness.

"We can't be grand, of course, and the house will look mean enough after Bardell Place, but we can be clean," she continued, scrubbing vigorously at the paint. "And you know, Tom, he is sure to fall in love with Julia, and it is such a splendid chance for her, poor dear. She does so hate our economies. She has gone over now to Mrs. Simpson's to finish her blue muslin, and she can't help us to clean, because it will spoil her hands, and they are so pretty. Julia is lovely in blue, because her skin is so fair, if her hair and eyes are dark. She will just be perfect when she is rich. Tom. I hope she will have him, and papa and I can jog along for ever. We don't mind cheap things as poor Julia does. There! That paint can't be whiter. I'm coming down and you can move the ladder over to the other window for me, Tom."

But, cautiously descending the ladder, Dolly caught a fleeting glimpse of a tall figure out at the garden gate.

"Well," she said, tugging at the heavy ladder, "if Tom was in such a hurry that he could not move the ladder, he might at least have waited to say good morning."

Then, being the sweetest-tempered of women, though merely a passably pretty girl, Dolly ascended the ladder again, and soon forgot Tom's rudeness in the absorbing duties she had undertaken.

In the meantime Mr. Thomas Bardell, shaking with laughter, wended his way homeward, inwardly determining to make his next call at Dr. Lawlor's when Miss Dolly was less engrossed in the task of cleaning paint and the difficulty of maintaining her equilibrium.

That must have been Miss Dolly, with the natty little boots, and pink calico dress. She had lovely brown hair, though I could not see her face.

The next call made by the heir of Bardell Place found the parlour shining with cleanliness, Miss Julia Lawlor, a really beautiful girl, arrayed in the blue muslin at the piano, and Dolly, also in blue muslin knitting. The appearance of the blue muslin was the result of Thomas Bardell's apparently careless intimation to busy Dr. Lawlor that he intended to "drop in" that evening. For a wonder the Doctor remembered the fact, and the "Lawlor girls" were arrayed to receive their guest.

Dolly, in half an hour, decided that she liked the new comer very much indeed, and that he would make a very nice brother when he fell in love with Julia and married her, as of course it was his manifest destiny to do.

"For Julia really is lovely," thought unselfish little Dolly, "and when he hears her sing he must lose his heart."

Apparently the singing was as powerful a magnet as Dolly supposed it would be, for scarcely a day or evening passed that Mr. Bardell did not drop in. Tom Lawlor, the Doctor's nephew and student declared Bardell to be a first-rate fellow and was always bringing him to tea. Then the garden of Bardell Place, as summer came on, offered most tempting opportunities for the presentation of bouquets to the fair ladies at Dr. Lawlor's. To be sure Thomas Bardell did not know that Julia's share adorned the parlour, while Dolly cried over hers in her own room, and sometimes pressed her rosy lips upon the card of the donor.

Silly little Dolly!

For she knew Mr. Bardell was falling deeper and deeper in love with Julia. Did he not fairly haunt the house. Did he not listen entranced when Julia sung, even upsetting all the orderly arrangements of Dolly's work-box in his abstraction?

Was not the pic-nic on the Bardell grounds, to which all the friends far and near had been invited, solely the result of Julia's wish to see the place?

That pic-nic!

Somehow it impressed itself upon Dolly's mind that Thomas Bardell was contemplating a proposal on that June day when he was to play host to all the people of Rushtown.

She could not have told why she thought so, nor why she resolved to ask "papa" for permission to visit her aunt in New York a few weeks. "Just to give them a chance to be alone," she thought and wondered what made her heart throb so very painfully at the idea.

She made Julia look like an exquisite picture, by wreathing field dasies under the rim of her chip hat, and fastening her soft white lace at the throat with a bunch of the same flowers.

Then she dressed herself rather hastily, having curled her sister's hair, and otherwise made a Cinderella of herself.

She heard nothing of a dismayed exclamation in her father's study of:—

"But bless my soul, Bardell, I can't spare her! She is my right hand and eyes! She is housekeeper and companion and—everything! I thought it was the other one you were——

And here the blundering kind-hearted father stopped, hesitated, and finally said;—

"Well—well, if she loves you, I will not say nay, though I don't know what I shall do when you take her away."

Then Thomas Bardell discovered that it was fully time for him to go home and receive his invited guests, and he departed, not seeing the girls, and leaving the doctor in dire dismay.

"Dear me—dear me," he kept muttering, "why couldn't he have fallen in love with the other one?"

When the Lawlor carryall, driven by Cousin Tom, drove into the avenue of Bardell Place, Thomas Bardell, standing upon the porch to receive his guests, thought his eyes had never rested upon a lovelier vision than the daisy wreathed face of Julia Lawlor. The prettiest pink tinge came to her cheeks as she accepted his help in leaving the carriage and his arm to the house.

Dolly jumped out, "anyhow," as Tom Lawlor said, and there was not the faintest colour upon her white cheeks, though she talked and laughed gaily enough.

But after the luncheon was over, Dolly found an opportunity to escape alone, and strolled over, to a rustic seat, overlooking a pretty lake, and completely hidden by tall lilac bushes. Here, with her useful little hands idly clasped, she was looking straight before her, thinking, when Thomas Bardell, who had watched her flight, also strolled down the path that led to the rustic seat.

Dolly was thinking.

"It is lovely here, and the house is splendid. Julia ought to be very happy, but I wished she cared more for him. All she looks forward to is the splendour and freedom from money care. But perhaps that is the best. I don't care about money, so it must be best for me to stay at home and make it cheerful and comfortable for papa. Julia says I must come often to make her long visits, but I don't think I can. I wonder—"

And here little Dolly's hands clasped each other in a tighter grasp, and her very lips grew white as she wondered if it was very wicked for her to feel such an envious longing to have, not the wealth, but the love of her future brother-in-law.

"I'll soon conquer it," she thought, miserably, "when it is all settled. It is this waiting that tries me."

She was not to wait much, for the bushes parted near her, and presently Mr. Bardell startled her by saying:—

"Are you dreaming, Miss Dolly?"

She blushed and smiled, answering:

"I was a little tired, and came down here to rest."

"I am very tired, let me rest, too," he said, taking a seat beside her. "I think this is the prettiest spot on the grounds."

"Yes," Dolly said, faintly, wishing he would go away before she began to cry.

"The house sadly wants one addition," said Mr. Bardell, looking straight before him across the lake.

"It seemed to me perfect," Dolly forced herself to say.

"Perhaps it is only in my eyes the deficiency exists, but I think it wants the presence of a gentle, loving woman, and I know that I want a wife there. Will you come to brighten it, Dolly? Will you trust your happiness to me, believing I will make it the first thought of my life? Dolly, don't cry dear; your father gave me permission to speak to you."

Then came some five minutes of quiet bliss for two hearts, and Dolly's tears were stopped by caresses. Presently Mr. Bardell said, in answer to his lady love's last remark:—

"Julia? Oh, yes, she is very handsome; but you see, before I saw her I was already in love with you."

"Why, you saw us both at the same time?"

"No; when I first saw you, or, rather the arrangement of your back hair, you were seated on the top of a step-ladder, giving me distinct orders regarding soap and scrubbing brushes."

"You," cried Dolly, and certainly there was no lack of colour in her cheeks as she spoke. "You! I thought it was Tom!"

"So it was Tom, my dear!"

"It was too mean."

"I lost my heart then and there, sacrificed a pair of lavender kids at the shrine of cleanliness, as sure as my name was—"

"Tom!" said Dolly, laughing.

RIDEAU HALL.

THE MODERNIZED, OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE IN WHICH THE MARQUIS OF LORNE WILL LIVE.

[*From the Regular Correspondent of the N. Y World.*]

OTTAWA, ONT.,—The Government artificers are already at work on Rideau Hall, and by the time the new tenants arrive the weird pile will be more fit to shelter vice-royalty than it has ever been before. The Hall is one of those architectural abominations—an old-fashioned house modernized. Years ago the village of New Edinburgh and large tracts of land on both sides of the Rideau River came into the possession of the Hon Thos McKay, a member of the Legislative Council of Old Canada and a wealthy lumberman. He had risen—more to his credit—from a humble station, and determined to eclipse in his latter days the swaggering, aristocratic half-pay officers with whom Ottawa—then By-Town—swarmed, and who regarded him as a *novus homo*, unfit to enter their circle. At this time the Rideau Canal had just been completed. The foundation stone of the Ottawa locks was laid in 1827 by Captain Franklin, Royal Navy, (afterwards Sir John Franklin, the ill-fated Arctic explorer) who had been in charge of the overland expedition to James Bay. The expenditure of $10,000,000 upon the undertaking had enriched this section of the country, and its completion had thrown into By-Town scores of Royal Engineers and other imperial officers who had been engaged on the work. It was to rebuke this somewhat superciliouss class that Mr McKay designed out of his own head, as he used to say, a structure of Hull brick and Gatineau limestone that passed all understanding. It was a huge oblong, in what the wits, having reference to Mr. Mc Kay's stern religious tenets, called the Presbyterian style, with portly tower at the angle facing the city. The tower was not a bad imitation of the keep in a feudal castle, but the poor-house-looking structure attached to it, with a mixture of red brick and grey lime stone, rendered the whole a most incongruous medley In the vestibule to the left of the main entrance, which Lord Dufferin demolished, a couple of years ago to make room for a ball-room, Mr. McKay placed not a bust, but an entire statue of himself by a Boston sculptor. One hand was engaged in holding a toga about the doughty form of the lumberman, while the other, outstreached, held a scroll on which in gilt letters it was recorded that Rideau Hall was designed and built by the statue's orignal, This statue was a standing joke among the old gentleman's friends one of whom suggested that it should bear a Latin inscription to set off the Roman garment. He acquiesced, and to the day of his death in 1854, Sir Christopher Wren's epitaph, *Si monumenum quarris, circumspice*, emblazoned the pedestal and provoked the laughter of all who could see the bull.

When her Majesty, acting on the advice of Wellington, decided in 1851 that Ottawa should be the capital of Upper and Lower Canada—the selection was referred to her, owing to the angry squabbles of Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec—the Government of the day thought of placing the Viceregal residence on Major's Hill. The provinces were poor in those days, however, and it was determined to wait until the new legislative buildings were finished. They were begun in 1858, the foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1860, and so far as the public buildings were ever finished, they were finished in 1866. The estimates had been vastly exceeded, for the modest sum of $800,000 was increased to nearly $3,000,000. There then was an outcry from the farmers, among whom it was a ready argument that a member of Parliament, a public servant, should not put on more style than his masters; and the Ministry, afraid to sink another million in a residence, closed with Mr. McKay's heirs and bought Rideau Hall. The contractors did their best to build it anew, but the lumberman's architecture defied them. They tacked on new wings stripped the tower of its mediæval adornments and sought to relieve the hideousness of the transmogrification by a little landscape gardening; but the more they laboured the more ugly it grew, until when Lord Monk moved into it, it had become, so he said, a cross between a jail and a nunnery. Since then vast sums have been spent on it, and Lord Dufferin has given it the benefit of his rare good taste, but still it is a very unworthy residence for the representative of Her Majesty. Nevertheless the Marquis and the Marchioness of Lorne will each find a home interest in it. Old McKay was an Argyleshire man, born on the estate of the illustrious McCallum More. When a boy he herded the black Argyleshire cattle on the Duke's broad acres, and many of his kindred are there yet. The Princess Louise is connected with the old pile, not only by her brother's sojourn in it when he was here in 1860, but by a circumstance which she doubtless well remembers. McKay's son Charles, was the handsomest young fellow in the Ottawa district. He caught the "scarlet fever" by associating with the officers, and in 1852 his father bought him a commission in the Ninety-Seventh Regiment of the line. If he was handsome when the plain son of a lumberman, "bossing" his father's mills at the Chaudiere, he was a knight to be admired by all fair ladies in his soldier's harness. In 1854 his regiment was despatched to the Crimea. As ensign and lieutenant he took part in all the engagements of that war. Of gigantic strength and stature, he performed many deeds of valor and was several times mentioned in the general despatches. He came ont of the struggle a captain. At the battle of Inkerman, when the Russians crawled down the hillside in the fog of a November morning and furiously attacked two British divisions, young McKay, carrying the colors of his regiment was surrounded by the enemy, who strove to capture his standard. He shot down two or three and then drawing his sword dealt death and destruction around him. More Russians came up, but the arms and hands that had been trained to swing a nine pound axe in the forests of Ottawa in the Charles Reade's ambi-dexter principle never tired, and he escaped, although severely wounded, with the bare pole, for the silk flag had been shot away. On the return of the regiment to England the Queen presented the corps with new colors at Chatham. The pole that had been carried, not by ensign, but by Captain McKay, who had so gallantly defended it, was laid before her, and he was introduced to Her Majesty, to the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, now the wife of the Crown Prince, and the tiny Princess Louise, who is now about to take possession of the house that his father built. He died of fever during the Indian mutiny after greatly distinguishing himself, and Her Majesty, anxious to show that she appreciated the valor of her Canadian subject, sent an autograph letter of condolence to his widowed mother at Rideau Hall.

If the house itself is no beauty the scenery around it is among the grandest in Canada. The Rideau River, with the Rideau Falls—the old *coureurs des bois* thought that the falls resembled a curtain, hence the name—of themselves, would keep an artist busy for a twelvemonth, and the Chaudiere is a study second only to Niagara, although the sawmills that whizz and clatter by day and night detract somewhat from its majesty. Right over the head of the old Chaudiere portage is the pretty little town of Richmond, so called after the Duke of Richmond, who spent much of his time there with the military officers who made it their home at the time of the war of 1814 between Great Britain and the United States. The Duke intended to make Richmond the capital of Upper Canada, but he died of hydrophobia before he could even undertake his cherished scheme. He kept a pet fox at his residence in the village, and one morning while shaving, incautiously allowed it to lick a scratch on his chin, After his toilet he went fishing to the river Jok, and was seized with convulsions. The gentlemen of his suite conveyed him to the nearest building, a barn, where he died in a short time in terrible agony. The Ottawa River is also a magnificent river, while the scene looking north from the towers of the Parliament buildings, towards the distant mountains where it takes its rise, is worthy of the best in Argyleshire or Western Isles.

Why She Couldn't Light the Fire.

A man out on South Hill had reason to believe that his superintendent of *cuisine* was in the habit of using kerosene to start the morning fires. He placed his suspicions in the form of a charge, which was indignantly denied, and proof demanded. He wasn't ready with his testimony, and the case was dismissed for lack of evidence But his suspecions increased, and he ordered a secret investigation and appointed himself chairman of the committee, with power to send for persons and papers. He laid his plans with care, and the next morning he followed his maid-servant down stairs at a careful and respectful distance, and hid himself behind the kitchen door, where he could not see nor be seen, while he could hear very distinctly whatever was to be done. The rustle of paper and the rattle of dry light wood was seconded by hasty steps towards the closet in the cellar way. Then he heard the gurgling of a liquid, as though it was bubbling out of a tin spout. He heard the can set down and then the scrape of a match.

"Hm," he heard the maid-servant remark. Then another match was snapped, and blazed up. Another second as of sizzling. The smile on the face of the man deepened into a grin.

"Well, I never did!" came from the kitchen, and there was heard the sound of more pouring on the light wood. Another match and more silence.

"Well, did you ever?" queried the queen of the range, evidently anxious to obtain testimony corroborative of her own experience, as set forth in her previous statement that she never did. The man sitting outside the door throttled himself with both hands and softly pounded the ground with his heels. Something evidently excited him, and when the next match snapped he caught himself by the legs and bit fiercely into the corner of the door frame in a frenzied effort to smother a hollow groan.

"The old scratch is in the oil, I do believe," said a troubled voice in the kitchen, and more pouring ensued. Another match, another, another. And the man crawled off behind the cistern-box and hugged his knees with many insane expressions and silent demonstrations of interest, when he heard the angry voice inside the kitchen say:

"Plague on such oil! I'd like to pour it all down Will Darling's back!"

Another match, and then a confused sound of rattling and scraping, and a tearful woman came to the door and hurled an armful of soaked paper and light wood out into the yard and kicked an oil can after it. The smiling man crept up stairs unseen. Breakfast was late that morning and when the queen of the kitchen was asked the cause wherefore, she said somebody had left the shed open and all the light wood was damp. And no man that ever filled an oil can with non-explosive cistern water ever looked half so innocent as the man who sat at the head of the table, choking over a Graham muffin. *Burlington Hawkeye.*

The French Minister of Commerce distributed the prizes and decorations at the Paris Exhibition Monday.

Greeting to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

Thou hast come across the water,
Come in loved Victoria's name,
Bringing us the Queen's own daughter
To receive our loud acclaim.
Princess of a line of monarchs
Proudly to our hearts we'll take,
And we'll honor her and love her
For her royal mother's sake.

Courtly scion of Clan Campbell,
Proudest in the Northern Isle,
Ours shall be the hearty welcome,
Welcome Chieftain of Argyll!
Let our voices loudly swell
Bless the gentle favoring breeze
Which wafted to our hearts, her dwelling,
While with us the fair Louise.

'Tis not royal blood we honor,
Nor a princely name alone;
There are virtues which adorn
And dignify the proudest throne.
There are feelings mild and tender
Formed to captivate and please,
Which the tongue of fame hath told us
Grace the heart of fair Louise.

WILLIAM PITMAN LETT.

Ottawa, Oct. 1878.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Nov. 3rd, 1878.

THE TEN LEPERS.—Luke xvii. 11-19.

Though rejected and driven out of both Galilee and Samaria, Jesus has mercy upon needy Galileans and Samaritans. He could not pass the sorrowful and suffering without relieving their wants. These miserable Lepers had heard of the wondrous Healer. They needed help. They applied direct to Christ for help. They manifested faith in his power and said; "Jesus Master have mercy on us." He at once saw their *need*, their *desire* and their *faith*. Then he tells them what to do, and they do it, and are healed while going on their way. They are all healed, but only one returns to give thanks. Nine of them manifest no love or gratitude, but being so pleased at their blessings they forget the Person who bestows them. So it is now. While multitudes are daily receiving God's temporal and Spiritual mercies, how few are found to manifest their gratitude by loving, serving and worshiping that God who gave them.

The following practical lessons may be found useful in the study of this subject:—

1. Those who will be saved must call upon Jesus.
2. They must believe in Jesus.
3. Gratitude is incumbent on men and acceptable to God.
4. Christ recognizes the good in men and honors it irrespective of their errors of doctrine.
5. We are all lepers by sin. Faith alone in Christ will save us from sin.
6. Confessing Christ is necessary by every saved person.

AUNT NABBY.

God gives us but one care to bear," said Aunt Nabby, earnestly, "that is, glorify Him, by growing daily more holy ourselves, and by trying to lead others to serve Him. All other care He bids us cast upon Him, knowing that He careth for us. That we may do so, He gives us three lessons to learn. The first is; 'That it is enough for the servant to be as his Master.' Now our Master leads no luxurious life. In the beautiful form of prayer He gave us, He bade us pray for our 'daily bread.' The whole spirit of the divine teachings forbids our praying for riches, to be expended upon ourselves, and dare we seek that for which we should not dare to pray,—for that *against* which you prayed? What would we think of Paul living in luxury? And was the example of Christ more binding upon him than it is upon us? If we remember this, should we not lose much of our feverish anxiety?"

"Undoubtedly; but what is the second lesson?" I asked.

"To live one day at a time. It is not taught when we are bidden to pray "give us *this* day our daily bread,' not enough for to-day and to-morrow also, but only for *this* day! If we thus lived we should lose another enormous load of care. What a happy life! Each morning, like a little child, putting our hand lovingly into the Great Father's, then if in danger of falling, that mighty hand would save us. But we do not believe all God tells us, for though we trust to Him the salvation of our souls we scarcely trust Him at all in worldly things, unless we can almost see the coming good."

"But should we not provide for sickness and old age?"

"Certainly, but when we have planned as wisely as we can, we have no right to be anxious about success, for we have the absolute promise of God, that 'all things work together for good to them that love God,' and it is the third lesson we have to learn to *believe* it. Every word of that precious promise should be stamped upon our hearts with a Divine emphasis. With what pathos did the Master point to the birds and field lilies, as proofs of the loving care of our Father! How touchingly does He add: 'Shall he not much more clothe you, O, ye of little faith! For your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.' The promise is sure; let us trust, nothing doubting, even if we can not see how good is to come from seeming misfortune. Oh, if we were more self-denying if we could live one day at a time, as God gives it to us, instead of condensing into it, years of anxiety for troubles, which, if they come, are but disguised blessings; if we would believe God's Word, instead of our own wicked fears should we not lose all care save the holy one, lest we offend our Saviour? Would not the words of the Psalmist be fulfilled to us:—'Thou wilt keep him in *perfect peace* whose mind is stayed on thee'?"

Full amnesty has been granted to Bosnian refugees in Servia.

The Spanish Minister at Washington is to be transferred to Constantinople.

The Rothschilds are said to have taken up the Egyptian loan of $30,000,000.

There are renewed rumors of the early dissolution of the English Parliament.

Tilden publishes a card denying all knowledge of the cipher telegrams.

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, NOV. 1, 1878.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The Petition against the return of Dr. CHRISTIE will be filed at St. Scholastique on Saturday. It alleges bribery and corrupt practices by the Respondent and his Agents.

In another column we publish a letter from "An Orangeman" which deserves attention. We must say that we should be pleased to see all our fellow subjects in this country laying aside the disputes of the old world, and dwelling together in unity. And if the Orange procession or any other procession, is calculated to produce discord among neighbours, who ought to be friends; then, we say, let all processions having that tendency, be abolished. But it cannot be right that the Orange Order should be stigmatised as seditious: or that it and other societies, such as Masons, the Odd Fellows, Knight Templars, Rechabites and the like, societies having obligations of secresy, should be classed with Rebels and disturbers of the Peace. And we cordially concur in thinking that all these Societies should be excluded from the operation of the Act: and that the unfortunate result of the late election here, is all the more to be regretted for the reason stated by our correspondent.

THE heat of the election contest which has lately raged through the Dominion has now had time to subside; and calm reflection has succeeded to passion and prejudice. But while most Canadian counties are now congratulating themselves upon their judgment and independence, Argenteuil is among the few which has lagged behind in the race of material progress, and which has obstinately preferred to approve the inability, the corruption, and the weakness of the Grit-Rouge party, rather than to assume its proper place among the champions of an intelligent and patriotic policy. With the most incomprehensible blindness Argenteuil pronounced for the weak and incompetent usurpers of the Government of Quebec – and it has now capped the climax by ranging itself with the dispirited handful of nonentities who form a forlorn group around Mr. MACKENZIE. We have already had occasion to point out the kind of men presided over by the late President of the Metropolitan Bank: and the character of the partizan official who prostituted his high position as representative of our most gracious QUEEN at Quebec, to the basest political purposes. And we have not failed to show the characters either of the men, or of the measures, under whose influence our country has groaned, and by which our industries have been paralyzed, for the last five years. But it remains for Argenteuil now, deliberately to contemplate the position in which the two last elections have placed her. Politically, she is the supporter of the LETELLIER-JOLY Administration at Quebec, whose existence now hangs by a thread. That Ministry owed its birth to a disreputable dodge which struck a deadly blow at Constitutional Government. It has sustained itself in office by the casting vote of the Speaker it appointed, though that Speaker was elected to oppose it: and it obtained his support by notorious and open corruption. The death or secession of one man would place it in a minority; and its members would at once fall into their original obscurity amidst the contempt of all lovers of constitutional freedom. And the members of this Government, whose weakness and incapacity are only equalled by their disregard of decency in the arts by which they cling to their salaries, actually now owe their continuance in office—to the county of Argenteuil. For if we were properly represented at Quebec the vote of our member would have been cast on the side of the Constitution; and the mushroom creation of Mr. LETELLIER would have long ago ceased to cumber the earth.

And in the Dominion Parliament we are no better off. Our amiable member reiterated in every parish his statement that he was a supporter of Mr. MACKENZIE's Government; and voted a large part of his own speeches, to defending their course and their actions. Unfortunately for him, he stands on one side, and the vast majority of the intelligence and public spirit of the Dominion on the other. And the idols whom he worshipped are known to be false gods, and have been cast from their pedestals and shattered into dust. In this ignominious position this great County has supported him; and no doubt many worthy and patriotic men who voted for him as their friend and neighbour, have already begun to perceive with regret, that the confidence they reposed in him should have been confined to those capacities in which he has shown his estimable qualities; and that it takes something more than a thrifty man and a good physician, to manage the public affairs of a great country. If we look at our position from a lower standpoint, where now are the improvements and aid we require so much? We want help for our roads. Our hard working settlers cannot make miles of new roads through a rough country without assistance; they cannot alone bridge rapid and turbulent rivers like the Rouge. Our Parish of Lachute has been led into too extravagant promises in aid of the Railway: and the brain and hand of a strong man are wanted to extricate her from the abyss of taxation into which those promises would lead her.

How is all this, and many other things to be done? What interest will a satellite of Mr. MACKENZIE, and a believer in Mr. CARTWRIGHT as a financial oracle have with a Conservative Government? And what influence will the admirer of Mr. LETELLIER and Mr. STARNES have with the constitutional and honest Government which will shortly occupy their places? After all the pledges given by Mr. MEIKLE to the voters on the Rouge and near Bevan's Lake—backed up by Dr. CHRISTIE himself—has the Bridge been begun? Is the road commenced? And who is to interpose if the Conservative Government calls upon a Rouge municipality like Lachute, to pay its Railway Bonus?

Let the deceived but confiding electors of Argenteuil consider these questions. And when an opportunity offers, to retrieve the fatal mistakes they have lately committed: let them be prepared to take an independent and patriotic stand, and resume their position in the van of progress and enterprise.

THE STEWART-GOFF SLANDER.

In the month of April last the Montreal *Herald*, one of the most notoriously unprincipled sheets published in Canada, published a foul and slanderous libel upon the Hon. GEORGE B. BAKER, ex-Solicitor General for this Province, with the view of damaging him in his election for Mississquoi, and the whole Conservative party, and which was approvingly copied, among other papers, by the Montreal *Witness* and the *Argenteuil Advertiser*. We warned the *Advertiser* at the time, that he left himself open for an action of libel if Mr. BAKER chose to proceed against him. And for the publication of this libel in the *Herald* Mr. BAKER took action in the Criminal Court against Mr. JAMES STEWART, who to stay further proceedings offered to pay costs and apologize, which he did in the following abject manner:—

"During the month of April last, a "number of letters appeared in this "paper, in which Mr. Edward H. Goff "made a series of very grave charges "against the character and integrity of "the Hon. George B. Baker, of Sweetsburg. We have become convinced, "from subsequent inquiries, that there "was and is no foundation for these "accusations. We, therefore, have to "express our regret they should have "obtained insertion in the *Herald*, and "to apologize as well for their publication as for the editorial remarks which "we felt, at the time, called upon to "make in connection with them. The "charges being untrue, these were unwarranted in so far as they reflected "upon the honor of Mr. Baker as a "public man or his integrity as a member of the Government."

We understand Mr. BAKER has also entered suit against the Publishers of the *Witness*, and that he intends to proceed against all the papers who copied and published so approvingly the *Herald's* slanderous articles. These gentry may find to their cost that after all "Honesty is the best Policy."

THAT GOVERNMENT JOB.

We pointed out last week, that Mr. R. G. MEIKLE, our local member, had betrayed the trust reposed in him (to look after the interests of the county of Argenteuil) by causing the new Passenger depot at Lachute to be erected close to the present Freight shed; and that by so doing he inflicted on the ratepayers of the district of St. Jerusalem the heavy burden of paying $25,000, which might have been avoided, had the depot been placed anywhere than on the steep grade where it is now proposed to erect it. Mr. WALTER SHANLY has stated that the present depot is most injudiciously and unfortunately situated, and we doubt not but that he called to mind the result of a similar mistake at St. Anne's, on the G. T. R., where the depot being on an incline, it was almost impossible to use sidings, therefore they were obliged to abandon the old depot, and the property on which it was built, and erect a new one at the top of the grade. At Lachute the grade is 1 ft. in 100 ft. which is the highest on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., except the descent at Hochelaga, and higher than any on the Intercolonial Road; and not a week passes but trains are compelled to back down over the bridges in order to get a fair start, while the rapid destruction of the rails at the depot affords the strongest proof of the folly in building the new Station where it is proposed.

As to the contract, it is immaterial who gets it, so long as the work is done well, and at the lowest price. Mr. JOHN himself assured a contractor, that no future depots should be built without tenders being asked for; yet here in the face of his word this contract is privately given at a price at least $700 above what other contractors are willing to build it for. Then what has Mr. MEIKLE to do with giving out Government contracts to whom he pleases? He represents a majority of the County it is true, but the minority have rights entitled to be considered, and the only way in which justice could be done would have been to have called for Tenders.

Mr. MEIKLE's duty was plain, the interests of his constituents were clearly before him, but he has seen fit to utterly ignore them, and in so doing he has betrayed his trust and must abide by the consequences.

DURING Mr. MACKENZIE's visit to St. John, N. B., he attacked Mr. JOHN BOYD, a prominent Conservative there, and with his usual delicacy described him as "Accoucheur General to Mr. TILLEY." The day after the contest Mr. BOYD sent the following telegram to the Premier:—

"St. John, N. B., Sep. 18th, 1878.

"To Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, Ottawa.

"The first delivery under your appointment entirely successful. The boy's name is TILLEY. Mother and child doing well, but she says he is no child of yours.

"JOHN BOYD,
"Accoucheur General."

LORD DUFFERIN.—Our readers will be glad to learn of the safe arrival in Ireland of our late GOVERNOR GENERAL on the 27th October. A cablegram informs us that at Londonderry he was welcomed by the MAYOR, HIGH SHERIFF and a number of other gentlemen, who presented HIS EXCELLENCY with an address and the freedom of the city. LORD DUFFERIN, in returning thanks, said he had left Canada as contented and loyal as Great Britain could desire.

STUFFING THE BALLOT BOX.—The trial of Fire Marshal CHRISTIN, Lawyer FORGET and others for stuffing a ballot b x during the late Election in Jacques Cartier, is now proceeding in Montreal. A large number of witnesses have been examined, among them one COSINEAU whose evidence is very damaging, especially against CHRISTIN. The particulars of this case have already been published in our columns. As the trial is pending we refrain from any further remarks.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—It is evident that the Drawing Rooms to be held by H. R. H. the PRINCESS LOUISE for the next seven years, are to be conducted with the usual Court etiquette, as in anticipation of a demand, the tailors to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES in London have addressed a letter to the MAYORS of all the cities in the Dominion, soliciting orders from them and the Councillors for Court dresses for State receptions or ceremonies. Black cloth Court suits, with cocked hat and sword, supplied for eighteen guineas each.

COOLEY CANS, TANK AND BUTTER WORKER.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

The low price that our farmers have of late obtained for butter has aroused their attention to the fact that there is something wrong, and they have not far to seek for the cause. Various theories have been advanced but the real fact is that the markets have been glutted with a poor or medium article; and while some sections of the country have advanced with the time, and produced a sufficient quantity of choice butter to create a demand for it, this district has run along in the old groove, most of the farmers grumbling at the low prices obtained, but refusing to recognise the fact that the time has come when ready sale at a good price can be obtained only for a choice quality. We have here all the conditions of climate feed and water that are required for producing the finest butter in the world, what is wanting is the proper apparatus and a little care and attention in the handling. The art of making butter is a very simple one and easily acquired, but proper facilities and strict attention are indispensable. A multitude of theories have been advanced in regard to the treatment of milk for butter, but so long as it is kept in open pans, whether large or small, it is exposed to the action of the atmosphere, to odors, dust and insects. It is necessary in the production of any article of so delicate a nature as fine butter, that the material be not only protected from external influences, but that it be also kept closed so as to preserve or retain the flavor naturally belonging to it.

The only perfect system is that in which the milk is wholly surrounded and *covered by water*, the surface of the milk will then be of the same temperature as that at the bottom or sides of the vessel, and wholly excluded from the atmosphere. Under these conditions alone, can Gilt Edged butter be uniformly produced, without regard to weather or season, in June or dog-days.

In small dairies the cost of fitting on in any of the old methods is a serious draw back, consuming the bulk of the profit. For a large proportion of farmers what is required is an apparatus that is not costly, and for all it is highly desirable that it should be easily managed and require little attention.

Then again the labour of the farmer's wives and daughters in skimming, scalding pans and the other necessaries is much more than the most of the "Lords of Creation" are aware of. This needs to be lightened by a system that will require less labour.

All the preconditions are fully met by the Cooley Can. Invented and experimented on in 1876, patented in April 1877, and introduced into this district by me in May 1878.

When my attention was first directed to the Cooley system, I was convinced that it was just the thing wanted, but before going into the business, I wished to satisfy the public by having it tested fairly by parties who are known and can be relied on. This I have done during the present season, the butter has been made and sold at old named prices, being eagerly sought after by buyers. The reputation of the Cooley can being thus established beyond question, I have acquired the right to manufacture and sell, and now offer them to the public. The testimonials are from some of those who have used the Cans, others may be seen at my office, also letters from large dealers in butter.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "COOLEY" SYSTEM.

ECONOMY.—The apparatus is not expensive. It costs little more than the old milk pans and requires no expensive fitting up.

CONVENIENCE.—The Cooley can be set in any convenient place where cold water is near, and best of all set the Cans in a cold spring.

SAVING OF LABOUR.—The skimming, scalding, washing and running of pans is all done away with. The Cooley Cans, can be removed from the water, set upon a bench, the milk drawn off, the cream emptied out and the cans set back into the cooler, ready to receive another milking in *from 10 to 15 minutes*, and as there is no complicated apparatus to handle, the boys can do the whole thing.

RESULTS.—There being no possibility of milk souring during this process you get *all* the cream, even in the dog days, so that you make much more butter than by the old process. The cream saved in this way being *always* pure and sweet; care for it properly afterwards and you always have Gilt Edged butter.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Fill the cans to within 1 inch of the top with the new milk. Fasten the covers down and set the cans in cold water, put in ice enough to cool the milk down to 45° as quickly as possible (40° would be still better). Keep it at that for 4 hours when all the cream will be raised, after which the temperature may be allowed to rise, but it would be better not to go above 50°.

Parties who have springs as cold as 45° to 48° can use the Cans without ice quite well by setting them into the spring. To draw off the milk from below the cream, place the Cans on a bench, set the sliding outlet as far above the bottom of the Can as you have depth of cream, open the valve, and draw off the milk, leaving the cream in the bottom, then empty the cream into your cream can.

CARE OF THE CREAM.—The cream should be kept covered up until a churning is gathered. The best plan is to keep it under cold water in plain cans like Cooley Cans until you have a churning. 10 or 12 hours before you are ready to churn take it out of the water and warm it to 62° (the proper temperature for churning). Keep it at that, stirring occasionally; by that time it will be slightly acid. *It is then ripe.* This is most important because, unless the condition of the cream at this stage is right, you cannot have *choice* butter. It *must* be ripened, don't churn sweet cream, but don't have it stale nor too sour. The exact condition is easily produced, with reasonable care.

WORKING THE BUTTER.

What is required is to thoroughly work out the buttermilk and work the salt evenly through the mass. The process that will best accomplish this with the least working is the best for the butter.

Never work butter with the hands. Machines with fluted rollers break the grain of the butter. A wooden ladel does very well, but it requires too much labour to do it properly. The best butter worker is one with a smooth roller such as shown in the engraving. Work out the buttermilk with a little strong brine, this cuts it and brings out the colour and flavour of the butter. Then roll out the butter into a sheet, and sift on some salt, gather it up, roll out again and add more salt; repeat this until it is sufficiently salted, say half an ounce to an ounce per pound of butter, according to the time it is to be kept. Be sure that the butter is properly worked, but do not over do it, nor destroy it with too much salt.

These direction are quite simple. Follow them, not nearly, but exactly, and I guarantee *Gilt Edged Butter* every churning. Follow them partly and omit some essential part, and you may trust to luck for the results—the probability is that some of the butter may be sold for grease.

Gilt Edged Butter

"Cooley" Sustained.

The ladies and myself have had the COOLEY CAN fully tested *in its neighborhood* during the present season, have 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 I should have quite as much weight as any outside altogether supported only by a party interested in the sale of a rival article.

Lachute, Oct. 1878.

MR. HAY,

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used the COOLEY CAN for the past season and find it to be all that is claimed for it. I have never had better butter made in the summer season, and I consider it a great saving of labor. I have used one of the Cans for the past two years, and it is as good as when I got it. I shall continue to use it, and intend to get more of the same kind. Yours truly,

JOHN E. JACKSON.

Lachute, October 21st, 1878.

MR. WILLIAM HAY,

Dear Sir,—Having used the COOLEY CANS one season, I find them all that is claimed for them. The butter made from them is of very superior quality. For the last three weeks we have had from 16 to 18 cows and should the article judge. Well of 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 me fully half the labor and has made better butter than we ever had before. I would not be without it if it cost me three times the price I paid you for it. I have recommended it to many 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 20th, 1878.

BROWNSBURG, SEPT. 20th, 1878.

MR. WM. HAY,

Sir,—You ask my experience of the four Cooley Cans I got from you in the beginning of June. In one I put new milk and in the three others cream from the same mess. I churned them together, and we 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 always ready. The only nuisance we had in trying the keeping of the butter was while we were making during June, and July, on account of the heat. Toward the end of July the cream would sour, and as most parties do not, I suppose, relish sour cream, and as most parties do, I 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 in keeping. Labor, and the process of churning is very simple. I have heard parties find fault with the cans on account of their being so large, but I think is an error. I have had, I suppose, about six weeks during the heat, I could not keep it sweet, and found it perfectly good when used.

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 "gilt." 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.

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, begs to announce that he has received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell CHEAP for CASH. He would call the attention of Lachute and surrounding country to the fact that he has been engaged in the Business and experience to select on as low prices and quality.

A. VINCENT.

THE CHEAP SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber Purchased the Brown's Boot Store, would respectfully solicit a call.

GOODS WILL BE FOUND NOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.

20

A CARD.

MR. F. C. IRELAND begs to inform his friends and customers that he will be at Lachute during the greater part of each week.

Parties wishing to see 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.

22tf

PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $3.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 50 cents.

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God's Wrong Set Price, post free, 10 cents.

Englishman's Right to Common Rights. Price, post free, 50 cents.

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or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.50

Life From the Dead, or 1335, Vols. I, II, and III, in boards, each $1.75

HINES CHARTS, Nos. 1 and 2, per set, 75 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. 39tf

British America Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1833.

Cash Capl al $500,000. Assets $1,100,000.

Farm Risks at lowest Rates.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Agent, Lachute.

$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

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.

TRADE-MARK.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

IT is a well-known fact that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has been a warmer friends, more ready to testify in favor than all the world's remedies put together. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is a combination of several chronic Liver and Stomach remedies. It has proved effective in at least nine-tenths of all the cases in which it is used. To the personal Winter Liver and Stomach Pad is due the wonderful success of the Holman Liver Pad. Hundreds are daily receiving relief from the use of the Holman Liver Pad, and in a few days more the Pad will be introduced into every household throughout the country. The reasons are simple. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and reaches the nervous system which pervades the whole body. It goes to no harmless stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is not a PATENT MEDICINE, but is SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. The Pad is equal to all climates, for inches, thick in thickness, and is to be medicated to suit the constitutions. It is expended about the neck and chest of the person, over the pit of the stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dizziness, Sensation, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Dull Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the immediate results to 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, 204 St. James Street, Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad needs no recommendation for the cure 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 afflicted 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 seen it tested. I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaint and fevers.

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

THE PAD COSTS BUT $4.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

Consultation and examinations 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.

THE 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 facts which have appeared in America to 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 co-operation of Mr. George, Dr. Jowett, 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 Hickie presentation of Dr. Reynolds and Francis Murphy 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. Scudder'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. HARBATT, is the Agent for this vicinity. Copies may 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 35cts. per pound.

Wool taken in payment for Carding and Fulling.

FABIEN POITRAS.

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

MERCER'S
Sleeping Elixir!!

The most efficient 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., 404 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,	08 "
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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Cooley Cans Testimonials.—Wm. Hay.
J. G. Parks—Montreal.
Photographic establishment—Lachute.

LOCAL.

THE *Advertiser* thinks by a column of buffoonery it has answered the grave charges made in last week's issue of the WATCHMAN. Let those who laugh last, laugh the loudest.

ACCIDENT.—A train of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway last week, at Lachute, knocked a cow that was on the track into a cattle guard, a distance of 70 feet.

COOLEY CAN BUTTER.—In Montreal, butter made by this process brought 18c. per lb. and Tubs returned, while buyers refused to give more than 16c. for butter from the same locality made by the old process.

QUICK PASSAGE.—Mr. Leggo's scow "Berox" left port on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock and sailed for Lane's bridge where she took in a heavy cargo of Cement stone and returned, arriving at the wharf above Fish's dam before 3 in the afternoon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIAL.—Notice has been given that on Friday next the 8th inst a Sunday School Social will be held at Olivet Hall, when an excellent programme of music, dialogues &c., &c., will be carried out. Successful as the last was, let this one be still more so.

DIPTHERIA.—We regret to hear that Diptheria has become prevalent in Geneva. While this disease was so destructive in Montreal it was found, that, powdered tulpher blown through a quill into the throat of the patient, was an almost certain cure, or at all events stayed the course of the disease till a physican could be summoned.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—On Monday evening a Lodge of Good Templars was organised at the Victoria Hall, Lachute. Bro Barrat P. G. W. C. T. initiated the new members after which the Lodge was formally opened. At the next meeting the election of officers will take place, when all who wish to join are cordially invited to be present.

CORRECTION.—Through an error the name of Messrs. G. Thompson & Co. was was inserted in a local item in our last issue, calling attention to a new bronze coffin. It should have been Messrs. G. ARMSTRONG & Co. of Victoria square, Montreal, who are the sole agents for the coffins refered to. Their stock of furniture is also well worthy of inspection.

ENTERTAINMENT POSTPONED.—The Literary and Musical Entertainment in aid of the funds of the Anglican church, fixed for Hallow'een, has been postponed till the following evening, Friday the 1st of November at the Victoria Hall. An interesting lecture on Manitoba and our own Ponsonby, by the Rev L O Armstrong and a highly attractive programme of Glees solos &c., form an attraction that should prove irresistible.

THE DUNKIN ACT.—On Tuesday Peter Marinier alias Maringer was charged before Thos, Barron Esq and Major John Simpson, at the Magistrate's Court Lachute, with having on the 14th of October sold liquor in the Township of Arundel without a license and contrary to law. The magistrates convicted the defendant and sentenced him to pay a fine of $75 and costs within eight days or execution to be levied. In default of there being sufficient to satisfy the judgment the defendant to be imprisoned for three months.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Mr. J. G. Parks of Montreal has leased the Photographic Rooms over the Boot and Shoe Store of Mr. J. B. Bedard, Lachute, where he will be prepared to take Photographs of the latest style and finish. In our advertising columns will be found full particulars of Mr. Parks, venture. It is to be hoped that the inhabitants of Lachute and the surrounding districts will so encourage Mr. Parks, that he will be enabled to keep his rooms open permanently. Mr. Parks has achieved for himself a first class reputation in Montreal, and we are sure that his customers will meet with every satisfaction at his hands.

THE NEW FACTORY.—As mentioned in last week's issue, work was commenced on the new Factory on Friday morning, and is being briskly carried on. When completed it will be 100 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, three storeys high and covered with a flat roof. Its front elevation to be 40 ft., and its rear 36 ft; and it will be situated immediately below the Wooden Ware Factory now running. It is to be fitted up with all the necessary machinery for a Woodenware and Box Factory and run by 100 horse power of water, to be taken from the Mill dam to supply the new flume. The whole to be heated by steam. The Lessee is Mr. Jellyman jr. of Montreal who has taken it for 7 or 10 years, with the privilege of purchasing that and the adjoining factory with the land attached known as the Lachute Carding Mill property. It is confidently expected the New Factory will be finished and running before the New Year, and will give employment to over 100 hands, mostly females. The Contract has been given to Mr. James Barley, Carpenter and builder, of Lachute.

UNFAILING AS VENNOR.—If signs don't fail the coming winter will be the coldest ever experienced in this latitude since the country was discovered by a man named Mr. Columbus. The squirrels are laying in their winter coal, the beavers are putting heaters in the basement of their lodges, the bees have killed off all the drones and lined their hives with sheet iron, the muskrats are flying south, the wild ducks are committing suicide, the goosebone is black sixteen inches deep. Township editors are soliciting wood in exchange for subscriptions, poor families are buying an extra dog, and we have had a new collar put on our overcoat.

Mr. Vennor's Prediction of an early Setting in of Winter.

In a letter to the Ottawa *Citizen* of the 24th of September, last, Mr. Vennor says:—"Unless I am greatly mistaken, the setting in of the winter of 1878-79, will be as marked for its unusual earliness as was that of 1877-78 for its extreme lateness. Navigation will close early, and will not open until late, so that the winter will be a long one."

To the foregoing we now add the following, taken from a letter recently received (25th October) from Mr. Vennor.

"As I long ago forecast, the winter is about to set in unusually early and very severely. The forests are already as bare of leaves as in mid-winter, and almost one month earlier than for three or four years. The rivers are very high for the season, and the swamps are overflowing. Bears have been more numerous than for many years, and crowd into the settlements in search of food wherewith to fatten speedily for the rapidly approaching cold. Each cold relapse of the weather is increasing in severity, and the winds return more constantly to easterly and northeasterly points. I expect to see good sleighing and severe cold in November instead of the bare ground and the absence of frost as experienced for the last two years. In December we may expect a tempestuous month, with heavy blockades of snow, as in the "olden time." Then will come a lull in the weather. This term I cannot attempt to locate definitely, but it will be in proximity to mid-winter. During this period the snows will melt rapidly, and will probably cause extensive floods in many parts of the country. This term will be much more prolonged than our usual mid-winter thaw. Later again a second edition of winter will set in, with more snow and severe cold, and the rivers and all waters will remain ice-locked up to an unusually late period. The rains now falling will remain until the temperature is conducive to snow, when precipitation in this form will continue through much of November. Further details respecting the action of this winter will be found in my Almanac for 1879, now in the publishers' hands."

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 necessarily for publication.

THE ORANGEMEN.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I have attentively read the remarks in your last issue respecting the Orange trials, extracted from the Montreal *Gazette*, to the effect that nothing of importance was decided; and I do not agree with them. There were two charges brought against Mr. Grant and his brethren: first, that they had been guilty of an unlawful assembly, simply by meeting with intention of walking in procession; and second, that they belonged to a society which was illegal because it was governed by an obligation of secrecy. Now, though it was proven that they met; and that they intended to walk in procession; and that their walking would have been followed by violence; the Judge very properly held that there was no case at all against them, because the violence was not expected to come from them. And he held that men had a perfect right to meet, and to walk in procession with what ornaments they chose, *unless the Society so walking was in itself illegal*. Now the Mayor and his allies insisted that the mere meeting and walking was illegal independent of the legality of the Order, and so said the four Queen's Counsel. And it is a very important point decided, to know that Orangemen have the right to meet and walk; provided always the Society itself is lawful, which we say it is, and stand to it. But on the second question, the Judge seems to think that Orangemen come within the language of the Act—though no man in his senses can imagine it was ever *intended* to include Orangemen. Law is a queer thing—and if really, through the course of events, this statute seems to include Orangemen, and to place them among rebels and seditious societies, the statute, or as much of it as makes such a provision, must be wiped off the record.

A few words enacted by Parliament stating that the Orange Society is not one of those contemplated by the Ordinance would be enough—and we must have it done next Session. Now is the time that the Loyal Orangemen of Argenteuil want a man of ability, energy and influence to represent them and to take the lead in removing the stain of criminality which their enemies are striving to fix upon their Order! When we see that Mr. Abbott, against whom so many Orangemen lately voted, came voluntarily forward to defend them—and by his tact and management materially aided in their acquittal, I for one, cannot help regretting that he will not be in his place in the House to stand up for us. His influence with the great victorious and Loyal Conservative party would have been invaluable, and with him to lead, the repeal of this odious libel on loyal men, would have been certain. But any how, we must insist that it shall be done.

AN ORANGEMAN.

Chatham, Oct. 29th, 1878.

[THE following communication came too late to appear in last week's issue.—ED. W.]

OTTAWA, Oct. 21st, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—The dreariness of autumn with its falling leaves, sad remembrancers of failing life, dull dreary days, clouds and rain, snow and mud, are with us again. Change marks everything, and perhaps nothing more than the weather of this season. Saturday the first snow came to the city notwithstanding Mr. Vennor was to have it here nearly a month ago, but then so slight a variation from facts is nothing when everyone prophecies wrongly, from Bengough down to the Ottawa Valley's Weather Sage, but Bengough retires, retracts, or apologises, but Vennor—hah!

The great reaction from the excitement of the elections has been relieved by three instances of great importance. The resignation of the "Thirteen Flies on the Wheel." The formation of a new Administration, and the discovery of one of the most revolting cold-blooded murders that it has been the sad duty of journalists to record for many years. About three weeks ago a young "fireman" from fire station No. 1 at the Chaudiere, went out to see his "Love" and remained in her company from half past seven to twenty minutes after ten, P.M., when he left her to attend his duties at the station. Nothing was heard of him after that until last Friday morning when a Frenchman arrived in the city bringing the information that the lost fireman was drowned, and was lying on the beach about four miles above Buckingham. Coroner Dr. Collett attended to the case having the body brought to the city, where he empannelled a jury with Mr. F. Champness as foreman, and began an examination. So far the facts elicited establish beyond a doubt that the man McAuley came to his end by the hand of an assassin, being struck down with a blunt weapon and shot through the head. The ball entering slightly in front and above the right ear passing forward until it struck the skull and lodged in the brain, where it was discovered. The body was robbed; the watch-pocket being torn out, the watch gone, and the left hand pant's pocket turned inside out, after which the deceased was thrown into the river and probably floated to where he was found. Who committed, and why the foul deed was committed, still remains a mystery. The city council has past a resolution offering $1000 reward for the murderer, while every effort is being made to unearth the hidden assassin. The victim was buried on Sunday by the firemen and Orangemen. He belonged to the latter organization being at the time of his death "Grand Chaplain" and master of a subordinate lodge. The funeral was very large, being half an hour passing a given point. These Sunday funerals are becoming a great nuisance and should be prohibited, particularly those of a public character, as this and that of the late Mr. Batte. It would appear to onlookers that these occasions are used more for the purpose of showing the strength of the respective parties, the Orange and Green, than to show sympathy for the living or respect for the dead.

At last the outlooking, plundering and plundering Government has resigned, the little details have been wound up, the seals handed over, and our old Captain called upon to form a new Government. Sir John although past sixty looks as fresh and active as he did twenty years ago, and is again the ruling spirit in the council as he is in the country, being once more Premier, and Minister of the Interior. The pride of his native Province, the man against whom even his enemies cannot say any evil. Hon. S. L. Tilly has again entered public life and taken the place of the great mixer and muddler as Minister of Finance. Since the death of the most eloquent of her sons the Hon. Joseph Howe, the man Nova Scotia delights to honor Hon. Dr. Tupper, has assumed the arduous task of correcting the anomalies of the late Administration and presiding over the Department of Public Works; while another of Nova Scotia's sons, the popular and talented James McDonald, has been made Minister of Justice in the place of the *honest* and *clever* Laflamme. At the head of the council table sits at once the representative of the Ottawa Valley and the Irish Catholics, the Hon. John O'Connor, and beside him as Minister of Customs the Hon. McKenzie Bowell, the head of the Orangemen in Canada; while not to be behind the times, to see that the morals and other interests of the country are taken care of, we have two Popes, one of whom presides over the Department of Agriculture, where he will see that Jenkins and Annand are carefully folded away; and the other, he of P. E. Island, reigns supreme over the "Sounding Sea" and the Fisheries. Hon. Mr. Aikens is Secretary of State, and Hon. H. L. Langevin controls our correspondence in the Post Office. That the Government may not be too strong, they have one Baby who has been made Minister of Inland Revenue; in the place of a Coffin we have the Hon. Mr. Campbell as Receiver General; and to make every thing sure to protect the outposts, to guard the fortifications, the Hon. Mr. Masson has been made Minister of Militia. Now the circle is complete, each Province except Manitoba is represented, each interest of church and state has at least some share in the Government. Have we not in the formation of the Cabinet another display of the genius of the leader? Have we not the most able and honorable men, men of tried abilities and statesmanlike record to guide the ship of State out of the shoals of distress, reefs of deficits, and sands of misfortune? Is not this the very best Cabinet, both for men and ability that has ever been given to Canada?

CHRINGING CHRIS.

The action against Lt. Governor Caochon by his late Coachman, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff with $200 damages.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

Large numbers of men are being despatched to the shanties on the Gatineau and Upper Ottawa.

The Bishop of Ontario arrived from England on Wednesday, and was the recipient of an address of welcome from the clergy.

Mr Sanford Flemming has arrived.

The constituency of Three Rivers has been offered to Hon. Hector Langevin, Postmaster-General, Mr. McDougall generously volunteering to retire.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald will return to the capital on Friday morning.

The statement that Senator Campbell had declined to enter the Government, is contradicted. Mr. Campbell has been very unwell; but is rapidly recovering, and will shortly take up his residence in Ottawa.

TORONTO.

Messrs. W. H. Gibbs and T. N. Gibbs have entered petitions against the return of Messrs Wheeler and Glen in North and South Ontario respectfully.

Sir John Macdonald and Hon. A. Mackenzie arrived in town on Monday.

G. Noonan, a wealthy citizen dropped dead in the street on Monday.

Local elections will not take place till May or June next.

The cigar makers on strike have decided to start a co-operative cigar factory. Shares will be placed at $5 each. A prospectus will be drawn up and issued at once.

MONTREAL.

Charles Skates, section foreman, G. T. R. was killed on a hand car, on the Lachine tracks, by a collision with a special train. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The body of William Turner, 76 years of age, late secretary of the Mount Royal Cemetry Co., was found in the Water Works flume on Saturday morning.

The "Shamrocks" beat the Coughnawaugha Indians on Saturday, and thus obtained the Lacrosse championship.

The water will be drawn off Lachine Canal on December 4th, and the bed of the canal will be kept dry until 5th of May next, thus closing all factories run by water as last winter.

The Students of the Montreal Veterinary College held their annual dinner on Saturday.

The firm of F. & R. White, of the *Gazette*, has been dissolved. The business will hereafter be carried on by Richard White. Mr T. White, M. P., will devote himself hereafter to his political duties.

Several sudden deaths have taken place during the week.

The clan Campbell is agitating to give Lord Lorne a reception at Montreal.

Toronto Lacrosse Club has challenged the Shamrocks to play for the championship.

QUEBEC.

The Joint harvest thanksgiving service of the Anglican churches was held in the Cathedral on the 24th inst.

Mr. J. U. Gregory, Agent of Marine and Fisheries Department, has received from Earl Dufferin a beautifully bound copy of his book "Letters from high Latitudes" and an autograph letter.

The local Government have decided not to press at present the sale of the old Jesuit barracks.

The local Government has engaged ten special constables to do police duty in the Courts during the present term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Local Government of Quebec offer a reward of $100, for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties guilty of placing, recently, a pile of stones on the track of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, between Hochelaga and Mile End, and a pile of cordwood on the same track, near Thurso.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. V. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y. Nov. 11 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir. From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cases therein have come under my almost microscopic observation, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the "Vegetine" for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES V. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Succumbed to 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 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., 164 TRANSIT, STREET.
H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your "Vegetine." My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church Boston.

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.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
7m1

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, October 31st, 1878.

Flour per barrel	$5 00	@	$5 75
Flour per bag	2 00	@	2 75
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 25	@	0 00
Mou lie " "	1 25	@	0 00
Grain " "	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 06
Mutton " "	0 07	@	0 09
Lamb " "	0 00	@	0 00
Hay per ton	8 00	@	10 00
Potatoes per bag	0 50	@	0 60
Butter per lb	0 12	@	0 15
Cheese " "	0 10	@	0 13

To the People of Lachut and Vicinity.

J. G. PARKS, of Montreal, has taken the room over Mr Joseph A. Bedard's Boot and Shoe Shop, Lachute, and will send a man who is competent to make FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS and will open for that purpose on FRIDAY the First of NOVEMBER. All work in the PHOTOGRAPHIC line will be finished in Montreal under Mr. PARKS' supervision, and be equal to city work, the sitting only being taken here. These rooms will only be kept open as long as an operator is kept fully employed. Parties desirous of having photographs will make the appointments as early as possible, which may be left with MR. J. A. BEDARD.
Prices will be as low as consistent with first class work.
J. G. PARKS.
Lachute, October 26th, 1878.

J. G. PARKS.
PHOTOGRAPHY ART:
ITS RISE AND PROGRESS AMONG THE ARTS IN THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

The above business fills a wider field known to the artistic world than the mass of humanity who avail themselves of its workings could possibly dream of in their philosophy. It leads to the grandest combination of the sciences, as well as to the needy study of the mere orator, which places the life-like representative of its object upon the card board. The constant study of the Photographer develops new methods in the profession, and the improvements in this branch of industry have been as fully marked as in any field known to man's ingenuity.

The history of the photographic art, from the standpoint of the best European artists differs immensely to that in our country, as many celebrities in the profession make a specialty of our style, and upon the condition or price would they change their working place, "Sodomon," of Paris, receives this figures in three quarters length, and has by careful study and great care, placed himself in the van of all competitors. In this country the artists equip their rooms after all styles and styles. The studio of J. G. PARKS is up to all the appointments for first-class work in the many departments, which represents this kind of style, as any similar institution in the country.

In the matter of Crayon, Water-colour and Indian-ink work, and new and elobrate styles of Photography as which have been recently introduced to the notice of the public are represented, and in many instances originated with his enterprising ones and nothing but the highest order of work is allowed to leave the house. His photographic work and paintings (three-fourths and life-size) cannot be excelled for brilliancy of expression and harmony of effect. Several fine specimens are on exhibition at his Gallery, representing local and provincial celebrities.

The art in all its varied branches, as it bears the hand of MR. PARKS, strictly bears this stamp of the highest finish reached by any artist photographer in the country.

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These gentleman ranks ahead of any of his competitors in this branch of the art, and the great attention he can be seen in this direction by visiting his gallery. In mentioning the leading commercial interests of our city, we cannot fail to call attention to this gentleman, who so perfectly represents this industry, and who has done so much to give Montreal one of the finest establishments in the city.

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Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 24, 1878.

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 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 dumfoundated 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 debates and acts 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 insecure 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 a 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, 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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October 3rd, 1878. 8tf

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The only agricultural engine manufactured that is perfectly safe for Farmers use.
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Dominion Politics
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Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale prices. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this country. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1,1. 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

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MUDDY BRANCH
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St. Philippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 26f

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The Woods In Autumn.

"Hope thou in God."

Who that sees these woods in Autumn
When the leaves are falling fast,
As the equinoctials catch them,
Stripping to the very last;

Who can look with heart ungrieved,
Though with hope he answers grief,
Knowing that those trees bereaved
Shall once more be clothed in leaf?

Yet in spring his heart rejoices,
Feasting his enraptured gaze,
While the woods with many voices
Whisper forth their grateful praise.

So when winter storms o'ertake thee,
Making life seem sad and drear,
Let not faith or hope forsake thee;
Let them keep thy heart from fear.

He who stripped the trees will dress them,
He who wounds will also heal,
And perchance will mostly bless them
Who his chastening hand most feel.

It is that thy heart is sickened
At the dark cold thought of death?
Yet believe, thou shalt be quickened
By his resurrection breath.

Winter then shall pass for ever,
Then shall spring enduring be,
And thy song of praise shall never
Cease to all eternity.

—*Lewis M. Evans, in Sunday Magazine.*

LADIES COLUMN.

FASHIONS.—Paniers appear only on short costumes, and never on trains, say the returning travellers from Paris; the materials are Indian cashmere, Scotch and fancy plaids and the new coatings. Dark garnet is conspicuous in autumn bonnets, likewise a dark dull green, grey, and lastly white for full dress. Another new red, called niniche, has appeared; it is a bright cherry shade, and it is seen in the new silken roses with golden foliage. Chenille is much used in the composition of artificial flowers for winter wear. Plush ribbons are seen on many velvet and felt bonnets, and there are new satin ribbons with a gold cord woven at each edge; these latter look very stylish on black velvet bonnets, trimmed with old gold color. Alsatian bows made of India cashmere feathers are novel on felt bonnets, especially on the camel's-hair felt, which has long smooth hairs on the surface, and looks well in granite color.

THE FEATHER BONNETS are most costly; some are marabout feathers, others the tips of cocks plumes, and of tiny ostrich tip. Striped velvets are effectively used as trimmings on both felt and satin bonnets. Lingeres are also putting forth their novelties.

Vests de chambre, or house jackets, are so extremely elegant that they can be worn at any time of the day. One made of ruby Surah, trimmed with two rows of Mechlin lace, between which there is a band of exquisitely fine embroidery in satin stitch, is an example. A large collar, composed of a plaiting of Mechlin lace, ornamented at regular intervals with a strap of embroidery, and *fat* bows of wide ribbon completed the trimming.

Petticoats are still flounced to the waist at the back. First there is a row of narrow Russian lace, then there is a deep flounce, edged with embroidery and lace. Fancy runs riot in caps; some are made of pieces of Indian shawls and trimmed with multicolored ribbons; others are made of pocket handkerchiefs, with fancy borders, but these are so twisted about that it is difficult to recognize them when mounted as caps.

The latest novelty is a 'barometer handkerchief." The design printed on it represents a man with an umbrella. In fine weather the umbrella is blue, in changeable weather gray, and in rainy weather white. The secret lies in printing this design in chloride of cobalt; but the first washing removes this sensative chemical, and destroys the barometric properties.

White beregе is used for inexpensive bridal dresses. Such dresses are trimmed with white satin and garlands of orange blossoms.

A CHIP FROM THE OLD BLOCK.—Evidently the Princess Victoria is following in the footsteps of her mother as regards the domestic training of her children. One day the Imperial party started for a drive up the Salzburg, and, when quite near the summit, their carriage broke down. What was to be done? The distance was too great to allow of walking, and to send one of the servants on one of the carriage-horses down to Hamburg for another carriage would insure a long and, for the children, a perhaps injurious delay. However, the Prince was on the point of despatching his messenger, when a peasant passed, driving an immense hay-wagon. Instantly realizing the situation and recognizing the Imperial party, he sprang from his seat and implored them to make him the proudest and happiest farmer in Germany by getting into his wagon and permitting him to drive them home. The royal pair laughed and consented. The whole party were accommodated with seats amid the fragrant hay, and in this guise the future Emperor and Empress of Germany, with their "angust offspring," as the papers call the little princes and princesses, came riding back to the sweetest watering-place in all Germany.

BAPTIZING THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S CHILD.—Berlin, Oct. 2.—The infant child of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was baptized to-day at the Palace of their Royal Highnesses, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. The child was named Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria.

A GAMBLER'S DAUGHTER.—The following bequests under the will of the late Mary M. Danser, a gambler's daughter have been paid by Thos. W. Jeremiah, executor of the will: American Female Guardian Society, $20,000; New York Bible Society, $10,000; New York Association for improving the condition of the poor, $10,000.

TO MAKE AND KEEP SAUSAGE.—Proportion the meat, (lean and fat), to your taste, then grind and mix, and season to taste, with salt and pepper, and summer savory, and sage, all ground fine. Now stuff the skins, or make into small balls; hang the strings of sausage on poles over head in the cook room. Balls will not keep unless they freeze hard.

"Cut the beef in pieces to suit your convenience, expose it where it will freeze very solid, wrap each piece in a separate piece of paper, securing it with twine, and bury in a bin of wheat. If you have no wheat, peas, barley, or any other heavy grain will answer a good purpose. I have kept beef fresh and sweet in this way from the first of January to the first of April. I have had some beef kept in this way which was better and more tender on the first of April than on the week it was killed."

For preserving beef in pickle, the following method has been adopted by many housekeepers with the best success:—

To 100 pounds of beef cut in pieces suitable for boiling, add four quarts of salt, four pounds brown sugar, and four ounces saltpetre. Sprinkle the mixture over each piece as it is packed, and pound down solid and weight heavily with stones. No water need be added, as there will be enough brine formed from the beef and the other materials. The brine must constantly cover the beef, as the air would soon spoil it.

The following recipe for pickling beef in brine, we find in a communication to the *Rural Home*:—

After slaughtering your beef, let it hang, if convenient, in some cool place, twenty-four hours; it should not freeze before being packed. Then with your saw and knife cut it to suit your convenience, leaving your axe in the woodshed. To 100 pounds of beef, use 10 pounds of fine salt, 4 ounces of saltpetre, 2 pounds of sugar, 2 ounces of black pepper—to be put into hot water enough to cover the meat. Let it stand until lukewarm. Then pour it on the meat; be sure to keep the meat from rising up in the barrel.

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 the contents.]

Prohibition in Lachute.

All parties are agreed in the opinion that the By-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, in the County of Argenteuil is a total failure. This lamentable state of things is not the fault of the law, for the law is good if those concerned would only respect and enforce it. But this *enforcement* of it is just the difficulty. By section 14, clause 2, of the Dunkin Act it will be seen that it is the duty of the *Collector of Inland Revenue* to prosecute "wherever he shall have reason to believe that such offence has been committed, and that prosecution therefore can be sustained and would not subject him to any undue measure of responsibility in the premises." The prosecution may also be brought by and in the name of any Municipality where the By-law is in force, "or by and in the name of *any person*, whether authorized by the Council of such Municipality or not." It is also provided that the Corporation "may authorize any person to prosecute,"

Some are under the impression that the convictions, if any were obtained, would be quashed upon appeal. There is not the slightest danger of that, if the proceedings are only properly taken, and the thing attended to in a business like way. The last case in Lachute, failed because the conviction was so very imperfect that it had to be set aside.

The question then comes up, "What should be done?" The present condition of Lachute anent this matter is calculated to discredit the community in the sight of the country at large. We would recommend that a public meeting be called, forthwith, by the Mayor of the Municipality, or if he does not see his way clear, then by the chief officers of the Temperance organizations, and let the situation be discussed and thus ascertain whether the ratepayers desire the enforcement of the law or not. If they do not; it should be repealed. If they do, then let the Municipal Council appoint some one individual of good *sense* and *courage* to see that all infringements of the law, in this Municipality, are vigorously attended to, and let the temperance people, and all who stand up for law and order, aid, in every possible way, such officer in the discharge of his duty. If the constituted authority of the place would only recognize their *obligation* to give effect to the legislation of the electors, as expressed at the polls, when the By-law was passed, and the orderly part of the community would give them that moral support which they would then deserve, the thing would be done and the Prohibitory By-law would no longer remain a dead letter and a means of *downward education* to the people. Who will call the meeting?

Origin, Rise and Progress of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

(Continued.)

At the first quarterly meeting held Jan. 9th 1843, it was resolved to adopt the Bunch of Rods as the established emblem of the Order, signifying that in union there is strength. It was also resolved by a vote of 7 to 2, that it shall not be considered out of order to open Subordinate Divisions with prayer, if two thirds of the members at a Regular meeting vote therefor.

The first annual meeting of the Grand Division was held in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, Broadway, New York. The Grand Scribe in his report congratulating the members of the order, on the rapid progress it had made during the first year of its existence reporting a total number of 19 Divisions, 10 of which were in New York State, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Maryland, 1 in District of Columbia, 3 in Virginia, 1 in North Carolina, 1 in Connecticut, 1 in Massachusetts; with a membership of 1499, producing a revenue of $3,907.25 to Subordinate Divisions and $197.29 to Grand Division. The report also shows that 11 had broken their pledge, 7 had been expelled and 4 had signed over, 5 deaths were also recorded It was resolved that Subordinate Divisions should not be allowed to alter the Constitution as established by the Grand Division, excepting in the words relating to locality and name.

The Office of Assistant Recording Scribe for Subordinate. Divisions was instituted, and made a constitutional office. It was resolved also to institute Degrees with appropriate emblems and mottoes, and to be designated by the colors of their Regalias, and a committee of five was appointed to draft a plan, and report at the Quarterly session.

S. J. S.

[The first part of this interesting article appeared in the WATCHMAN of 6th September.—ED. TEMP. COL.]

The town of Charleston, Ills., has no saloons, and all classes agree that it never was as prosperous before. Paris, another Illinois town, of 6,000 inhabitants, recently carried the "no license ticket," and saloons will soon be abolished there. The prohibition feeling is certainly growing, all it wants is a little more zeal and determination on the part of temperance people.

Some of our American exchanges are loudly protesting against what they call whiskey on wheels, or what by courtesy are styled Pullman Palace cars. It is stated that many of these luxurious conveyances are furnished with bars, and that liquor is dispensed to all—passengers and trainmen alike. If these statements are true the evil will work its own cure, as some of these days an accident will occur which will be attributed to drunkeness, caused by perambulating bars. Railway managers should see that this evil is abated, and the lives of their patrons not placed in jeopardy.

THE FARM.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—There floats upon my mind a vague impression that I undertook to write you an occasional letter on things in general, with some particular reference to the taste and demands of your readers, be that as it may, the *cacoëthes scribendi*—(In plain English, a writing fit) is upon me, and unaccustomed as I am to the business, here goes for my first attempt. I give you fair warning once for all, that I shall not restrict my self to facts of the present or any date, much less to events transpiring in Argenteuil, Montreal or Canada, as in the present age a man whose reading and knowledge is not cosmopolitan, is of no account. But to begin near home. I read with much interest your full and excellent report of the Annual Show and Dinner of your Argenteuil Agricultural Society. The lack of exhibits of fruit suprised me not a little, a surprise exceeded only by that occasioned by your remarks on the show of horses and mares. My impressions of Argenteuil were that it was a splendid agricultural district farmed largely by old country farmers. In many places judging by the names (Stonefield for example) eminently adapted for fruit growing, particularly, along the slopes of the mountain range, and almost universally a good cattle-raising and butter producing county. The speeches after dinner, appeared in the main exceptionally good with the usual amount of self-gratulation, but was not Mr. Cushing astray in his claim for the antiquity of the Society. Can the Argenteuil Society fairly lay claim to existence under the name of the Two Mountains Agricultural Society, if not its history is very modern indeed. Cannot some of its older members give evidence in the matter? I notice that Rev. F. W. Clarke, the *Witness* Lecturer is fairly in the field, having delivered his first address in Guelph, last week, a fairly good one judging from the condensed report in the newspapers, but not altogether as practical or comprehensive as one would have wished, however it was only introductory and delivered before the Agricultural College, Professors and all, and must be judged accordingly. Has your Society secured one or more lectures from him? If not it should be done at once.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Ploughing Match.

The annual Ploughing Match took place Thursday, of last week, on the farm of Mr. William Rogers in the East Settlement, where a large number of farmers and gentlemen assembled to witness the doings of the day. There were 25 ploughs on the field, a number far larger than has been known for some years past, while the work done was of an excellent quality. The entries too showed that a greater interest was being taken in matches of this sort, then the kindness and open-handed hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, not only to the judges, Directors and ploughmen, but to everybody who put in an appearance, made the day one never to be forgotten in the annals of ploughing-matches.

The judges of ploughing were Messrs Chas. Albright, Alexander McFarlane and Thomas Cowan, and they gave every satisfaction by the manner in which they performed their duties.

The result of the days proceedings was as follows:

Hon. Mr. Abbott's special prize.

OLD MEN—3 ENTRIES.

John Doig, Upper Lachute,	1st.
A. D. Loynachan, Beech Ridge	2nd

Dr. Christie's M. P. special prize.

YOUNG MEN.—3 ENTRIES.

John Morin, Jerusalem	1st.
John Hay jr., Chatham	2nd.

Society's prize.

MEN'S CLASS.—13 ENTRIES.

Robert Gordon, East Settlement	1st.
James Veach, Beech Ridge	2nd.
Walter Cumming, do.	3rd.
Robert Wood, East Settlement	4th.
Robert Morin, Brown's Gore	5th.
William Catton, Beech Ridge	6th.
Walter McOuatt, Chatham	7th.
William McOuatt jr. Upper Lachute	8th.

BOYS CLASS—6 ENTRIES.

William Todd (son of Henry) East Settlement	1st.
William Hume (Hillhead)	2nd
William Todd (son of Thomas) East Settlement	3rd.
Robert Crozier jr. Jerusalem	4rd.
James McRuer, East Settlement	5th.
Thomas Todd, jr. do.	6th.

DRAUGHT HORSES—7 ENTRIES.

Judges.—Mayor John Burwash, John Smith, Upper Lachute, and William Davidson.

Robert Morrison	1st.
Walter McQuatt, Lachute	2nd.
Robert Gordon	3rd.
Henry McRae	4th

SEWAGE AS MANURE.

The total amount paid by our farmers for manure must be something enormous. How much of this amount might be saved by a judicious application of the sewage now wasted, it is impossible to say. The Chinese are noted as agriculturists, and they never bring manure from the "ends of the earth." In China, in Flanders, Europe and in other places, everything not wanted in the house, and which can be made available, is used on the farm. "In the West India sugar plantations," Johnson says, "the cane, after having had its saccharine juice pressed out at the mill, serves as fuel in boiling down the syrup. The ash produced is rich in those mineral ingredients necessary to the prosperity of the plant, and the neglect to return this valuable ash to the soil has not only occasioned a large importation of foreign manures, but also a serious deterioration of the soil." In our time we persist in buying manure while we poison the rivers by allowing the sewage to flow into them; whereas a little chemical knowledge, combined with judgment, would convince all concerned that if the sewage was deodorized and used on the farm, money would be saved and the rivers would be pure.—*N. Y. Observer.*

It is said that a bag of hops, as large as the two fists, placed in a grain bin, will kill or drive away every grub or weevil in the bin. The dead can be removed by fanning.

It is estimated that the loss to agriculture from the growth of weeds instead of the useful grasses, in meadow and pasture land, is not less than $100,000,000 per year in the United States. Nothing will sooner or more cheaply bring about the desired change in this direction than a more general employment of sheep as scavengers on every farm where their introduction is indicated.

Pork differs from beef and mutton, not in flavor only, but in the larger proportion of fat to lean flesh. This is due both to the nature of the animal in its tendency to store up fat, and to the habit of so feeding and treating it that this tendency may be fully developed. The pig stores up in his body three times more of its food than the ox, and by so much is it more cheaply and quickly grown and fattened.

The different breeds of sheep, as well as the methods of feeding, have much to do with the production of the best qualities of mutton. A large framed, coarse-wooled, fat sheep produces a coarse grained, dry and but indifferent flavored mutton; while the middle wooled, round, plump, thick sheep generally found in the Southdown, Leicester and Cotswold breeds produce the close-grained, tender juicy, and high flavored mutton; especially when they are allowed to feed upon the short soft sweet grass of the hills, with the addition of subsequent stall feeding.

The use of chloride of potassium is recommended in Germany as a means of increasing the growth of wool in sheep. Some German chemists have made experiments with the article, proving that the growth of wool is promoted by its use. It is administered in the proportion of one part of chloride to nine parts of salt. It not only increases the production of the wool, but improves the quality and promotes the general health of the animal, we are told; but the proper quantities to administer are not stated.

No description of poultry can boast of the extraordinary age of the goose, combined with continued productiveness. Instances are mentioned of geese attaining twenty or even twenty-five years of age, and still, year by year, both laying and setting as abundantly and as early as in former seasons. A good authority states the case of a goose having attained an age of nearly forty years, and has never failed during that period of raising one or two good broods annually.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

AS SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN SPECTACLES.

The New York *World* in concluding a biographical sketch of the new premier, the Right Hon. Sir John A Macdonald, says:—"Sir John strongly resembles the great Conservative Premier of England, Lord Beaconsfield. He also resembles him most strikingly in personal appearance; indeed a portrait of Disraeli would find ready sale in Canada as a life-likeness of the "Knight of Kingston." Slightly above the medium height, slim, irreproachably dressed and buttoned up, close-shaven, pale and rather sallow, with dark hair and eyes, a prominent nose that looks a little Oriental at the nostrils, and a curl that "hangs right down on his forehead," the resemblance is remarkable and Sir John has been thought not wholly unconscious or indifferent of this fact. Sir John walks with a semi-limp and has hardly aged perceptibly during the last twenty years. He is a clear, easy and unaffected speaker, best in debate but no orator as McGee was. Even his finished orations on Confederation, the best of his productions of that sort, will not encourage the general reader to their perusal. Personally he is a charming companion, witty, agreeable and caustic, with a fund of anecdote. Lady Macdonald, his second wife, to whom he was married at St. George's Hanover Square, in 1876, immediately after the passage of the Confederation Act and at the time of his elevation to the rank K. C. B., was a Miss Bernard, daughter of a member of the Jamaica Council, and sister of Sir John's Deputy-Minister and friend, Colonel H Bernard. She is much younger than her husband, to whom she is devoted, and her tact and fascination it is said prove powerfull aids to him."

Military furloughs in Russia have been restricted and in no case will they be extended beyond February.

Latest advices from Cape Town report that the Chief of the Zulu Caffirs is about to open hostilites against the British.

Mothers will find the Pain-Killer invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breast take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breast in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold, or other causes, bathing in the Pain-Killer will give immediate relief.

Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusco Co., Indiana, says: "For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice and I am satisfied that there is no better medicine for lung- diseases in use.

If Life and Health can be estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for all the diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold.—It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Bessaraba has surrendered to the Russians.

Baker Pasha has been commissioned by the Sultan to employ 40,000 men in the completion of the defensive lines of Constantinople.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,
IS FURNISHED WITH THE
Newest Styles of Type,
AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF
Job Printing
IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART
RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT
AND
SHOW WORK
ARE SPECIALITIES.

POSTERS
OF ANY SIZE,
Plain and in Colors,
Books, Magazines,
Pamphlets, Catalogues,
Insurance,
Bank and
Legal Forms,
Circulars,
Bill Heads,
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Invoices,
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Letter Headings,
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&c. &c. &c.

For Sale or To Let.

A NEW COTTAGE, near the Post Office—8 Rooms—supplied with water from the water-works. Terms liberal, apply to
WM. HAY
Insurance and General Agent.
50-tf.

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

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 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.

Just Received
AT THE
Watchman Office!
A SUPPLY OF
WRITING PAPER,
FOOLSCAP, ENVELOPES,
BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY
FOR LADIES, COPY AND
MEMORAMDUM BOOKS,
SLATE AND LEAD PENCILS,
INDIARUBBER, INK, &c., &c.
For sale at the lowest rates.

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.

Building Lots
AND
Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
FOR SALE
At low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

Field's Photographs
Received the
HIGHEST AWARD
at the last
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
and No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal. 1tf

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 C. P. R. & O. & G. R. R.
C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf

THE ACCIDENT
INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
IS THE ONLY CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to insurance against accidents, and which has made the special deposit required by Government for the security of its Policy Holders, and being for
ACCIDENT INSURANCE
Alone, is able to transact the business upon the most favorable terms and liberal conditions, as well as upon a secure basis.

BONUS
EVERY 5 Y'S TO NON-CLAIMANTS
PRESIDENT,
Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.
MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
Edward Rawlings.
INSPECTOR,
Ben MacDonald.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute. 12-y1

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 "*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 Magnet ic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.
For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

The Marvel of the age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER
IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well, and give entire satisfaction. No matter what sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly, in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager
29y1.

It is said that the Italian Ministry of Foreign affairs, left vacant by Count Corti's resignation, will be assumed by the Premier.

The entire Italian Cabinet has resigned.

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. Ouimet, Priest, Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

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

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 15th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 26th of the same month.

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

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

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

☞Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at S. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 15th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalaburry, 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.

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 nine miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.
On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.
On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at 2 p. m.

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.

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 Conveyancers for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts Collected, etc., etc.
John Taylor. John M. M. Duff,
351 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-y1

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

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & STEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 63 and 65 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID STEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 1tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec
Exchange Bank Buildings, 315 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. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier,
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22-1

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenorm 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. 3tf

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1878. NO. 10

Getting Up.

Have you brought my boots? Jemima? Leave them at my chamber door.
Does the water boil, Jemima? Place it also on the floor.
Eight o'clock already, is it? How's the weather; pretty fine?
Eight is tolerably early; I can get away by nine.
Still, I feel a little sleepy, though I came to bed at one.
Put the bacon on, Jemima; see the eggs are nicely done!
I'll be down in twenty minutes—or, if possible, in less;
I shall not be long, Jemima, when I once begin to dress.

She is gone, the brisk Jemima; she is gone, and little thinks
How the sluggard yearns to capture yet another forty winks.
Since the bard is human only—not an early village cock
Why should he salute the morning at the hour of eight o'clock?
Stifled by the voice of duty, prudence, pry thee cease to chide;
While I turn me softly, gently, round upon my other side.
Sleep, resume thy downy empire; reassert thy sable reign!
Morpheus, why desert a fellow? Bring those poppies here again!

* * * * * *

What's the matter now, Jemima? Nine o'clock? It cannot be!
Hast prepared the eggs, the bacon, and the matutinal tea?
Take away the jug, Jemima; go, replenish it anon,
Since the charm of its caloric must be very nearly gone.
She has left me. Let me linger till she reappears again.
Let my lazy thoughts meander in a free and easy vein.
After sleep's profounder solace, nought refreshes like the doze,
Should I tumble off, no matter; she will wake me, I suppose.

* * * * * *

Bless me, is it you, Jemima? Mercy on us, what a knock?
Can it be I can't believe it actually ten o'clock?
I will out of bed and shave me. Fetch me warmer water up?
Let the tea be strong, Jemima. I shall only drink a cup.
Stop a minute! I remember some appointment, by the way,
'Twould have brought me mints of money; 'twas for ten o'clock today.
Let me drown my disappointment, slumber in the seventh heaven.
You may go away, Jemima. Come and call me at eleven!

—*London Fun.*

THE LITTLE OLD LADY.

BY ROBERT C. MEYERS.

The turnkey stepped into the superintendent's room.

"It's the little old lady, sir," said he; "shall I let her into the cell where Mag Shepherd is?"

The superintendent mused awhile.

"Well, yes, John, I guess you may, for I hardly think anybody could be rude to *her*."

The man bowed and withdrew, and then Superintendent Green turned to his guest, the Rev. Samuel Carlyl, the great philanthropist, known everywhere for his good works, and said:

"It's a little old lady, who visits all the prisons, going amongst the prisoners, and doing a great deal of good even to us. She has permission, somehow or other, to come here; and she really has made progress in her work."

The minister smiled.

"How does she go about it?" he asked.

"Why, she always has a little basket with her, and what do you suppose is in it? Combs, and brushes, and perfume?"

"Perfume?"

"Yes. The old lady says that a woman is never so bad, but she may be made better by the present of a clean handkerchief, nicely scented, and she really is not far from wrong, if you could see how all the women treat her. There she goes with John, sir. See her!"

And the minister came to the door, but he only saw the back of the old lady, as she went up the passage, beside the turnkey, who stopped at a cell, unlocked the door, threw it open, admitted his companion, and locked her in. This is what the lookers-on saw. But this is what the old creature experienced:

"What do you want?" asked the angry voice of the inmate of the cell.

"My dear I have come to see you," said the visitor.

"I don't want you. Go somewhere else; I want to rest."

"That's right. Rest awhile. I'm in no hurry, and I'll sit here and rest too," said the old lady.

Out of sheer amazemgnt the prisoner turned, and looked at the speaker. She saw the neat little figure, the pleasant old face, with its kind eyes, and the little basket on her arm.

"Who are you," she asked gruffly.

"Oh, I'm only the old woman, who comes to see poor people. Who are you?"

"I'm Mag Shepherd. What do you want with me?"

"First, I'll call you Maggie, because maybe there was someone you once liked, who used to call you that."

"Don't try to convert me in that way, old woman," was the angry reply. "Out with your Sunday school tracts, and go."

"These are my Sunday school tracts, Maggie," was the mild reply, "a brush and a comb; and see, here's a new handkerchief; and they're for you. Now, may I stay?"

"Oh, I don't care; I don't want the things. What is it to me, if my hair is over my eyes, or if I'm an object to look at. Nobody would like to see me different. Do you know why I'm here? Well, they say I'm a thief!"

"They once said I was, too, Maggie," said the old lady quietly.

"You!" repeated the woman, looking at her.

"Yes, Maggie, long, long ago. But I was as innocent as you are."

"As I am? How do you know I'm innocent? Who'll prove that I'm innocent? Where can I get a lawyer to plead for me?"

The old lady came up to her, put the hair back from her wild face, held on to both her arms, and spoke sadly:

"You've been a pretty girl, Maggie. You've been good, and loving, and true; but there have been those who have deceived you. Don't you mind how harsh the world seems, for it is only harsh to those who make it so. I've found that out, but it took me a long while. Try to remember the old times, my dear; the old times, when you were a happy, careless girl, and dearly loved by somebody."

It was remarkable how the old lady's voice and words affected the woman. The head of the latter fell on her breast, and she looked dreary enough, till all at once she sprung up, cast the old lady off, and stood defiantly confronting her.

"I am as I am," she cried. "You come too late with all this. What do I care, if you were called a thief? It can't interest me."

The visitor sat down on the bench, folded her hands across the basket, and was quiet; and the woman looked down at her, from where she was standing, by the grating, and saw that the old cheeks were wet with tears.

"What are you crying for?" she asked, mockingly.

"For you, Maggie," said the old lady, rising and going to her. "My dear, I'm very old, and I've been amongst the poor people, within these walls, for many years, till they've quite got to liking me; and some of them, when they left, under happier circumstances, have cried while they shook hands with me, for they said mine was the only smile they had seen, while they were here. But I can't give you a smile, Maggie, but only tears."

"Why do you bother me then?" asked the woman, pettishly. "God knows I've had enough of tears; and yours, though meant in kindness, can do little good."

But the old lady had been used to these ways, for a long while, so she just put down the articles she had brought with her, and was going away.

"Won't you shake hands and be friendly?" she turned and asked, however.

The woman, half laughing, put out her hand; but when she felt it smoothed by the old lady she burst into tears, and let it remain clasped in the old one.

Then the old arms urged her to the little seat, forced her down, and rested her head on the motherly breast of the visitor. The woman, at this, burst into tears, crying as she had not cried for many a day. The old lady, still holding her hand, let her weep.

John, the turnkey, put his head in.

"Time's up, ma'am," he called. And then the old lady rose, and still holding her hand, said:

"Good bye, my dear, expect me tomorrow at this time."

With these words she went out, and the woman was alone.

Outside the gates, the little old lady turned and nodded to the gate keeper.

"Pleasant day, David, isn't it?" she said, and the man smiled as he greeted her.

The quaint figure next took its way down the sunny streets, filled with the spring air, that bathed country and city alike; down to the business portion of the town, down among the law offices; and into one of these she popped.

"Good morning, Mrs. Malin," said the lawyer. "Another case, Mrs. Malin?"

"Another case, sir."

"Murder, arson, theft, or what?"

"Theft, sir," she said, gravely.

"Acknowledged?"

"Denied."

"Think the party's innocent?"

"Yes!"

"Male or female?"

"Female."

"Name?"

"Margaret Shepherd."

"When does the case come up?"

"I'll find out, and tell you, to morrow, all about it," she replied. "And now I've prepared you, I'll go. Good-morning, sir."

"Good-morning, Mrs. Malin," he replied, and handed her out.

Then she goes through the business portion of the street again, looked at and greeted with many a smile at her old-fashioned, kind-looking little figure, and so to her lodging.

The next day, at the same hour, she presents herself at the prison gate; is admitted, and goes to the superintendent's room, with a bunch of flowers.

"I've brought you some of these, sir, for you really are so very kind to me," she said, separating the flowers.

He speaks to her, thanks her, and asks who the other flowers are for.

"Maggie Shepherd," she replied.

Then the superintendent speaks:

"I was telling a gentleman, yesterday, about the wonders you do here, Mrs. Malin, and he himself is a philanthropist."

"Oh, thank you, sir," she says. "I'm not that indeed, but you are very kind to say so."

She bows and goes to the cell. This time the prisoner is almost glad to see her, though she is ashamed. But the old lady puts her at her ease in a moment.

"Now you must tell me every bit of your story," she says, "and we'll see what can be done."

Little by little, she draws out the weary recital, so stale in the annals of the court, so fresh to thousands of sorrowful ones in the city. She hears the tale of the downfall of a girl, beguiled from a good and loving home; deceived; and so on, for years, till every vestige of the pure, innocent child is lost in the guilty woman, who is now accused of theft by the miserable creatures with whom she has lived. Often broken by shame, often interrupted by the little old lady, at last the story is done. Then the woman says:

"I have told you this, but I don't think it will help me any."

"Maggie, I go from here to my lawyer's. Do you know I keep a lawyer, on purpose to defend my children?"

"Your children?"

"Yes. I call all within these walls my children. When a new one is borne here, heavy with sorrow and shame, and maybe guilt, I go to that one; I ask the story of the sorrow, or shame, and if, like you, they are friendless, I go to my lawyer, (a fine man, my dear,) and I lay the case before him. I say to him, 'You learned your profession in order to straighten out the tangle of society. Now here's a snarl at the extreme end of the pretty thread. Get it out, and show me it, smooth and straight.' Rather poetical isn't it? Why he's been married four times, and there's not much poetry in a man when he has four graves in a row, and four white tombstones all reading the same—'wife of Alexander Johnson;' is there? However, he's a fine man. He laughed at me the first time I went to him, and he said I was wasting my income; but I stood up before him. 'Mr. Johnson,' I said, 'I'm an old woman; but years and years ago I had sorrow, and shame; and there was no one to help me; so now that I have had a little money left me by my old aunt, thousands of miles away, I have made up my mind to spend it, to the very last cent, on those who are as wrongfully accused, as I was then, and who are quite as friendless. My dear, the man actually jumped up and shook my hands, and I really thought he had a notion to propose; but I guess he thought that five tombstones would be a little too much. So he only told me I was admirable—yes, that's it, admirable—and ever since that, he has done just as I wish him to do, and his prices are *very* reasonable, and he's high in his profession. So now I go to him from here. I tell him all this you have told me; and you'll have some one to defend you, after all."

Then the woman's trembling lips said, "May God bless you!"

Again the old lady went tirelessly down the passage way, stopping once in a while to ask about a prisoner, tapping at the wicket of a cell to say something to the inmate, looking in at the workshops to smile and call "good morning," and to tell the workers that she was in a hurry to-day; and so off she goes to her lawyer.

Prison discipline has attracted much attention of late, from the culture of society, so that philanthropists spring up in every corner. There are lengthy and erudite articles written and then printed in papers; there are meetings for and against any change in the mode of carrying on incarceration for crime; and the prisoners have the benefit of seeing many strangers, who come to look into things, while the things themselves go on as usual.

The Reverend Samuel Carlyle, the best of his kind, was noted for the interest which he took in the management of convicts. He was sensible enough to hate the idea of cutting off the women's hair, thus giving them their greatest shame. He talked with the prisoners, as a man to men, as a good man to women.

That same day he also goes the rounds of the prison; sees the women picking oakum, or knitting or washing; and permission granted him, he speaks with them.

He also asks to be admitted to the cells, where those awaiting trial are confined. He sees and speaks to many, and at last he comes to the cell of Margaret Shepherd; has it opened to him; but a fearful cry meets him as he enters; and the woman crouches in a corner, hiding her face in her hands. He touches her pityingly on the shoulder, but she writhes away from him. He says kind words to her, but she cries aloud for him to leave her; and the turnkey thinks it best; so the minister, sighing, goes out. That night, they said the woman sobbed for hours; that she beat against the iron of her cell, screaming that she must be taken away from there. So when the little old lady comes, the next morning, the superintendent tells her how unruly her new portegé had been, and advises her to be careful; that these women are not to be trusted. With a sorrowful face, the little old lady hears him, but goes to the cell. There she sees the woman white and weak, lying down.

"Maggie are you sick?" she asks.

"Oh, no, no!" she bursts out crying, "but take me away, take me away."

"There; there! Only a little longer, for Mr. Johnson thinks he can clear you, Maggie; and your story proves your innocence; and he is busy hunting up evidence."

"But I cannot stay here; I shall die," moans the woman.

The old lady kneels down beside her.

"Tell me what has made this change in you, since yesterday," she says, "for I left you calm and hopeful."

The woman only moans, and will not speak.

"Has anything happened?"

No answer.

"Has anyone been here to alarm you?"

"Oh, yes, yes! You know I told you, in the poor story of my life that I had a pure good home, once. You can imagine that in such a case, I should change my name, after I had left it."

"Then you are not Maggie Shepherd?"

"No. And my father is a minister, and he was here yesterday; and I shall die, for he spoke to me kindly, not knowing who I was; he spoke to me and touched me, when, if he knew all, he would have spurned and cursed me." And in a paroxysm of grief, she flung up her hands. The old lady, still kneeling beside her, looked at her, long and fixedly.

"Did your father turn you from home?" she asked.

"Oh, no, no. He sought me out; but I hid away from him, and when he was nearly finding me, one cold winter's night, rather than meet him, I fled through the streets like a terror. I fled through the blinding snow, to the churchyard, and hid myself behind my mother's gravestone. I did—I did—for I knew, of all the places in the world, they would not seek me there."

"Poor child, poor child!" whispered the old lady, but had no other words to say. She could see the wild grief of the woman, and her repulsion for the crime, which she had lived in, all these years. She could see, that, when the awfulness of her guilt had burst on Maggie, when she was new to it, she fled from the kind father, who sought her, not because she feared his anger, but his forgiveness, and striken with terror, even then, at the magnitude of her fall, the old feeling had come to her now, when she was no longer young, and when years of downfall could not obliterate the whiteness of her father's forgiving heart.

There in the narrow prison cell, the little old lady listened to the woman, listened to the self accusations, to the words of revengeful memory, that came now from the glorious heights down to the depths of despair; listened to, and saw a new phase in the life, that she had undertaken to make better.

The turnkey came to warn the little old lady, that it was time to go. But she motioned him away; and he left, and told the superintendent. "Let her remain," said the official, "for another half hour," and when that half hour was up, the little old lady walked quietly out, wiping her eyes.

"John," she said to the turnkey, "you are very kind to me, so you'll excuse me for giving you extra trouble. How are your wife and twins, John?"

And John, good-natured, instantly answered her, and thought as usual, her a fine old woman.

And she—she walked into the superintendent's room.

"Mrs. Malin, what can I do for you?" he asked.

"Sir, will you be good enough to look in the book where you register the names of prisoners, and tell me something?"

"Certainly, ma'am, what year?"

"Look for 1830. That's long before your time, December 24th, the day before Christmas."

Reaching down a dusty volume, he goes over its index, gets the page, reads several names, and at last says:

"Martha Jordon—theft. Sentenced to two years. Afterwards proved innocent and liberated, after being confined six months."

"That's it!" she says, "Let me see it! Martha Jordon, 1830. That's a long time ago, sir."

"Yes, indeed, she must be an old woman now, if she's living."

"Yes, she must be an old woman now."

"Anything else, Mrs. Malin?"

"Eh?—Oh, dear, no Thank you, sir, I forgot myself—I was thinking. Ah, yes, there is something else, and important, too. Margret Shepherd is to be tried to-morrow. May I come here a little early so that I can fix her up a trifle? You know I think she's innocent, and I should like her to impress the jury with her neat looks."

"Oh, yes, you can come early," he said, smiling.

Early the next morning, accordingly, she was at the prison, and when Maggie came out, she was by her side, her arm in the girl's.

"Maggie," she said, "I shan't be able to get *very* near you, but look directly opposite you in the court-room, and you'll be sure to see me. And after its over, I'll be with you. Good-bye till then."

"But they may not find me innocent."

"Pshaw, child! Alexander Johnson is to be trusted, and he says they will acquit you."

(To be Continued.)

A beautiful smile is to a female countenance what a sunbeam is to the landscape; it embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one.

Care is the lot of life, and he that aspires to greatness in hopes to get rid of it, is like one who throws himself into a furnace to avoid the shivering of an ague.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Nov. 10th, 1878.

WHOM THE LORD RECEIVES, Luke xiii. 9-17.

The lesson in common with many of the incidents related by Luke brings clearly before the mind, a fact which is designed to improve and adorn the career of any persons life who will study it with a view of improvement. Pride and humility as seen in the conduct of the Pharisee and the Publican are designed to show what trials of character are acceptable to God, and that whosoever will not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child shall not enter therein. Formal prayer is of no avail, a rehearsal of our good deeds is not acceptable. A humble position and a humble heart are more pleasing to the Almighty than thousands of silver and gold. We have here a right prayer and a wrong one. We have a rejected prayer and an acceptable one. We have here the conduct of a person who professed much, and one who professed nothing. Professions are worth but little in the sight of God, unless there is a consistant department connected with it. The following practical lessons may be gathered from a study of this subject.

1. Were morality and good works will not justify any man before God.
2. The self satisfied never pray, for a sense of need is essential to true prayer.
3. Directness is an element of successful prayer.
4. The confession of sin is a token of repentance and a condition of forgiveness.
5. Children should be encouraged and not hindered in coming to Christ.
6. Heaven's purity is imagined in little children.

The Christian Conference.

TORONTO, October 23, 1878.

The interest in the various meetings held in Shaftesbury Hall yesterday continued undiminished, centering it may be said, in the powerful address of Dr. Mackay, of Hull, England, who spoke in the forenoon on "Our Spiritual Life," as witnesses for Christ. Christianity has to fit people to live; when made alive unto God, through life in Christ, they would be always fit for death. The address in the afternoon, however was the culminating event of the day, and was a digest or synopsis of his well-known book, "Grace and Truth," and made a deep impression. His coming unexpectedly in this way makes his startling way of stating well known Gospel themes all the more felt—at the same time "offends" not a few. His manner, say they, is too abrupt and brusque, and his eccentric way of putting things shocks our preconceived ideas, but Dr. Mackay, or rather the truth he so clearly holds and teaches, is a power—the power which gave success in Apostolic time. To the Jews it was then, as now, a stumbling block, and to the wise Greeks foolishness, but to others it was the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation. His two days in Quebec left their mark; his week in Montreal, though little noticed in the press, made a profound impression on the minds of those who heard him; but here in Toronto, where he is brought in contact with ministers and earnest laymen from the outlying towns and districts, attending the meetings of Conference, the effect will be more wide spread, and cannot but be salutary. The hatred to the truths he advocates and enforces was strikingly brought out when a copy of "Grace and Truth" was put into the hands of an unhappy man, not one hundred miles from Montreal, who showed it to his spiritual guide. "It is the most rascaly book ever was written" was the comment it received. His panacea was, as he posed himself on his little pinnacle, "Apostolic succession, baptismal regeneration and sacramental grace." David's earnest question seems to be heard coming down through the ages, "Who will show us any good?" (Psalms vi. 6,) and blessed be God, the answer is neither far nor difficult to find: "To the law and the testimony; if they speak not according to this Word, it is because there is no light in them.' (Isaiah viii. 20.)

Unexpected popular interest is manifested in the coming "Prophetic Conference," as the Pre-Millennial Second Adventists call their Convention, the opening session of which is held this morning in the Church of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, jr., one of the leading spirits in the movement. The prospects are that there will be a large attendance, and that the sessions, which are to extend over three days, will be interesting. The senior Dr. TYNG will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Mackay of the Presbyterian Church of Hull, England, will be on hand. The list of subjects to be presented to the Conference promises well for the discussion of the main question. The Rev. Dr. TYNG, jr., will make the opening address, taking for his subject, "Christ's Coming; Is it Personal and Visible?" The Rev. Dr. KELLOG, Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian Seminary at Alleghany, will talk on "Christ's Coming; is it Pre-millennial?" The Rev. Dr. GORDON of the Baptist Church, will speak of "The First Resurgection;" the Rev. Dr. Mackay will tell of the "Rapture of the Church;" the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, a Princeton professor, will talk of "The Times of the Gentiles;" Prof. LUMMIS, a Methodist, will speak about "The Kingdom and the Church;" the subject chosen by the Rev. H. M. PARSONS of Buffalo is "The Present Age and the Development of Anti-Christ;" that of Bishop NICHOLSON is "The Gathering of Israel;" the Rev. Dr. COOPER, a professor of Presbyterian Theology, will tell of "The Judgment of Judgments;" the Rev. Dr. WEST, Presbyterian, will give a "History of the Pre-Millennial Coming of Christ;" the Rev. Dr. BROOKES, who is the author of a book on Pre-Millennium, in which occurs the diagram recently published in THE SUN, will speak of "The Coming of the Lord in its relation to Christian Doctrine;" and the Rev. Dr. CLARKE of the Dutch Reformed Church will tell of "That Blessed Hope." Clergymen of many different denominations will take part in the Conference, and there will doubtless be a free interchange of views; for while the most of them agree on the main points of their peculiar doctrine, there is a wide diversity of opinion as to details.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GOSSIPPING.

The following letter written to the Quebec *Chronicle*, may furnish food for reflection.

SIR,—I wonder if the tax-collectors for the year 1878 succeeded in obtaining any reliable information concerning that familiar social demon, "they say;" what a queer mysterious fellow he is. Everybody seems to know him, and the utmost confidence is reposed in him by all classes of people, none of whom hesitate to repeat the most improbable stories with only his name to guarantee the truth of his statement. There does not, probably exist a man or woman who has not at some period in his or her life got into trouble by repeating the remarks of "they say." Yet very few seemed to have learned wisdom from an experience of this kind. "They say" has a very peculiar family, consisting of his wife, better known as Madame Rumour, a very treacherous old lady, who is for ever getting somebody into a scrape, but always manages to keep out herself. Their son Scandal married the Widow Grundy, by whom he had two daughters, Detraction and Gossip; they do an immense business in news-peddling, and the manufacture of goods, which had the peculiar trade-marks of "Scandal" and "They Say" combined. Misses Detraction and Gossip are two idle, lazy, shiftless creatures, who never mean any harm they say, but somehow they manage to do a vast amount of mischief without meaning it. As for Mr. Calumny, he is rather fast for us in the choice of his victims, as they are not to be found among disreputable personages such as the libertine rogue, swindler. Oh, no! he has a higher mark. The pure shaft of innocence waving its virtuous head heavenward is the thing upon which he strives to throw:

"That foul and deadly blight
Which has marked and stained the robe of white."

It is the young man of promise or talent, or popularity, who presents a mark for his shafts. Also the young lady of beauty or virtue stands forth a fair target for Mr. Calumny who often lets fly his poisonous arrows with William Tell precision. Then there are several young friends of the family who are mostly engaged in picking up items of interest to be manufactured into first-class retail articles having the trade mark of the firm. This is no shaky concern, but a first-class firm, which nobody is afraid to trust, and their paper is never seen waiting to be endorsed. Gentlemen in broadcloth and ladies in silks or satins exchange the small coin of this wealthy family, and among the lower orders, anything passes current if it is endorsed by "They Say." Yet, in spite of the universal popularity of this most wonderful person, nobody knows where he resides, or whether he is taxed the full amount he his worth, or, in fact, anything about him beyond the fact that a whisper of his is enough to make bankrupt the most solid reputation; and so firm is the general belief in his integrity that no person ever hinted at having him arrested for defamation of character, although he sometimes tells awful things, and everybody seems willing to repeat it. However, I doubt the ability of any person or persons to arrest him, for he is never to be found nor any of his family, when they are wanted, and that is the reason of my asking whether the tax-collectors had this year returned anything reliable in reference to him and family. They ought to be heavily taxed for they are the only ones in these hard times that are doing any business.

A SAD STORY.—The inquest held on Miss Ella Hanbury, who died from exhaustion consequent on long immersion in the Thames and shock from the Princess Alice collision, is the closing chapter, says our London correspondent, of a touching romance. Miss Hanbury was an American girl of nineteen, an only daughter of a wealthy New York merchant. She was on a visit here, and went for a run on the river, in company with her engaged husband, Mr. Harrison, a member of the American bar. When the crash came Harrison embraced her and bade her good-bye, saying they would meet in heaven. She saw no more of him. They were parted on the instant, and she found herself in the water. Partly swimming partly supported by a plank, she floated for two hours and a half, and was then picked up apparently none the worse, for she was about next day. She then learned, however, the loss of her lover, and since then has altered and pined, till she took two days ago to her bed from which her body was this day borne to the grave. Miss Hanbury was a very rich heiress, and what makes the fatality still sadder is that while the inquest was in progress a telegram announcing the death of her father was handed to the coroner.

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, NOV. 8, 1878.

THE NEW CABINET.

The election of five of the members of the new Cabinet took place on Monday, when the Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Hon. Dr. TUPPER, Hon. JAMES MCDONALD, Hon. J. H. POPE and Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR were elected without opposition and there is little doubt but that the other Ministers who go back to their constituents will meet with similar treatment.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

The natural result of the tactics of the Grit-Rouge party at the late election, has occurred. The people are not satisfied that the return of Dr. CHRISTIE was the outcome of the free choice of the Electors; and they now seek from the Courts the annulling of the return. They desire to make another effort to test the opinion of the Constituency, without the elements of corruption and intimidation, which in some parts of the County converted the polling into what would have been a farce, if it had not been so painful and discreditable a spectacle. The Petition has been served on Dr. CHRISTIE—but being in the ordinary form, few particulars of the charges can be known till the list of objections is fyled. The salient defects of the election, are, however, sufficiently notorious; and while we learn that a large number of individual cases of corruption and intimidation of various kinds have been collected, which will appear in due course; the general plan upon which the party acted is understood by everybody. The ordinary tactics of the "party of purity" were not forgotten. Every weak point in human nature was assailed with an acuteness which long practice and study only could develope. The hard working debtor, with a family to support during a long winter, was worked upon through his fears. He was made to understand that if he acted upon his own choice of a member he must be prepared with the pound of flesh. The employes whose personal services were engaged by the Government, or by its contractors, must choose the man the Government pointed out—or he must be driven out of house and home. The poor, the indifferent, and the unprincipled, were offered money; sometimes openly, sometimes in the disguise of employment; liquor was sent into the County addressed to fictitious persons; and the universal weapons of the party—slander and backbiting were freely used. The machinery was carefully arranged to make these devices effectual. Where Government and Contractors employees were numerous, a Government officer was made deputy-returning officer—so that he who dared to use his franchise, like a free man, would be obliged to put his ballot into the hands of one, whose breath could deprive him of his daily bread. Where local indebtedness was large, a prominent creditor received the office—and it is stated that he insisted openly upon knowing for whom his debtors voted. Canvassers and partizans openly boasted of the thousands of dollars they would spend to defeat the Conservative candidate: and they justified their boast by a scandalous conspiracy to decoy electors from the County, the details of which may yet form the subject of investigation before twelve men. These, and such as these, are known to have been the means used to return Dr. CHRISTIE; and it is to be presumed that the Petitioners are not ignorant of them.

We perceive, however, that in general the petition does not accuse Dr. CHRISTIE of participation personally in these outrages upon the honest exercise of the franchise. Our opinion of that Gentleman is well known; and we should be with difficulty convinced that he either took part in, or sanctioned such illegal and disreputable devices. But the use which was made during Mr. MEIKLE's canvas, of the influence in the way of road and bridge grants, which he was supposed to possess, and which was even then brought to bear upon the expected candidature of Dr. CHRISTIE; was continued during the late contest. And the promises made by Dr. CHRISTIE himself, and by Mr. MEIKLE on his behalf; as to what benefits to the Bevan's Lake road, and the much wanted bridge over the Rouge, would result if Dr. CHRISTIE were returned—are matters of public notoriety in those neighbourhoods. And as respects these promises, which, if proved, are just as open to the stigma of corruption as if the money had been promised out of Dr. CHRISTIE's own pocket; he is held personally to account by the Petition.

The Petition also makes charges of irregularities in the division of the municipalities into polling districts; and of nullities in certain of the voters' lists. I these exist, the election will no doubt be held null on those grounds alone, as in the case of the Petition against Mr. ABBOTT in 1875. And as in that case the charges of corruption may not then require to be gone into.

When will the Grit-Rouge party in this County learn what the franchise is, and how it should be exercised? When will they discover that there are great public interests at stake at every election; and that bribery, libels, lies, and illegal conspiracies, are not the means by which such interests should be protected? When will the independent and upright voters of Argenteuil come out from among the leaders in such doings, and sternly set their faces against every man, or set of men, who practice them? And when will Argenteuil take her place in the ranks of the great, patriotic, and National Conservative party, alongside of the advocates and supporters of true progress, and of Constitutional Government? To the two first of these questions we fear it will be long before we can expect a satisfactory reply. But we hope and believe that the time is fast approaching when to the two last we can answer—NOW!

OUR PROVINCIAL USURPERS.

"Those who think Mr. Joly will be "put out of office in Quebec reckon "without their host."

So says the *Advertiser*, evidently, as the facts will show, with as much reason as characterises the majority of its statements. That Mr. JOLY now holds power wrongfully, and simply by the right of possession can scarcely be denied, when one considers that he only held on to power by the "casting vote" of the Speaker; and now, while we write, two constituencies, whose representatives supported him, are vacant, and a third must soon occur. The vacant seats are those for Chicoutimi, by the resignation of Mr. PRICE, and St. Hyacinthe, by the death of Mr. Provincial Treasurer BACHAND. The third will occur so soon as Mr. JOLY appoints a sitting member to the vacant portfolio. The question now arises will Mr. JOLY carry the three seats? The probability is he will not: Chicoutimi is Conservative and always has been, St. Hyacinthe has returned a Conservative to the House of Commons, and Mr. BACHAND, himself, was only elected by a very narrow majority; then the third seat, it should be in the Montreal District, and Mr. JOLY now can carry no seat in that District. His actions and administration have belied his words; he obtained his power illegally, mantained it illegally, has acted ever since illegally and can no longer expect to be believed in. The "Economy" cry is "played out," his ministry is pure Grit, and as such has shown itself to be rotten to the core, therefore its fall will be swift and sure. They have enjoyed power right royally while it lasts, and as it came unexpectedly so on their return to the Opposition Benches, it will seem to them like a dream, which will have left behind, for a few of them only, but the empty title of "Honorable."

THAT GOVERNMENT JOB.

As was to be expected, the people of Lachute refuse to be taxed, without making an effort to prevent it; so finding from the columns of the WATCHMAN that work was commencing on the new passenger depot, on a site that would necessitate the payment of the $25,000 bonus, steps were at once taken to obtain the opinion of the people with regard to it. A requisition was quickly drawn up, signed and presented to Mayor Barron, who called the meeting asked for, as appears by his Proclamation annexed to the requisition, which is as follows:—

To THOMAS BARRON, Esq., *Mayor of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil*:

We the undersigned, respectfully request you to call a public meeting of the land owners in this parish to be held at the Court House, at Lachute, on THURSDAY, the Seventh day of November inst., at two o'clock for the purpose of considering whether the proposed site of the Passenger Depot on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway be a proper one, and whether any or what representations should be made to the Government on the subject.—James Fish, Felix Hamelin, F. C. Ireland, Alfred Benn, F. X. Bertrand, John Calder, F. W. Allen, Placide Latour, George Morrison, Fabien Peitras, James Barley, Wm. Ranson, W. A. Leggo.

Lachute, 2nd November, 1878.

"In compliance with the above request, I hereby convene a public meeting of the land-owners in this parish, to be held in the Court House, Lachute on THURSDAY, the 7th November inst., at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose therein specified.

THOMAS BARRON.
Mayor.

Lachute, November 2nd, 1878.

The meeting took place according to the above notice, and was largely attended.

Speeches were made by Messrs. IRELAND, the MAYOR, FISH, MEIKLE, DUNBAR and others, many of them speaking two or three times and at too great length to appear in this number.

After the discussion Mr. IRELAND moved, seconded by Mr. JOHN HAMMOND,—"That it is the opinion of the "ratepayers of this municipality that "there was no immediate necessity for "the erection of the present passenger "depot at Lachute—and that the Mayor "or be requested to communicate the "same to the Minister of Public Works "for this Province."

Mr. DUNBAR moved in amendment, —"That the building of the Passenger "depot be continued on its present site "and finished as soon as possible."

Mr. MEIKLE and his friends ignoring the question at issue, insisted on the meeting having been called for a political dodge, notwithstanding the positive denial of those who called the meeting. On that ground he carefully rallied his followers and carried the amendment.

After cheers had been given for the Chairman the meeting separated.

AN IRISH ROYAL RESIDENCE.

Lord BEACONSFIELD, according to a rumor given publicity to by the *Court Journal*, intends demanding from Parliament a grant of money for the purpose of erecting a royal residence in Ireland. This journal says there is every reason to suppose that he intends, when a vacancy occurs, to appoint the Duke of CONNAUGHT Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and to build such a residence in connection with the vice royalty. It is even said that Tara or its neighbourhood has been selected as the site of this palace. For much of this report there is considerable reason, not on account of the authenticity of the rumors themselves or the trustworthiness of the sources from which they originated—for, indeed, their source is not discoverable—but from the character of the Premier himself, his recent policy, and the general cast and complexion of the Administration which at present governs the country.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Nov. 4th, in an editorial, says:—That the United States should choose this precise moment to publish what seems, from the telegraphic summary, to be a rather threatening despatch addressed by Secretary Evarts to American Minister Welsh, can scarcely be regarded as accidental. All the world can see that we have on our hands just now quite as much as we can well deal with, and a really friendly power with a grievance like that, whilst holding to its position, would refrain from casting the matter in an irritating way before the public until our affairs have assumed a more peaceful aspect. At any rate, this is what, according to the admirers of the Alabama arbitration, we might certainly have expected from America. The truth is, that while the very party with which the bargain was made still holds office in the United States, the first opportunity is seized to make a point against us just when it is reckoned that other difficulties may force us to give way. Nothing else was to be expected, and for our own part, we are inclined to thank Evarts for teaching our countrymen that nations generally are no more inclined to forego their advantages over one another in the 19th century than in the 18th, 17th, 15th or 1st. Let sentimentalists blame Evarts, for he has disappointed them, not us. American newspapers of all shades of political opinion, without giving a moment's consideration, let us hope, to the fact that the quarrel has nothing whatever to do with the award of $5,500,000 made in favor of Canada at Halifax, come forward at once with the contention that this money, due and long overdue to us, must not be paid until and unless this new difference is settled in the way they think right. Nine million dollars of Alabama indemnity still remain without any reasonable claim, and here are $5,500,000 more to be retained. We should have supposed the Americans could scarcely afford to recall attention to the various matters relating to the Washington treaty and the manner in which its provisions have been carried out; but we, too, have a little sentiment about the United States, for in truth the whole story is one of a continuous attempt at evasion, and evasion of a somewhat shabby kind, and curiously enough advantage was taken of the local regulation of the State of New York to avoid compliance with one of the most important stipulations of the treaty in favor of the Canadian shipping. Therefore, Lord Salisbury has open to him some very pertinent retorts. But two wrongs do not make a right, and if it appears that the New Foundlanders, who do not form part of the Dominion, had no right to take the law into their hands, in view of the arrangements entered into on their behalf, of course compensation will have to be made. When, however, the Americans argue that the whole fishing question may have to be reopened, we are not at liberty to disregard what they say, or we might answer that if so some other points would have to be considered at the same time. Thus it, would be at least agreeable on the part of the Canadians that very serious claims for monstrous injuries inflicted by American citizens on British subjects during the Fenian raids should again be put forward, since according to every recognized principle of international law the United States were to the fullest extent responsible for these outrages. We mention that, however, only to show how troublesome it is to go too far back in such matters, and to mix up questions which ought to be kept separate. It may possibly be that Lord Salisbury has taken up a false position with respect to the local or other rights of Newfoundland, though, since he had all the facts before him, and the knowledge that he was dealing with a very thorny question, we may fairly hope that he has not done so, but in any case we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that whatever discredit there may be in this talk of keeping the money lock, or in suddenly springing diplomatic mines at an awkward time, it is not ours."

Municipal Council.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Monday 4th inst.

Present Thos. Barron Esq., Mayor and Councillors Palliser, McOuatt, Morrison, Shepherd, Meikle and Dunbar. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Mayor reported that Coun. Morrison and himself had visited Mabel Bridge, as ordered, and had found 50 ft. of a wall was necessary on the North side. This had been built and approved of by them. The wall would cost $25 extra so that the total cost would be over $132.

On motion of Coun. McOuatt the report was accepted and the account ordered to be paid.

After a short conversation it was resolved that the Mayor should see Mr. Harrington, and find out on what terms the land on which the Bridge is built can be acquired by the Council.

The Mayor brought down the report of Mr. Griffiths, who was appointed special Superintendent on the petition of Mr. Desjardins, recommending that the water ditch should be dug across the land of Felix Desjardins and Hugh Cleland as prayed for by the petition and at the cost of Messrs. Desjardins and Cleland.

Mr. Cleland appeared and opposed the adoption of the Report and Mr. Desjardins in support thereof. After both parties had been heard at some length, on motion of Coun. McOuatt, it was ordered that Coun. Dunbar, Palliser and Shepherd be appointed a committee to visit the place and decide as to the direction the ditch shall be run in, both parties agreeing to abide by the decision of the committee.

The name of Mr. McOuatt was added to the committee.

The committee was ordered to report at the next meeting.

The Mayor called the attention of the Council to Matthews Bridge across the gully, which was in such a dilapidated condition that a new bridge was absolutely necessary. He suggested the new one should be placed at the side of the present one and so straighten the road, the old one to be used in the meantime.

It was suggested by several councillors that the new bridge be built of stone, and by others that it be made of cedar. After some conversation it was resolved on motion of Coun. Meikle, that Mr Samuel Copeland be appointed special Superintendent to examine into the subject and report at next meeting as to what was best to be done.

The Mayor called attention to the shaky condition of the West River Bridge and suggested that it be immediately attended to. On motion of Coun. Meikle, the Inspector was ordered to make the necessary repairs.

The annual Accounts were then submitted. They show the amount to be levied, $531. A discussion arose on several items for which particulars were asked and ultimately given, the report was accepted, ordered to be printed and a copy mailed to each ratepayer. The Council adjourned at 7:35.

Poor George.

The Hon. George Brown is not at all pleased with the turn things have taken in this country of late. A new government has been formed and he has not been consulted, and what is worse still, not the least heed has been given to the suggestions of the *Globe*. Not one of those whom he put in nomination has gone into the Cabinet, and he has come to the very sage conclusion that the people of Canada have gone mad. The thing is really too hard to bear. The labours of a lifetime have gone for nothing; and the people of Canada are determined to do the very thing that he would not have them, nay that he has repeatedly forbidden them to do. Sir John Macdonald, whom he hates above all men, has been placed at the head of the administration; and as if to add insult to injury, nearly all the men that he has been abusing and holding up to public odium for the last five years are sharing the honors of office with him. The Pacific-scandal has "gone up"; it has lost whatever influence it ever had with the people; it has come to be looked upon as one of the most transparent humbugs, by which the Grit party has ever practised upon the gullibility of unsuspecting people

"Othello's occupation's gone;"

the very pith and marrow has gone out of this cry, which has served so good a purpose in the past, and it can be used no more.

All this, it must be confessed is pathetic enough; but there is a ludicrous aspect to it too. The wail of Mr Brown over the members of the Conservative party who have not been taken into the cabinet, supplies a comic element which somewhat modifies the tragic character of this melancholy matter. To see Mr. Brown weeping over Mr. T. White. Mr. M. P. Ryan, Mr. Costigan, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Mr. Colby, *et al.*, though poetic in a sense, has too much of the grotesque in it a ter all to provoke anything but laughter. Who would have imagined from anything that has appeared in the *Globe*, especially during the last five years, that its managing director took such an affectionate interest in these men? But then we remember that though he described Mr. Couchon as a very monster of iniquity, whose crime was rank and smelled to heaven, he welcomed him to a cabinet of his own making, and even defended his appointment to a governorship. But the oddest thing of all is the lively interest which he takes in the Irish Catholic, after having traduced and vilified them, their religion and their clergy all his lifetime. Poor George, he is an odd fish, and a curious study.—*St. Johns News.*

SERVANT WANTED

A YOUNG GIRL, Catholic, between 15 and 16 years of age, who can be respectfully advised of. Apply at WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Lachute, November 8th, 1878.

L. O. L. Lodge, No. 713.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on Monday Evening, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, sharp. By order,

THE MASTER.

LOST OR STOLEN

FROM the property of [illegible] on the night of [illegible] a Bay Horse, [illegible] hands high, [illegible] Any person giving information that will lead to his recovery, or returning him to the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

JAMES MCCRORY.

St. Andrews, Nov. 7th, 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, Lachute, begs to inform the public that he has opened a shop in the [illegible] and SHOE FACTORY in the West End of Lachute, where he will be enabled to manufacture to order the best work at the lowest prices. Repairing done in a neat and effective manner. He defies competition in prices and quality.

A. VINCENT.

BROWNSBURG, SEPT. 1878.

THE undersigned having opened the Boot and Shoe Store, would respectfully solicit a call from the public generally, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.

ALEXANDER PAUL.

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 Sunday.

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. 39tf

MERCER'S

Sleeping Elixir!!

The most efficient remedy yet discovered for procuring 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. 2yl

British American Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Established 1833.

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

Farm Risks at lowest Rates.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Agent, Lachute.

THE NORTH [illegible] 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.

3ly ISAIE TAILEFER.

Gilt Edged Butter

"Cooley" Sustained.

The undersigned having had the Cooley Can fully tested in [illegible] the present season, have concluded the right to manufacture and sell in Argenteuil County and Two Mountains. The following testimonials show what a few specimens well known persons who have used it think, and should have [illegible] A party interested in the sale [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN JACKSON.

[illegible]

[illegible] Having used the Cooley Cans through the [illegible] I find the butter made in them a very superior article. For the last two weeks during the hot weather [illegible] and for the [illegible] I have used no other butter [illegible] I consider the Cooley Can a decided success.

JAMES MUIR.

[illegible] Having used the Cooley Cans through the [illegible] I find the butter made in them a very superior article. For the last two weeks during the hot weather [illegible] and for the [illegible] I have used no other butter [illegible] I consider the Cooley Can a decided success.

DUNCAN MCINTOSH.

Mr. WM. HAY, Lachute.

[illegible] I have used the Cooley Cans this season and find the butter made in them to be of a very superior quality. I have used no other butter [illegible] I consider the Cooley Can a decided success.

R. BOARD.

BROWNSBURG, Sept. 7th, 1878.

MR. WM. HAY,

[illegible] I have used the Cooley Cans this season and find the butter made in them to be of a very superior quality. I have used no other butter [illegible] I consider the Cooley Can a decided success.

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 quality, more keeping, and the process of handling is very simple. I have heard numerous complaints of butter coming 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 to 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., 18th, 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.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

IT is acknowledged that the HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has effected more cures, and has made warmer friends, in a shorter space of time than all the world's remedies combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures in every case, chronic affections of at least thirteen-twenties of the diseases it claims it will do. To the person afflicted with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Piles, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dropsy, Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Catarrh, Inflammation, Ulceration, Female Weakness, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittent 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, 20 St. James Street, Montreal

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO:

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has completely cured me of a very bad attack of dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad is worth four times its price to any person suffering from that disease. I can recommend it as a genuine cure for the most severe cases of dyspepsia. I heartily recommend it to any 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 five weeks since I put it on, and I am enjoying good health. I shall always 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.,
364 Notre Dame St., Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,—I have thoroughly tested the efficacy of the Holman Pad, as my wife was afflicted with 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 H. Holman's Pad to all suffering from Liver complaint.

J. W. WILKINSON,
364 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50 and can be easily used in old and complicated cases.

Consultation and examinations free of charge at our 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 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 20th, 1878. 39-3m

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Phillitis; 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 PIZZI SMYTH, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $4.00.

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents

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

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

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

Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents

Life From the Dead, on Ivy. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.25

HINE'S LEAFLETS, Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.

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

W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.

Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST, P. H. MATHIEU. 22tf

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine. 8tj

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.

Special Meeting—L. O. L. No. 713.
Servant Wanted.
Horse Lost—James Murphy.

LOCAL.

TERPSICHOREAN.—The Orange body celebrated 5th of November by a dance over Pollock's Shoe store Lachute. It was kept up till after daylight and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

THE weather during the past week has been delightfully wintry. A heavy fall of snow has whitened our fields, while a sharp frosty air makes exercise most enjoyable.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—A Lodge of Good Templars has been formed in Lachute, and named "Marquis of Lorne" Lodge. It meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 in the Victoria Hall where all who wish to become members will be cordially welcome.

SOCIAL.—The Musical Entertainment given last Friday evening at the Victoria Hall, Lachute in aid of the Anglican Church funds, was a complete success. The musical part of the programme was excellent, and the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, though rather lengthy was full of information.

OUR readers are reminded of the West End Sunday School Entertainment which takes place this, Friday, evening, at Olivet Hall, Lachute. The programme is unexceptionally good and will gratify all who are present. Let every seat be taken and the Hall thronged with spectators. The tickets are being rapidly sold.

THOSE ballast trains, over which so much crowing has been done, reached Lachute during the week and a few shovels-full of sand were thrown on the embankment. At the rate the work is being proceeded with, it will take about three years to finish the simple operation of ballasting the line.

HALLOWE'ES.—The boys were out on Hallowe'en and appeared to have had some fun from the numerous notices that were posted on various buildings. The quantity of apples collected must have been more than usual as they were freely used as missiles, wherewith sundry doors were pelted.

ENCOURAGING.—Applications for land with water power at the West-End of Lachute, continue to arrive. Last week Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Co., makers of Paper Bags, arrived here and visited Mr. Felix Hamlin with a view to purchasing a site for a mill. The week previous Mr. McFarlane, of the Canada Paper Company, visited Mr. Ireland for a similar purpose.

THE Public School Inspector will, we have reason to believe, inspect the children under Miss McGibbon's charge in her room, in our excellent College, (which was never we hear in a more flourishing state) at 1 p. m. to-day (Friday). All ladies and gentlemen of the town, who take an interest in education are invited, and the Commissioners are especially urged to be present.

THAT DEPOT.—Truly our depot is in a beautiful situation; only yesterday morning, while one half of a freight train was being shunted on to the siding, the other half set off for a trip on its own account, and raced down the incline, chased by the engine which recaptured it at the bottom of the grade, and then had to do its work all over again. And yet there are men who still claim the present is the best site for a passenger depot.

LONDON *Echo* of the 12th :—"A summons at the instance of the shareholders of the Huntington Copper Company was yesterday served upon each of the original directors and promoters. The sum sued for is £150,000, and the grounds upon which the action is raised are that the directors and promoters floated the concern by false and fraudulent representations, Amongst the directors proceeded against are Sir James Bain, Sir John Arnott, and the Hon. Lucius S. Huntington."

Europe will next year be divided among five great powers—Germany, Russia, Austria, Great Britain, and France; four of medium importance—Sweeden, Spain, Italy, and Turkey; thirteen smaller states—Norway, Denmark, Holland Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Greece, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Eastern Roumelia, and probably Western Roumelia; besides three minute States—Monaco, San Marino and Andorre. If no one else rejoices at the outcome of the Congress, the diplomatic service will.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT is the Sir Galahad of the Royal Family, not merely princely and chivalrous, but free from even the hint of reproach—a simple-hearted soldier, without a vice in his composition, and with talents above the average. He posesses the charm of manner of his eldest brother, and like him, is emphatically manly. At the Military Academy at Woolwich he gained the respect of his fellow-pupils and superiors by unremitting attention to his studies. That the godson and namesake of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, should turn out a really good officer would seem quite natural. The Duke of Connaught is immensely painstaking and never spares himself. He has unequivocally objected to any favour being shown to him on account of his birth—and has always insisted on duty—and his full share of duty as a matter of conscience.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

COURT ETIQUETTE.—A gentleman who visited England lately asked the Lord Chamberlain a series of questions, some of which were hardly necessary, because the etiquette in the points was well known. He elicited the following information: that a lady visiting H.R.H. the Princess of Wales at H.R.H private receptions should appear with glove off the right hand; a gentleman ditto; the same rule to be adhered to at any reception of Her Royal Highness the Marchioness of Lorne. When any of the Royal Family hold a reception in which they represent Royalty, the same rule. The Court courtesy is made to all the Royal Family at *Court* but not at all private receptions, the rule in these cases being to bow and pass on. Our correspondent infers "that when H.R.H. the Princess Louise attends the Gov. General at the opening of Parliament, the reception being representative, every guest should appear with one glove off, make a low bow to both their Excellencies, and pass on."

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

QUEBEC.

The Levis forts are being armed with the largest rifled Armstrong guns.

Hon. D. A. Ross, Attorney-General, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest or information which will lead to the arrest of Jas. F. Bowen, who escaped from Sherbrooke jail on Tuesday morning, the 22nd of October, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and who is accused of the Daly murder.

Lt.-General Sir Selby Smyth, Adjutant-General of Canada, arrived by mail steamer "Peruvian" which was dressed in bunting in his honor. Hon. R. C. Moreton, Comptroller of the household of the Marquis of Lorne, was a passenger by the same steamer; also, Mr. Prior, special artist of the London "Illustrated News."

Hon. Mr. Bachand, Provincial Treasurer, died on Sunday at St. Hyacinthe. Hon. Mr. Joly and other members of the Cabinet attended the funeral on Wednesday.

The new City loan of half a million dollars has been negociated in London, England at 94.

The following is a complete list of the elections contested in this district: Quebec East, Quebec County, Levis, Kamoraska, Bellechasse, Arthabaska and Montmorenci.

Michael Farrel, charged with murder has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of January next.

MONTREAL.

Sir Francis Hincks, refuses to return to public life and repudiates the idea of the *Irish Canadian* to revive the old Reform Party.

The officers of the Manufacturers and Industrial Association of this city organized with the object of obtaining changes of tariff are as follows: President, C. R. Green; vice President, Alex. Buntin; Treas., H. Lyman; Secy., J. Livingston; Executive Com., John Rankin, George Stephen, Henry Bulmer, A. W. Ogilvie, H. Storey, G. Bevan, Jas. Ross, A. F. Gault, T. J. R. Molson, A. T. Patterson, D. Morris and W. Angus.

Last week S S. Memphis, left for England after being repaired, taking as cargo the largest shipment of live stock that has ever left Montreal, 2,400 sheep and 110 head of cattle.

It is currently reported that an assistant or joint Coroner will shortly be appointed for the district of Montreal.

The Roman Catholic clergymen of St. Cunegonde parish, are urging their parishioners to vaccinate, and so prevent the spread of small-pox.

The Marquis of Lorne and suite will remain at the Windsor Hotel for at least two days after their arrival here from Halifax.

Hon. Mr. Masson and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell were elected by acclamation on Wednesday.

Forget, Christin, Lamarche and Pilon charged with stuffing the ballot box at St. Anne's have been convicted.

OTTAWA.

A public reception is being prepared for the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

The following will be the *personnel* of the Marquis of Lorne's suit:—Major DeWinton, Governor-General's Secretary; Hon Colonel Littleton, Military Secretary; Hon. Mr. Moreton, Comptroller; Hon. Mr. Harbor, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, and Capt. Carter, of the 91st Regiment, aide-de-camps. Lady Sophia MacNamara will accompany the Princess Louise as lady in waiting.

The Government will, it is understood, take the whole subject of inspection of weights and measures into consideration at an early date, with a view to removing some of the objectionable features of the present Act.

The new Temperance Act will shortly be submitted to the electors of Carleton and Russell.

The McAuley Inquest has closed and the verdict returned is that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot fired by some person or persons unknown.

Lt.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth accompanied by Capt. Smyth A. D. C., reached this City from England on Monday.

Hon. R. C. Moreton, Comptroller of the household of the Marquis of Lorne has arrived.

Hon. Mr. Tilley is expected to return to the capital and remain a few days before visiting England. The object of his visit there is not known, but it is supposed to be connected with some financial scheme.

The room formerly occupied by Hon. Mr. Coffin is at present being fitted up for Hon. Mr. Baby, Minister of Inland Revenue, thus placing him on the same flat as his department. The room vacated by him will be occupied by Sir John Macdonald.

It is understood that the Black Prince, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is commander, will come out several days before the Sarmation, and the Duke will meet the Vice-Regal party at Halifax. It is not known whether he will visit Ottawa. It will be the first week in December before the new Governor-General will reach Ottawa. Should he reach Halifax on Saturday, 23rd inst., as expected, he will remain until the following Tuesday, and will also stop at Montreal. No troops will be sent out from England, but it is understood that Lieut.-General Smyth has recommended the Government to place a permanent guard at Rideau Hall.

Information received here from Quebec indicates the early dissolution of the Joly Government. It appears that Mr. Letellier, Lieut.-Gov., has taken exception to the action of the Provincial Government in unlawfully expropriating lands for a branch of the railway running from St. Vincent de Paul to a point south of Ste. Rose, eight or nine miles from Montreal, near the River des Prairies, the action having been taken without the Government consulting the Lt.-Governor.

TORONTO.

A petition was entered yesterday against the return of Donald A Smith, for Selkirk.

Chief Justice Harrison, died on Friday.

F. Still, the brakesman, injured in the Grand Trunk collision on Thursday is dead. The Telegraph operator Alex. Hay, who gave the order which caused the accident, will be tried for manslaughter.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright, was on Saturday elected member for Centre Huron.

Petitions have been filed in Osgoode Hall against the return of the following:—John White, East Hastings; Alex. Gunn, Kingston; F. W. Glen, South Ontario; Dr. Bergin, Cornwall; J. C. Rykert, Lincoln; A. Shaw, South Bruce; Thomas Arkell, East Elgin; J. S. McCraig, Prince Edward; Rufus Stephenson, Kent.

Ogilvy & Co., dry goods Merchants of Montreal, are giving up their business in that city and moving here.

The Local house, according to the *Gazette*, stands adjourned until the 2nd of December, but it will not meet for business until after the New Year.

The *Mail* of Thursday has the following special by cable:—

"LONDON, November 5.—Owing to the state of affairs in India and the criticism of the present administration there by Lord Lawrence, Sir Henry Havelock and others, there is a good deal of talk of Lord Lytton's recall. Should the talk take a practical turn and his Lordship be summoned back to England, it is considered more than probable that he will be succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin, whose name is freely mentioned in connection with the Viceroyship."

The *Globe* has the following special cable-gram: "Lord Dufferin cannot open the session of the Geographical Society on Monday next, having received the Queen's command to attend at Balmoral on Monday.

Mr. Samuel Beattey, late of the *Leader*, has been appointed General Agent for the Union Pacific Railroad.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, November 1.—The rails on the Pembina branch have now reached Nivervill, 92 miles south from Winnipeg.

A number of the passengers who were frozen in on the steamer "Dakota," at Pembina, reached here to day by a special conveyance. The weather is now milder, and the ferries have resumed operations.

Attorney-General Walker retires from the candidature for the city of Winnipeg, and will now run for a country constituency Capt. Scott, the Mayor, is at present the only candidate for the city. Springfield has five candidates, all opposition to the local Government.

Among the many Hallowe'en pranks, a live hog was hoisted on a flagstaff at the residence of Lieut.-Governor Couchon.

We are having beautiful Indian summer weather, and the ferries are running.

The rails are authentically reported laid to within seven miles of the boundary line, on the American side. The express messengers have been ordered, after this week, to travel by rail to Pembina, and thence by stage.

A report from the West says that Sitting Bull has notified Lieut.-Governor Laird, of his intention to visit him when the snow falls.

A large skating and curling rink is to be built on the Red River, at Winnipeg.

The Catholics intend erecting, in the spring, a church at Winnipeg, to cost $35,000.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Scott Temperance act was carried at Fredericton, N. B., by a vote of 2 to 1. It will go into operation on the 1st of May next.

The *Morning Freeman* has been discontinued. Mr. Anglin, will edit the weekly paper.

Speculation continues in the potato trade in Prince Edward. Good prices are being realized. A number of vessels passed Canso last Saturday for the United States ports, carrying 20,000 bushels.

Premier Holmes and Attorney General Thompson, were elected by acclamation on Monday.

FOREIGN.

Mount Vesuvius is again in an active state of eruption.

A Russian paper says the war cloud which has been gathering for years between Russia and England will break in Afghan

Moncasi, who recently attempted to shoot King Alfonso, has been examined by the doctors, and pronounced perfectly sane.

Offers of assistance to the Viceroy from the Indian princes are said to be pouring in from all directions, and the native troops are eager to advance on Afghanistan.

The yellow fever epidemic in most of the localities which have suffered from it, is about at an end, and the present cold weather, it is hoped, will entirely stamp it out.

Reports from Morocco give a terrible picture of the suffering of the inhabitants, through the ravages of cholera, small-pox, malignant fevers and all their attendant horrors.

Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, has been appointed Apostolic delegate from the Holy See to Canada and the United States.

Bail has been refused in the cases of the Directors of the Glasgow Bank, and the matter is to be appealed.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* advises diplomatic measures to prevent a collision between England and the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Two wings of Maynooth College were destroyed by fire last week. The students lost all their personal effects, and the library was partly damaged. The loss to the College will be about $50,000.

The daughter of Prince Bismarck was married on Wednesday.

The German Government is to increase the duties on cereals, wine and hides.

England's *ultimatum* was delivered to the Afghan commander at Alimusjin on Saturday, and a copy posted to the Ameer from Peshawur.

The Corporation of Liverpool will give the Marquis and Princess a public reception and address.

Well may gas stocks go down, and shareholders quake for their pockets, when a game of football can be played, as was done at Brammal Lane grounds, Sheffield, by the aid of the electric light. At a cost of only threepence halfpenny, or seven cents, an hour, a light was thrown on the grounds equal in illuminating power to eight thousand candles. Thirty thousand people were there to witness the novel experiment, which was entirely successful except that the players were occasionally led to make strange blunders by the dazzling brilliancy. The light was thrown on the ground from four lamps thirty feet high, and the rays emitted were so powerful as to afford a view of the contestants nearly equal to that of noonday. Behind each goal was placed a portable engine, each driving two dynamoelectric machines, one for each light.

COLONNE FRANCAISE

La situation financière en Angleterre ne s'améliore pas; loin de là. On craint une nouvelle panique. Plusieurs sociétés de construction ont été assiégées hier et le plus grand malaise régne partout. Il doit y avoir une réduction générale des salaires des employés filatures de coton et des constructeurs de navires sur le Clyde.

Les mouvements des troupes russes causent beaucoup d'inquiétude dans les cercles diplomatiques. Le gros de l'armée russe en Bulgarie se dirige vers le sud; en Roumélie-Est il y a déjà 80,000 fantassins muscovites; il y a un corps d'armée russe de 15,000 hommes qui stationne dans les environs de Constantinople.

La fièvre s'est déclarée parmi les troupes stationnees à Jamrood, près du défile de Khyber. L'invasion de l'Afghanistan ne commencera pas maintenant. L'envoyé du vice-roi qui revient de Caboul dit que l'Emir à été forcé par la Russie à prendre l'attitude qu'il a prise.

L'année 1878 sera marquée par le grand nombre de pertes qu'aura subies l'église dans la personne de ses plus hauts dignitaires. D'abord, Pie IX, puis le cardinal Franchi, Mgr. Conroy et plusieurs autres évêques éminents nous ont été enlevés. Ce matin, le télégraphe nous annonce la mort de Son Em. le cardinal Cullen, archevêque de Dublin, Irlande. Ce prélat remarquable naquit en 1800, fit ses études à Rome où il demeura pendant trente ans, succéda, en 1849, à Mgr Crolly, comme archevêque d'Armagh et fut sacré Primat de toute l'Irlande en 1850. L'année suivant, il fut transféré au siége archiépiscopal de Dublin, rendu vacant par la mort de Mgr Murray. En 1866 il fut crée cardinal; il était le premier évêque Irlandais élevé à cette dignité depuis la "Réforme."

Une dépêche d'Alexandrie, Egypte, mande que le Nile a débordé, couvrant 120 milles carrés. Vingt villages ont été submergés et de 6 à 7,000 personnes ont péri.

Le jeune roi d'Espagne vient d'être l'objet d'un attentat de meurtre de la part d'un membre de l'Internationale. Un nommé Jean Moncasi a tiré un coup de feu sur lui, vendredi soir, au moment où il se promenait dans les rues de Madrid. Le ballo ne l'a pas atteint. Moncasi a été immédiatement arrêté.

Une récompense de $500 est offerte à celui qui fera découvrir les meurtriers de McAuley, pompier tué a Outaouais.

Le Marquis de Lorne a donné instruction au Col. Littleton d'informer le Maire de Québec qu'il ne pourrait visiter cette ville en se rendant à Ottawa.

Des voleurs sont entrés dan la banque d'épargne de Manhattan, New York, et après avoir forcé le gardien de leur donner les clefs de la voûte, ils ont volé des valeurs au montant de plusieurs millions.

Son Excellence Lord Dufferin a laissé avant de partir du Canada un grand nombre de souvenirs intéressants. S G l'archevêque de Québec a reçu de Son Excellence une copie très artistiquement reliée de son ouvrage intitulé: "*Letters from high Latitudes*," traduit et imprimé à Paris sous le titre de "Lettres écrites des régions polaires." Ce volume est relié en maroquin blanc du plus haut prix et porte sur le couvert les armes de Sa Grandeur, coloriées et dorées. L'Université Laval a reçu le même volume aussi bien relié en maroquin rouge et portant les armes et la devise de l'Université.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

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 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., 164 TRANSIT, STREET,

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

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

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

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.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

7m1

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, November 8th, 1878.

Flour per barrel	$5 00	$5 75
Flour per bag	2 00	2 75
Oats per bushel	0 35	0 00
Corn " "	0 65	0 00
Peas " "	0 70	0 75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2 00	2 25
Corn Meal " "	1 25	0 00
Moulie " "	1 25	0 00
Grue " "	1 00	0 00
Bran " "	0 00	0 00
Dressed Hogs "	4 25	0 00
Pork per lb	0 07	0 1
Beef "	0 03	0 08
Mutton "	0 07	0 09
Lamb "	0 09	0 0
Hay per ton	8 00	10 00
Potatoes per bag	0 30	0 75
Butter per lb	0 12	0 15
Cheese "	0 10	0 13

To the People of Lachute and Vicinity.

J. G. PARKS, of Montreal, has taken the room over Mr. Joseph A. Gedard's Boot and Shoe Shop, Lachute, and will send a man who is competent to make FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS, and will open the place for that purpose on FRIDAY the 1st of NOVEMBER. All work in the PHOTOGRAPHIC line will be finished in Montreal under Mr. PARKS' supervision, and be equal to city work, the sitting only being taken here. These rooms will only be kept open so long as an operator is kept fully employed. Parties desirous of having photographs will make the appointment as early as possible, which may be left with Mr. J. A. BERARD.

Prices will be as low as consistent with first-class work.

J. G. PARKS.

Lachute, October 28th, 1878.

J. G. PARKS.

PHOTOGRAPHY ART:

ITS RISE AND PROGRESS AMONG THE ARTS IN THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

The above business fills a wider field known to the artistic world than the mass of humanity who avail themselves of its workings could possibly dream of in their philosophy. It leads to the grandest combination of the sciences, as well as to the needy study of the operator, which places the life-like representative of its object upon the card board. The constant study of the Photographer affords new methods to the profession, and the improvements to this branch of industry have been as fully marked as in any field known to man's ingenuity.

The history of the photographic art, from the standpoint of the best European artists, differs materially from our country, as many celebrities in the profession make especially of our style, and upon the condition of price would they change their working place "Solomon," of Paris, produce his figures in three-quarters length, and has by careful study and great care, placed himself in the van of all competitors. In this country the artist is required to produce all sizes and styles. The studio of J. G. PARKS is up to all the appointments for first-class work in the many departments which represent this industry, as any similar position in the country.

In the matter of Crayon, Water-colour and India-ink work, and new and elobrate styles of Photographs which have been recently introduced to the notice of our public are represented, and in many instances originated with this enterprising house, and nothing but the highest order of work is allowed to leave the house. His photographic work and paintings in three-fourths and life-size cannot be excelled for brilliancy of expression and harmony of effect. Several fine specimens are on exhibition at his gallery, representing local and provincial celebrities.

The work in all its varied branches, as it leaves the hand of MR. PARKS, strictly bears the stamp of the highest finish reached by any artist photographer in the country.

Another distinctive feature with Mr. Parks is the publishing of stereoscope Views. He has in stock 1,200 Views of Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, Ottawa, California, Niagara and Toronto.

This gentleman ranks ahead of any of his competitors in this branch of the art, and the greatest triumphs can be seen in this direction by visiting his gallery. In mentioning the leading commercial interests of our city, we cannot fail to call attention to this gentleman, who so perfectly represents this industry, and who has done so much to give Montreal one of the finest establishments in the city.

The business was established 14 years ago. The interior finish is a combination of modern art and ingenuity, whereby the best and most scientific results are obtained.

J. C. PARKS,
195 ST. JAMES STREET,
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CARPENTER & BUILDER,
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SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.

Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 24, 1878.

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 1874, 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 mausoleum 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 the country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts 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 well known methods, he 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

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

The Lowest Priced Groceries are at
Banford's.

The Lowest Priced Provisions are at
Banford's.

The Lowest Priced Boots and Shoes are at
Banford's.

The Lowest Priced Winceys are at
Banford's.

The Lowest Priced Dry Goods are at
Banford's.

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

W. Banford & Co.

October 3rd, 1878. 9tf

BOOK AND JOB Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

Greatest Despatch

AT THE

Watchman Office,

LACHUTE, - - - P. Q.

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

THE 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.

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Watrous Engine Works Co.,
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Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferential support of the Canadian public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
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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
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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
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VEGETABLES FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,
and other delicacies, to be found only at

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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.

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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.

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Extra Breakfast Souchong	80c
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A reduction of 2½ cents on 10-lb Catties, and 5 cents on 20-lb Catties off these prices. Our fine Black and Green Teas are selected at places of growth for our own special trade. Samples sent on application.

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IS STILL THE FAVORITE.

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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, 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

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Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 5c. to 8c. per yard. Callicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 25c. and 28c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c are certainly not less than 12c., at the wholesale price. Dress Goods, silk and Wool for 25c, and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy a pair of tweeds, all wool first quality, $1. Our Tweed Roumaine, at $1.50 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 Argenteuil, the road to

MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merhandise.

St. Phillippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 26tf

RUPTURE.

FREE by mail. RYAN'S IMPERIAL SAFETY PAD TRUSS gives immediate relief; cures in 4 to 12 weeks. Is closed by Elastic medical action only. The most wonderful medical invention of the century. The secret of cure is, this Truss holds reserve during hardest exercise, and can be worn night and day with great comfort. Very cheap.

Prof. J. Y. RYAN, Hamilton, Ontario.

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.]

Notes of Cheer.

Those readers of the WATCHMAN who base their view of the position of the Temperance cause, upon what they see in their own immediate vicinity will form an erroneous estimate of its vitality and progress. Here we see a deplorable amount of supineness characterizing the majority of Temperance men and associations, while their enemies, with daring bravado and an energy worthy of a better cause, are selling men to sin and shame and doing all they can to make hard times harder, and hopeless homes more wretched still, and all for gold! Aye, gold which, though it glitters, bears in every coin the curse of God and carries with it, in many instances, the tears of worse than widowed wives and orphaned children, which like the blood of Abel cry for vengeance upon the guilty destroyer of domestic peace and cherished hope.

But when we look abroad we see the sheen of morn upon the mountain brow and learn from passing birds the promise of the dawning of a better day. It comes apace. Our glorious cause is moving on to victory.

THE CHURCHES

have given forth from their great gatherings, this year, a certain sound and in louder tones than ever before uttered, their righteous condemnation of the drinking usages of Society and the licensed liquor traffic. This is notably so as regards the Church of England Congresses, lately held in Liverpool, and the General Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Montreal a month ago.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

has just closed its second Convention in the capital of Ontario. This Society marks out for itself a field for which woman's influence, her tireless faith and zeal will qualify her. Already branches of the Association have been formed in many localities and much good will doubtless result to the cause. God bless the noble, gifted and pious women, who led on this last and loveliest contingent of the grand Temperance Army! Brothers! look well to your colors, else nobler hands upheld by nobler courage, shall snatch them from your laggard hold and lead in swifter march, the excelsior host.

THE DOMINION PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE

is, meanwhile, neither dead nor dormant. Largely through its influence the new Canada Temperance Act has been adopted by a two-thirds majority in the city of Fredricton, the Capital of New Brunswick. Hail to the men of the East! Noble vanguard of the coming legions whose mighty tread even now reverberates through many a Western County! Arrangements are in progress for taking the vote in all the counties of Prince Edward Island simultaneously, and if, as is likely, the Province should adopt the Act, its working will have a fair field on which its merits may be tested. The insular nature of the territory, will effectually protect it from a fringe of neighboring dens.

ARUNDEL

deserves thanks, or rather the few plucky Temperance men, by whose means the community has been rid of the only grogery within fifteen miles, deserve thanks for their recent energetic action. How many such are there in Lachute? Gentlemen, stand up!

In view of the rise and progress Lachute is making as regard increase in her population as also her manufactories, but chief of all her saloons, which are from latest rumours increased to six in number, let us stop and think "whither we are drifting." The Dunkin Act has frequently been brought up in this paper of late, but it will do no harm to again deal with it. At the termination of the first year of this law being in force, in March last, the Hotel keepers employed Mr. McKay of St. Andrews to contest the validity of the law and endeavor to get it repealed, he (Mr. McKay) presented a long list of names of voters who petitioned for the repeal of the Act, but all the arguments of the legal gentleman had not the effect of convincing the Councillors of the unjustness of the law—as the learned counsel put it:—"They, (the council) mayors of their respective Municipalities, had received instructions from their constituents of the course they were to pursue, and be it said to the honour of one at least although he was personally opposed to the Act, yet because he had received orders so to do, he voted with the majority. The maintenance of the Act as law showed the Temperance people, that the Electors approved of the Act and were desirous of its being enforced. This should have had the effect of encouraging the Temperance people to prosecute their great work, to enforce the law, and by so doing to keep drunkenness from out of our village. But they have not done so, they have utterly gone back on their profession, they have disgraced the Societies of which they are members, and lastly have encouraged the young men as well as the Saloonkeepers of Lachute, to violate the law by their inaction, and positive heartless indifference to their welfare. Lachute will soon be a by-word for the inefficient manner in which she has the law enforced, and if ever it come to this she will see her great mistake. Will the Temperance people allow it to come to this? Will they countenance the loss of the soul as well as the body of our young men? Let them be no longer inactive in the matter, but speak and act with one heart, and they must be victorious.

THE FARM.

[We shall be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation of Farmer's Clubs and the best means of improving our butter standard. All communications will receive immediate attention, and the names of the writers will not be divulged if they so wish.]

Stay on the farm. There, at least, you have plenty to eat and wear. You can find something to do there which will pay you better than anything in a city, where for every place vacant there are a hundred young men and women. In such circumstances it is a manifestation of folly for people to crowd into the city, there to scramble for the little employment that is going. Every charity has more recipients than it can provide for, and more suffering than its funds can alleviate. You can't live by picking pockets, for there is nothing in them, and burglary is dull. If you are a young man, stay where you are. If you are a young woman, one peep into the many employment offices in the city, where day after day young girls sit almost vainly waiting for a chance for honest labour that will save them and their honour, will cure you of any desire to go to the city.

SHRINKAGE IN COWS.

The milk yielded by a cow represents the only basis of profit to her owner. When the milk ceases she becomes a bill of expense. The dairyman should then study how to keep a full flow of milk through the whole season. He must remember that if the milk is allowed to shrink in quantity from poor pasturage, it cannot be again recovered when the feed becomes good. If the dairyman has green food—such as green oats, pease or corn—let him feed these; but if he has not such green food he should then resort to grain to make up a full ration. Four to eight quarts of bran or middlings to each cow per day, or four quarts of oats or cornmeal, will keep the flow of milk while the grass is short. The extra food will be paid for each day by the milk it produces, besides keeping up the quantity of milk ready to be continued when the grass grows again from the fall rains. What we wish to impress upon the minds of all dairymen is, that under all circumstances the only chance of profit in a dairy must be from liberal feeding, to produce an abundant and uniform flow of milk; and when a dairyman makes up his mind that he cannot afford to feed liberally, he had better sell his cows at once and get out of a losing business. We know a man with twenty cows, who watches the condition of his pasture and the thrift and yield of his cows constantly, and adds extra feed in barn at once on any appearance of falling off of milk, and the consequence is that his annual yield of milk is fifty per cent. more than many of his neighbors, while the cost of the extra food is not one third what he receives from the extra yield for the season. Do not be afraid to trust your cows with a few quarts of grain per day. They will pay for it every night.—*Live Stock Journal.*

EGGS THE WHOLE YEAR.

Get a breed of poultry that are non-setters. For my part, I like the white-crested black Polands the best. They do not fly over a fence that is three feet high. I have had them over four years, and I do not remember that one was ever inside my barn. Five or six years ago I had Leghorns and Hamburgs, and they would sneak in my barn every day, scratch around the hay and make nests in the straw. But this is not the case with my white-crested black Polish. They are always contented with their nests. I have no trouble to hunt eggs in the grass and in the barn, like some of my neighbors must if they do not want to loose half their eggs.

I always get my chicks hatched in March and April. Then they will commence to lay in August and September, and they keep on laying all winter. This year I did raise ninety Polish chicks, and lost only four, and those by accident. I have found out that I can get my Polands to weigh as follows when I raise them early: cocks, five and a half pounds, and the hens four and a half pounds. They are of a very tame disposition. I have some that will come and eat out of my hand. They are a delicately flavored table fowl. In the year 1871 my flock of twenty-five hens did lay 4,575 eggs or 183 eggs per hen. I am a young farmer, who believes in pure bred poultry. —D. N. KERN in *Cincinnati Times.*

LADIES COLUMN.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.—There is no harm in being fashionable, if you are fashionable within the bounds of reason and the capacity of your purse. The caprices of fashion furnish industries through which myriads earn their daily bread. What would become of the whole dry-goods trade but for fashions? What of the dressmakers, the milliners, the lacemakers, etc., etc.? In Brussels alone over 3,000 women are employed at the manufacture of lace; the woman who buys real lace contributes to the support of these tireless workers.

ONE OF THE CHANGES that have taken place in mourning, of late years, it is gradual abandonment of crepe as a dress trimming. This has been caused partly by a modification of public opinion in regard to the necessity for wearing mourning at all, and partly by the introduction of a great variety of dull, black materials, which can be made sufficiently expressive without the addition of a fabric which is frail, costly, and disagreeable to wear.

A HAPPY THOUGHT is about to be put into execution. It had been suggested a few weeks ago that "a dressed doll, of a nature to convey to the provinces and other countries a correct idea of the fashions, might very well be brought into being." A Parisian office has consented to try this plan, and is to forward with the monthly journal, to all who wish to subscribe for this novelty, a little colored cardboard figure, so manufacture as to be capable of being placed upright, thereby showing off the toilette to the utmost advantage. This doll will be of sufficiently large dimensions for every detail to be clearly appreciated.

IF MAY INTERESTS—our lady readers to learn that the autumn fashions are said to be inaugurated by three different materials—mixed woollens, goats' hair stripes, and streaked velvet. The velvets are either watered or else in the designs used for moire, in shells, or in foliage. The new velvet, which resembles terry, is called pekin. Tailor-made styles are preferred for outdoor wear, but the full dress is quite the reverse. Trains are longer than ever for the salon, and skirts shorter for walking. The novelty in headgear is white Mechlin lace on white felt hats. The points of ladies shoes and boots are peaked and longer. The ancient oak and mushroom are two new colors suitable for elderly ladies.

CABINET PUDDING.—Boil a pint of cream with a bit of lemon peel and some fine sugar and pour it hot over half a pound of crumbled newly baked Savory cake in a basin, cover the dish; when the cream is seased up, add the yolks and whites of eight eggs separately well whisked; bake the pudding and serve with custard sauce; stoned dates may be added, as well as raisons, grated cocoa-nut, and almonds.

SNOW EGGS.—Whisk the whites of six eggs with a little powdered lump sugar into a stiff froth; set one quart of milk, sweetened to taste, to boil; drop the egg froth into it by tablespoonfuls; a few seconds will cook them; take them out and put them on a sieve to drain. When all the egg froth is cooked, strain what is left of the milk; let it get cold, and mix gradually with it the yokes of the eggs, with any flavoring you like. Put the vessel containing this into a saucepanful of water, and keep stirring on the fire until the custard thickens. Encompile up the whites on the dish, pour the custard round them, and sprinkle the top with "hundreds and thousands."

FRICASSEE OYSTERS.—Drain the liquor from a quart of large oysters, strain one half a pint, put it in a porcelain kettle; when it comes to a boil, put in the oysters. Have a tablespoonful of flour rubbed well into two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the oysters begin to swell, stir in the butter and flour; cook until the oysters are white and plump; then add a gill of cream and a few sprigs of parsley chopped fine. Pepper and salt.

BREAD SAUCE.—Put grated breadcrumbs into a small saucepan, and pour a little of the liquor in which fowl, mutton, or veal has been boiled over this; when it has soaked summer with it a sliced onion, white peppercorns, salt, and mace; take out the onions and pepper, and add cream or melted butter.

WASHINGTON PIE.—Break two eggs into a teacup and fill the cup with thick sour cream; take one cup sugar, one and a half cup flour, one teaspoonful cream tarter, one half teaspoonful soda.

A LITTLE CRADLE. In the majestic cathedral of Westminster, London, famed as the burial place of kings, princes, nobles, and the great in literature and war, there is a little cradle, chiseled from marble, that has grown grey with time. Peer around beneath the canopy, and smile lovingly at the little chubby face, with cap and frill, that presses the pillow so quietly in sleep. Why is the babe so honored as to sleep beside the dust of greatness? The marble bears no name, but the record reads: Princess Sophia, daughter of James I., died 16 0, aged three days.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

TO CLEAN LAMP CHIMNEYS. Hold them over the nose of the teakettle when said kettle is boiling furiously. One or two repetitions of this process will make them beautifully clear. Of course they must be wiped with a clean cloth.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, MONTREAL.—A Reading Parlour for the Ladies suggested. The Mechanics Institute is entirely self supporting, yet is not as well patronized by the public as it should be. The privilege of perusing 115 magazines and newspapers in a cheerful well-lit reading room, and the use of a leading library of nearly 8,000 volumes have been extended to members of the Institute for, one might say, the price of a hat. Clergymen of all denomination have always been admitted free to the reading room and use of the library of reference. It speaks for the management to say they have done all this, besides purchasing one of the best buildings on our principle streets without outside aid whatever. The roll of lady membership is on the increase, and it is now under discussion to furnish a reading parlour for their special accommodation.

LATE NEWS.

MANITOBA.

The river is now so much risen that steamers are again running between Winnipeg and Selkirk.

The second annual Sunday School convention in Manitoba is now in session, and is very successful.

The Saskatchewan mail has arrived.

There were over 30,000 bushels of grain around Edmonton during the past summer. Wheat at Prince Albert is $1.50 per bushel.

Buffalo are quite numerous fifty miles south of Battleford.

The Gold miners on the Saskatchewan, claim that they have made $15 per day during the past season.

Sub-Constable Elliott, one of the party of mounted police who deserted from Battleford, taking Government arms and horses, returned from Montana and surrendered at Fort Walsh.

The sale of passenger tickets by the Red River steamers was discontinued on Saturday. The winter fare by stage, which will be charged from Tuesday next, is $16.50 between Winnipeg and Fisher's Landing.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The reception committee has settled on the route of procession on the landing of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. The landing will be made at the Dockyard, and the procession will then proceed to Government House, where the societies will disperse.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, is in St. John, N. B., as also is Senator Wilmot.

Hon. Dr. Tupper, is in Amherst.

Annual Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of the Maritime Provinces was held last week.

Earl Dunraven has arrived at Halifax.

H. M. ships Rover, Pert, and Contest have arrived from Newfoundland. There are now six war vessels in port, and probably there will be three more before the new Governor-General arrives.

The City Council have voted $2,000 toward the expenses of the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

The Mayor has received information that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will not be able to accept the invitation of the Corporation to visit St. John when *en route* to Ottawa.

FOREIGN.

The brother of the King of Denmark is dead.

A London despatch announces the death of Cardinal Cullen.

North of England iron masters reduce wages 5 per cent on the 30th.

The result of the insurrection in Santa Cruz has been to completely ruin the Island.

An investigation into the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank is to be made by the Crown.

The total loss in Philadelphia and vicinity by Wednesday's storm is estimated at $2,000,000.

The St. Petersburg press openly advocates Russia aiding the Ameer of Afghanistan with officers, arms and money.

A Fire round Constantinople are said to wear somewhat the same kind of warlike aspect they did before the Berlin Congress.

From 600 to 1,000 lives have been lost by the inundation at the Damietta branch of the River Nile, which covers 120 square miles and has submerged 20 villages.

The Marquis of Lorne is expected to arrive at Halifax on the 23rd of November. A London despatch says he will be escorted by H. M. S. Black Prince, commander H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot King Alfonso while driving through the streets of Madrid on Friday.

The King of Dahomey has resuscitated the barbarous custom of human sacrifice, and slaughtered 500 unfortunates in a month.

England has addressed a protest to Russia in reference to the non-execution of the Berlin treaty.

Sixty per cent. of the looms in the Lancashire and Cheshire cotton districts are idle, or working short time.

It is said the Australian Government is desirous of resuming specie payment, and with that object is purchasing silver largely in the London market.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* intimates that the Russian people are spoiling for a fight, and that no good can come of any further negotiations without a fresh war.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will leave Quebec for Halifax by the Black Prince, that vessel being fast enough to keep pace with the Allan steamer Sarmatian.

Lord Beaconsfield was attacked by an epileptic fit last week. He is now in better health.

A considerable quantity of snow fell in various parts of England yesterday.

The Glasgow Bank directors and other officials have been committed for trial.

The New Orleans Board of Health is expected to declare the yellow fever epidemic at an end to-day, (Thursday).

A Winnipeg despatch says navigation on the Assiniboine and Red Rivers has been suspended on account of the ice.

The obsequies of the late Cardinal Cullen took place on Monday, at which almost all the Bishops of Ireland and 600 priests were present.

Cardinal Sina, the Pontifical Secretary of State, it is said, will consult with Great Britain before filling the Archbishopric of Dublin.

The Porte has expressed its willingness to accept England's reform scheme for Asia Minor.

A New York despatch states that an electric light company has been formed in that city with a capital of $500,000.

The split in the Home Rule party appears to be widening. Dr. Butt has refused to participate in the coming conference, to be held in Dublin on the 31st instant.

The official report of the investigation into the city of Glasgow Bank, shows a loss, including capital, of £6,190,983, which the shareholders have to make good.

A scheme is understood to be in process of development whereby an understanding will be arrived at between England, France and Austria, as a counterpoise to Russian influence.

Attentions After Marriage.

The beautiful attentions which were so pleasing before marriage are too often forgotten afterwards the gifts cease or come only with the asking; the music dies out of the voice; everything is taken for granted, and the love that, like the silver jet of a fountain leaped up to heaven, denied its natural outlet, ceases to flow altogether. Then come dull, heavy, hard days, with two unfortunate ones tied together and wishing themselves apart, and not always content with merely wishing. This is unnatural and wrong. What married life wants to give it new tone and sweetness, is more of the manner as well as the spirit of the courting time. Very much of the pleasure of courtship comes from the constant attentions of the parties to each other. Their affection voices itself in all possible ways. Every sentence is edged with a compliment, and spoken in tender tones. Every look is a confession. Every act is a new word in the exhaustless vocabulary of love. And it is the fact that affection confesses itself continually in look, word and act, making the voice musical and the fingers poetic in their touch and doing that makes the experience so beautiful, the only Eden many a woman has on earth. Love must have expression or it will die. It can be kept forever beautiful and blessed as at first, by giving it constant utterance in word and and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attentions and noble service, the stronger and more satisfying and more blessed it will be. The house becomes home only when love drops its heavenly manna in it fresh every day, and the true marriage vow is not made once for all at the altar, but by loving words, helpful services, and delicat attentions to the end.—*St. Louis Observer.*

The heart is like a musical instrument of many strings, all the chords of which require putting in harmony.

If one strives to treat others as he would be treated by them, he will not fail to come near the perfect life.

If you would relish your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

We would by no Means Recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing indeed by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

Capt. D. Foster, of Port Burwell, Ont., writes:—"I am pleased to notify you of the benefit which I have received from your Allens Lung Balsam. Having been troubled with an occasional cough, at times very severe, during years past, I have found your Balsam to relieve my cough more readily than anything I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results.

Pain-Killer.—The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction into every house. Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, &c., it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A bottle will last for a very long time, and its low price places it within the reach of all.—*News, St. Johns, C. E.*

A Liverpool despatch says that the steam-ship Dominion, on her homeward voyage from Quebec encountered very heavy weather, and lost overboard 511 sheep.

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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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VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

UNDERTAKERS.

MR D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR.—These Dr Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are in reality superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have recommended them to friends with the same good effect. Thank 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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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 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. 81f.

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AND

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N.B. The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the G. M. O. & O. R. R.

C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf

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INSPECTOR,

B-n MacDonald.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

GAVIN J. WALKER, Agent, Lachute. 12-y1

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.

Stocking, Rossiter & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall, S. S. BAKER,
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25y1.

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 indiscretions. Herein lies your only safety; by a professional gentleman of rare ability. High Canadian press testimonials. Mention this paper. Send at once for answer. Sent confidentially sealed "Confidence." 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 Magnet to 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 Anti Socialist bill was finally passed by the German Parliament on Saturday and the house was then prorogued.

The Secretary, Managing Director, and six directors of the City of Glasgow Bank have been arrested for fraud.

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. Meikle, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's church): Rev. W. Tooling, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

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

METHODIST.—Rev. 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 2:30 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 TREASURER.—Thomas Barron Esq., Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McNaught, George Morrison, Thomas Pallister, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Pallister, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Barr, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (Grenville.) 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 on 8th Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

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

☞ Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 15th to 19th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

AVOCA.—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles in to 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-week y.

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 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1878. NO. 11

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,
253 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-y1.

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

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee fo the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec
Exchange Bank Buildings, 90 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. 1

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

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

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

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

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q

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

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

Business Notices.

A. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Glenora Mills ....S... 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. 37tf

Where to Find a Briton.

Are you searching for a Briton
Out and out in heart and soul?
Search not for him through the islands
Round which ocean's billows roll;
Seek him not beneath the shadows
Of proud Windsor's storied pile,
Nor on Scotia's craggy mountains,
Nor in Erin's verdant Isle.

Seek not where the fierce Maori
Fights for his last foot of land,
Nor in the uplands of Australia
Where the soil yields golden sand;
Nor on Gibraltar's summit
Nor 'neath Malta's knightly towers
Can you find the man you're seeking,
Nor in Africa's sunny bowers.

O'er the burning plains of India,
You may roam and search in vain,
You may ramble through Tasmania
Over valley, hill and plain,
You'll find him not where Sikh and Afghan
In barbaric splendor roam,
Nor 'mid the gorgeous domes of Delhi,
Nor in Cyprus is his home.

You may hear the mighty music,
That ubiquitous tattoo,
Which greets the morning sun at rising
And follows him his journey through.
You may see the Red Cross flying,
Hear each patriot anthem sung,
Thrill beneath the ringing plaudits
Of the Anglo Saxon tongue.

You may listen to the voices
Swelling 'mid each loyal scene,
When a people's heart rejoices
In the prayer "God Save the Queen!"
You may gaze on glittering pageants
Thronging many an ancient street,
But among the surging thousands
Your chosen man you will not meet.

Don't give up the search in sorrow,
Come with me, I'll tell you where
You may find what you are seeking,
And the treasure is not rare,
Where the proud St. Lawrence wanders
To the Ocean's bosom wide,
Where the lordly Maple branches
To the sky by Ottawa's tide.

Where the rolling ocean washes,
Nova Scotia's ancient strand,
Where Saskatchewan's swift waters
Cleave the hills of Rupert's Land;
Where Red River's ruby surges
Dash on Manitoba's shore;
Anywhere in this Dominion,
You may give your wandering o'er.

Here, where liberty has crowned us,
'Neath the brave old meteor's ray,
Britons e'er the world has found us
As it finds us still to day!
Blame us not if with emotion
Still we cling to Britain's fame—
If we guard with proud devotion
Our heritage, a Briton's name.

'Neath the old Red Cross we've flourished
First on Earth in Freedom's van;
Where the law with sacred wisdom
Guards the meanest rights of man.
Resting quiet 'neath the shadow
Of our mighty parent's wings;
Is it strange that we Canadians
To our ancient name should cling?

WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

THE LITTLE OLD LADY.

BY ROBERT C. MEYERS.

(Concluded.)

The little old lady gained the spectators' seats, and looked around. There was Margaret Shepherd, cowed and frightened, but neat and womanly, and there was the redoubtable Johnson, green bag in hand, talking to her with a confident air.

At last the trial of "Margaret Shepherd for larceny," was called, and then the little old lady stood up and watched. She saw the jury and devoured them with her looks; one of them seemed tired, and she vowed that man was a cross husband. She looked at her lawyer and was satisfied, till an array of witnesses, low-looking people enough, stood up and swore to the woman's guilt; and the main witness, one woman with whom Margaret Shepherd had lodged, in the most shameless manner, swore to falsehoods till the little old lady was beside herself with indignation and fear for her lawyer's powers. But that learned man posed the principal witness; he asked her such out-of-the-way questions he confused her, proved her tale to be quite the opposite to the way she had told it, and then he called witnesses for the defence; argued long and noisily, but acutely; gained the attention of the court, roused the jury by a witticism, and at last, Margaret Shepherd was declared innocent, and had swooned, with her head leaning on the railing of the box.

"Remove that woman!" said the court.

And somebody cried:

"There's two of them." For the old lady had, some how or other, during the confusion, forced herself in among the attorneys, and was over in the box holding around the waist of the unconscious woman.

Both she and her charge were led into a back room, and while she held a glass of water to Margaret Shepherd's lips, she shook Johnson by the hand so that the freed woman was deluged.

Then she took the woman's arm in her's.

"Come she said.

"Where?" asked the woman. "I have no place to go to."

"No place to go to! You're to go to my home right away."

Tears were falling from the woman's eyes, and weak as a child, they led her forth.

Had any one looked in at the window of the little old lady's room, that night, they would have seen this—

The woman, proved guiltless only that morning, lay in the bed, not sleeping, but sadly weary, utterly changed from the woman of all these years; weak and despondent, but sad and repentant; and they would have seen the little old lady, her bonnet on, stoop down and kiss the woman's lips.

"And now, Maggie, I'm going out for a little while," she said, "and I'll lock you in. The last time you'll ever be locked in, in the world, oh! Yes, now smile and go to sleep, and I'll return soon." And they would have seen her leave the gas, and come out of the house, and go rapidly up the street. They would have seen her stand before the door of the house, where the Reverend Samuel Carlyle lived, and ring the bell and go in.

Then she passes into the pleasantly lit parlor, where the minister is sitting. He rises as she advances, and says:

"Good evening, madam. Do you wish to see me?"

The little old lady, weak for once in her life, held on to the back of a chair, and looks at him so strangely, and does not say a word.

He repeats his question, and then she abruptly goes to him, falls in front of him on her knees, raises her face toward him, and cries out:

"Oh, don't you know me, don't you know me! Have all these years made such a change in me! Look closer, and peer these wrinkles and the signs of toil see me as I was so long ago."

He starts from her.

"Do you come from the grave, Martha Jordon?"

"No, not from the grave," she cries, still kneeling; "but from the dead past. I am the woman who went from you years ago, accused of crime, but innocent as you know I was. I am the woman who was to have married you, but that my disgrace turned you from me. Oh, believe me I do not come here to tell you this on my own account; believe me that I never meant to act in this way to-night—but the sight of you after all these years, strangely moved me. But I came for a better purpose than to speak of myself."

He went to her.

"Whatever you came for, Martha, your place is not on the ground. You have raised me up to the position I occupy. The knowledge of your disgrace, though it veiled *you*, made me aspire to be a good man, to go everywhere where temptation was strong; for at that time I thought you guilty. I, a poor boy in a book store, knowing you, a poor girl also employed there, learning to love you for all the little goodness, the kindness you ever did me, hear that you are accused of theft by your employers. Crazed and wild, I would willingly share your disgrace, and impulsively he, swear that I helped you to steal, thereby not only accusing myself, but making you guilty though you may be innocent. But my frenzied talk is not believed, and I see you dragged away from me. I am ill for a long time and awake to be told that you had been convicted. Weak and changed, I know what a terrible crime you are accused of; how weak I am to afford you any help; that you will never see me again, for I know your spirit so well, and that it will not bear disgrace. So I go away to foreign countries, study, and become a minister of God's Gospel, all through you; for in those times you were so much to me!" And he stood there, old and shaken.

"Yes I know," she spoke, "and I thought of everything; so we must put all that time out of our lives, Samuel, for I am an old woman, you are an old man, and we have now to live only for the good we can do to others. I came from Margaret Shepherd, the woman whom you tried to see in the prison: you recollect her."

"What! Are you the little old woman who was with her so much?" he asked, quickly.

"I am the little old woman," she replied, "and Margaret Shepherd was declared innocent, this morning."

"And through you, I know," he said gently, "for I have heard much."

"No! through Alexander Johnson," she said.

"And you came here to me about this, Martha? It is kind, and I would do anything in the world for the poor woman. Has she no friends?"

"What friends could a woman have who has been in prison?" she asked.

"You answer me cruelly, Martha," he said, sadly.

"Not cruelly, and not quite truthfully; for I am her friend."

"That is a good answer."

"And if you are willing to help me, you will come to my house, where she is staying."

"Did you take her to your house?"

"Would you have me to take her to yours?" Then noticing that he looked strangely at her, she added, "Forgive me, I forgot that I am talking to you. I forget that I am Martha Jordon, for I am better known as Mrs, Malin."

"Are you married?"

"You should have known me better than to ark that."

"You are not?"

"No. I am Mrs. Malin, self-named. Now if you will come with me, get ready; for I am so excited, so nervous and weak, that I don't know how I shall get through this trying day and night."

He put on his hat and gloves, and giving her his arm, they went out.

What may have been her thoughts, as she once more paced the streets, with her hand resting on his arm, his old, well known presence shielding her, no one knew; but neither of them spoke; neither noticed that the other was quiet; and so they came to her house.

She ushered him into the homely little parlor, then took off her bonnet, and he looked around him.

"Where is the woman? You said she was here," he said.

She is up stairs, in my bed," she answered.

"In your bed?"

"Yes she said, and then, asking him to be seated, she took a chair in front of him, held up her hand, and said:

"Samuel, I want you to tell me of your married life. Had you a happy one?"

"Yes. Thank God, a happy one," he said.

"And your wife left you a child?"

"How do you know that?" he asked startled.

"You must answer me, Samuel. I have a purpose."

"I will answer you."

"You have not seen her for a long time."

"God help her! You do know my story, Martha, and it is not like you to grieve me so. You know that my poor girl was betrayed; that I hunted every where for her; that I was willing and yearning to take her back, to lead her erring footsteps into newer paths, to pity her for never having known the care of a mother, for my wife died when our child was a baby; and, oh, I believed that child to be dead."

"No, you must not believe that, Samuel," said the little old lady.

"What! you know she is alive? Tell me!"

"First tell me, if you should find her, would you still show her tenderness and love, and more than usual, for she has been without them so long?"

"God knows I would."

"Would you say no word of old times, of her guilt, her sorrow and her shame, no word that should ever make her think that you remembered the time, when you could not find her?"

"Do you know my calling Martha? Can you ask me that, while my eyes are wet with tears of loving compassion?"

She wiped her eyes, and went on:

"Would you take her away from this to a place where she is unknown, and where she may never be known, but as a good, pure woman?"

"Oh, I will, for I sail in a week, as missionary; and she shall accompany me."

"Then, Samuel, Margaret Shepherd is your daughter."

"Martha!" he cried, and pressed his hands to his head.

She went to him and spoke slowly:

"Samuel, she told me this one day, in her cell. She told me that you had come to her, in the prison; that you spoke to her, touched her kindly; but that she shrunk from you, and you did not see her face."

"Take me to her," he said calmly.

"Not that way," she said; "Not that way. You must go to her as I love to think Christ came to the Magdalen."

"How?"

"With tears in your eyes, so that she may see them, and know that they wash out everything, but love, and trust, and pity."

Then he took her hand,

"Martha, God bless you! You teach me in the lovely ways of true womanhood." And she looked at him, and motioned him to follow her.

Up the little stairs they went, into the dim chamber, and there, on the bed, lay the daughter. He tottered across the room, and kneeling beside the bed, put one arm over her breast. She awoke and saw the little old lady.

"Where am I?" she asked, frightened.

"With those who love you," answered the pleasant voice.

She started up, crying.

"What is this that is around me?"

"Your father's arms," said the little old lady, and she heard a glad, startling cry; she saw the poor, deluded one in the clasp of her father; and she fell on her knees, and raised her hands above her, crying out:

"Oh, Father in heaven, oh, Father in heaven, our lives are not in vain."

As she spoke, the first streak of the morning light struggled in the window.

Then, when it was late in the day, and the father and daughter were still there, she put breakfast things out for them, got on her bonnet, and when they looked at her questioningly, she said:

"I am going to the prison, to my children. They must not think I have neglected them," and took up her little basket and went out.

A week later, she stood on board the ship, that took the minister and his daughter away. The woman hung around her neck, blessing and kissing her; and when the father said "Fare well" to her he added:

"I've so much to remember, Martha, and will hope to meet you again, when all is over."

"Yes," she said, gently, "Samuel, all will be well some day. You go many miles away, take care of Maggie, love her, teach her about her mother in heaven; and some times pray for me."

"Martha, my *life* has been one prayer for you. And now where do you go?"

She pointed in the direction of the prison.

The whistle blew, the bell rang, and she stood on the wharf, watching the stately ship sail far, far away; and she saw the minister holding his daughter with one arm, and waving the other towards the shore: and that daughter weeping, pointed up to heaven. And with her hands clasped over her little basket, her quaint figure lonely among the many there, the watcher followed, with her eyes, the foam the ship made in going away, and some one suddenly asked:

"Who was that sobbed so?

And another answered:

"It is the little old lady," and watched her as she went up the path; for the ship was out of sight.

"The Campbell's Are Coming."

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne left Inverary Castle, the Ducal residence of the Argylls, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, two of her boys, and two of the ladies Campbell, and Lord Collin Campbell, in the Duke's yacht "Columbia," on the 5th inst., and landed at Helensburg, near Greenock, and took special train for the south *en route* for Canada. The parting at Inverary was very affecting, the people of the town and the surrounding districts assembled to bid the noble parties farewell. The Marquis and Princess were in excellent health and spirits. The crowd cheered enthusiastically and sang heartily "Will ye no come back again." The Marquis shook hands with a large number, and then the noble yacht steamed down Lochfine.

On arriving at Helensburg the Marquis shook hands with all the crew, not even forgetting the stokers, bidding them good bye. There was a great crowd at the station to take a parting glance at Her Royal Highness and the Marquis. The train started amid deafening cheers, and Lord Collin Campbell returned to the Castle. The Marquis and Marchioness accompanied by Lady Dufferin and her sons, went to Stittingham Castle, Yorkshire, to bid farewell to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland; the Marquis's uncle. They will remain there until leaving for Halifax.

All over the Highlands, the removal of the Marquis and the Princess to Canada, is keenly felt. They were so kind and affectionate, and endeared themselves to the Highland people. They were great favourites.—*Greenock paper.*

Care for Diptheria

A correspondent of a Victoria paper writes:—Should you or any of your family be attacked with diptheria, do not be alarmed, as it is easily and speedily cured without a docter. When it was raging in England a short time ago, I accompanied Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so called wonderful cures, while patients of others were dropping off on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill and with these he cured every patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of brimstone into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger, instead of a spoon as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with the water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast, or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too near closing to allow gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk, to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diptheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, sprinkle a teaspoonful or two of flowers of sulphur at a time upon it, and let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. This method of using sulphur has often cured cold in the head, chest, etc., and is recommended for consumption and asthma.

The Talisman.

The noble missionary Moffat tells a beautiful story. He says:—"In one of my early journeys I came, with my companions, to a heathen village on the banks of the Orange River. We had travelled far and were hungry, thirsty, and fatigued; but the people of the village rather roughly directed us to halt at a distance. We asked for water, but they would not supply it. I offered the three or four buttons left on my jacket for a drink of milk, but was refused. We had the prospect of another hungry night, at a distance from water, though within sight of the river. When twilight grew on, a woman approached from the height beyond which the village lay. She bore on her head a bundle of wood, and had a vessel of milk in her hand. The latter, without opening her lips, she handed to us, laid down the wood and returned to the village. A second time she approached with a cooking vessel on her head and a leg of mutton in one hand and water in the other. She sat down without saying a word, prepared the fire and put on the meat. We asked her again and again who she was. She remained silent until we affectionately entreated her to give a reason for such unlooked for kindness to strangers. Then the tears rolled down her sable cheeks and she replied: "I love Him whose you are, and surely it is my duty to give you a cup of water in" his name. My heart is full, therefore I can't speak the joy I feel at seeing you in this out-of-the-world place." On learning her little history and that she was a solitary light burning in a dark place, I asked her how she kept up the light of God in the entire absence of communion of saints. She drew from her bosom a copy of the Dutch New Testament, which she had received from Mr. Helm when in his school some years before. "This" said she "is the fountain whence I drink; this is the oil that makes my lamp burn." I looked on the precious relic printed by the British and Foreign Bible society, and the reader may conceive my joy when we mingled our prayers and sympathies together at the throne of the Heavenly Father."—*New York Witness.*

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Nov. 17th, 1878.

ZACCHEUS THE PUBLICAN.—Luke xix. 1-10.

Jesus came now to Bethany, near Jerusalem, where he raised Lazarus from the dead. This caused such excitement that the Jewish Leaders now formally resolved upon putting Jesus to death, as a disturber of the people. As his hour had not yet come, he withdrew from the vicinity of the capital and secluded himself for a few weeks in the village of Ephron, near the Samarian border. Shortly before the passion he left his retreat, descended to the plain of Jordan, and visited Jericho. At its gate he healed Bartimeus, the blind beggar, and in its streets he met Zacheus, the rich publican. He entered his house as a guest, and was received into his heart as a Saviour.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. Christ reveals himself to those who are most anxious to find him.
2. Jesus is no respector of persons.
3. The presence of Christ makes us conscious of our moral condition.
4. Salvation through Christ is offered to all by faith as children of Abraham.
5. Change of heart is evidenced by change of life.
6. Reparation of wrongs is a Christian duty, and faith is to be shown by works.

The Bible Party.

The words of Christ in relation to "Those eighteen upon whom the tower of Siloam fell and slew them," are too often forgotten. Great calamities are interpreted by many as special judgments of heaven for special sins or upon great sinners. In the recent catastrophe on the Thames, by which from six to seven hundred lives were lost, the company was made up in large part of Christian people. A late London paper gives the following account of one party which it styles "The Bible Party:"

A benevolent and excellent lady, Miss Susannah Law (sister of Mr. John Law, manager of the London and Joint-Stock Bank, Charterhouse-street), has for many years taken great interest in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the poor residents of the locality. She was constantly going in and out amongst them, doing numerous acts of kindness, which none save she and the recipients of her bounty knew. Her good works included the formation of a Bible class for elderly females, known as a' mother's meeting." This class she superintended personally. It was held in the Friends' Meeting house, St John-street-road, every week, and was always well attended, owing to the remarkable influence for good which Miss Law exercised over the poor women. She had for some time promised to give the members of the class a day's enjoyment on the river at her own expense, and the trip took place on Tuesday in the ill-fated vessel.

It was not originally intended to come off on that day, but the weather being very fine, she sent Mrs. Haist, a Bible-woman, round to the members to tell them they would go to Gravesend that morning. Thirty, whose ages varied from forty-five to sixty-five, obeyed the summons, some children also joining the party, which numbered between forty and fifty. Miss Law was accompanied by her sister (Miss Jane Law, a lady also noted for her philanthropy and good works), Miss Green and other friends. The party spent the day in a variety of holiday occupations, and were returning home full of gratitude to their kind entertainer, when all, with one or two exceptions, found a watery grave. According to the testimony of a surviver, Mrs. Mary Brent, of Faulkner's alley, they were standing together on the fore-deck when the collision happened, and they were almost in a moment precipitated into the river. Miss Green and a little girl named Haist, in addition to Mrs. Brent, were saved; but the others sank almost immediately, without a struggle or even a shriek. Mrs. Brent says she floated about for some three quarters of an hour, when she was picked up by a bargeman at a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster. It may be easily conceived that in such a neighborhood such a catastrophy would cause the utmost excitement. Each of the sufferers was well known, and as not a few were widows; and have left large and comparatively young families, that circumstance tended greatly to increase the sensation. Mr. Law, who has so suddenly lost his two sisters, is fairly stricken down with grief; and has been compelled to leave town for a period of repose:—*N. Y. Observer.*

LADIES COLUMN.

To the Editor of the Ladies Column.

DEAR SIR:—Times are hard and money scarce, and as we are on the verge of winter many an anxious mother is debating with herself how she shall keep her daughters warm and comfortable during the most severe weather. Father and the boys have to work out, therefore, they must have new clothes, even if the mother and girls go without, but when the sacrifice of warmth is made for the boy's and father's sake, the thought of "what will mother and the girls do," will come up and I will just tell you what I did when I could not afford a new jacket and really needed one. One day in the winter of 1875-6 I came home chilled through and said to myself, what can I do for a warm jacket? I remembered that in the spring I had put some men's old clothes away to make a rug, which I had never had time or patience to commence, so I rummaged round in the cupboards and shed, and found an old overcoat considerably worn, and worse than all, lots of pocketholes cut out in the cloth; and part of an old tweed suit of my own, consisting of basque and overskirt; besides some old trousers and a thin coat. Because I needed the jacket most I schemed for that first. I carefully ripped the overcoat turned and brushed it, darned all the holes and pocket slits. Then I tacked the two pieces of the back together and afterwards the fronts to the back, and tried it on before the glass. On taking it off I fixed it so that I thought it would fit, and proceeded to sew it, then I carefully brushed the whole of it over with ammonia diluted with water, and then wet the seams on the inside and pressed them open with a heavy hot iron. I found that from the way the tailor had cut the cloth in the first place, that I must either have an ugly patch on the shoulder or a diagonal front, I chose the latter, put the sleeves in and made pockets and false cuffs out of the pocket lappels. When this was done, then came up the question of trimming and that really flabbergastered me till I remembered that there was an old *imitation* Persian Lamb cap somewhere; when this was foraged out, I carefully cut it and put some down one front and half way up the other, covered the collar and wrists, and with buttons and some old military braid the jacket was completed, and has kept me warm two winters for all out-door wear, and I hope will this winter do me more good service, as a lady remarked the other day, that my jacket looked good and warm.

Yours most sincerely,

ECONOMY.

ISONDE VISITE.—This design represents one of the most stylish garments of the season, the "Isonde" visite, made in black India cashmere, trimmed with rich fringe and jet *Passementerie*. Price of pattern, thirty cents each.

MURIEL OVERSKIRT.—Slightly *Bouffant* in the back, and short in the front, having the drapery at the sides rather high up, the back long, and the whole trimmed with very deep plaitings. It can be made up in a great variety of dress goods, and is a desirable pattern for a combination suit.

BAD COOKING.—A large share of our most distressing maladies is justly attributed to bad cooking, which is not only injurious to health and endangers life itself, but by its waste aids in impoverishing many families, making it true as has been charged by intelligent and closely observant tourists who have visited our shores, that between bad cooking and reckless waste of food there is enough to ransom all the prisonment lost in the United States every year to feed another nation of equal size. We never will be either a really healthy or thrifty people until we learn more of French economy and French kitchen management. But we are gradually becoming better informed through newspapers and books, giving us, as many of them do, reliable and practical information on the subject.

There are some articles of food which, if properly prepared, not only nourish the body and give it strength for work but cure diseases for which medicine has been vainly given by the most eminent physicians. One of these very common maladies is dyspepsia, which, in even aggravated cases, has been promptly and permanently cured by the proper preparation and eating of wheat thus.—Get direct from a farmer a few pounds of clean, white wheat, good jet-kernels; soak, say half at a time in warm water for twelve hours or more; then place it in a tin vessel, which again place in another vessel, partly filled with water, allowing the bottom of the vessel containing the wheat to rest on a few pebbles, so as to have water all around it, which will prevent the wheat from being scorched; keep it boiling three hours or until every kernel is soft; then salt to suit. Take it in this shape thrice a day, at not less than five hours interval, with nothing between, unless half a pound or a pound of grapes an hour before eating the wheat. Let any one troubled with biliousness or dyspepsia, or confined condition of the system try this for three days, and act thereafter according to the results. Almost any ordinary ailment will be benefitted, surprisingly sometimes by this simple method of treatment.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

KEEPING SAUSAGES.—Seeing in your paper an enquiry about keeping sausages, I will give my method. Partly cook them, place them in earthen pots as you fry them, and pour the fat over them; if not enough, melt lard and pour over them until entirely covered. It is best to have small pots, that will hold enough for one or two meals; then you can warm them, and take the sausage out without breaking. Leave them uncovered several days, until they are perfectly cold, then tie them up tightly, and keep in the cellar.

KEEPING SMOKED MEATS.—I see in a recent number of the *Country Gentleman*, a subscriber asked how to keep smoked hams and shoulders free from flies until wanted for summer use. There is not the least difficulty about it if you keep the meat hanging in a dark smoke-house till used up. Partition off a suitable sized room in your garret, or over a kitchen, with the chimney, or smoke-flue, from the fire in the kitchen below it. Plaster this floor and ceil it; also lay mortar one or two inches thick on the floor. Have a hole in the smoke-flue to let the smoke out into the smoke-house; also a piece of sheet-iron to slide into the flue between two bricks, over the smoke-hole, so as to shut off a portion of the smoke from going up the chimney, an I force sufficient into the smoke-house to smoke the meat to your liking. The mortar floor and mortar sides of the smoke-house will make it fire proof in case a spark might fly in from the chimney. I have kept my bacon thus every year for more than thirty years, and never been troubled with flies or worms. The meat sometimes hangs there considerably more than a year.

CURING HAMS.—After cutting and before they are cold, rub on the flesh sides two tablespoonfuls of sugar to each ham; next day rub on one teaspoonful sal. nitre and rub the bones with cayenne pepper. Then immediately rub on the flesh side about 5 lbs. of pure salt per one hundred pounds of meat, then pile them on a bench or board with one end raised so the fluid can run off into a tub. After they have lain about two weeks rub on as much more salt, and pile as before, putting bottom ones on top. Let them remain until the number of days from butchering equals the pounds per ham, then smoke as usual and you will have ham that is sweet and juicy.

DEVOTION TO PARENTS.—But I think every high or honorable instinct in human nature will feel that there is hardly a limit to be set to the devotion of a child to a good parent—righteous devotion, repaying to failing life all that its own young life once received of care, and comfort, and blessing. And no good, or even moderately good parents is ever likely to abuse this devotion to pass into to self-sacrifice. Surely, as long as conscience and reason lasted, all true fathers and mothers would prevent, in all possible way, the complete absorbtion of the younger life into theirs; nor all-we their poor expiring flame to be kept alight a few years, a few months, by the vital breath of a far more valuable existence.

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, NOV. 15, 1878.

THE PARTY OF "ORGANIZED HYPOCRACY."

We prefer generally to deal with public matters as we find them, and not as they happen to be described by our East End contemporary. But occasionally when the specious utterances of that paper, seem likely to mislead, we venture upon a corrective application. Such a step seems now necessary, in view of its last week's effusion; but we shall not linger upon it.

Our contemporary says we have passed through six election turmoils since January 1874, and he plainly means to charge the blame of them upon the Conservatives. Yet it is exactly the reverse! The Rouge-Grits dissolved the House in January, because they thought they had made the country believe in the enormous mare's nest of the Pacific contract; and in the still more ridiculous theory of their purity and economy. That election was quashed on the petition of Mr. CUSHING, because of nullities in the voters lists of Grenville &c.; and we had then no whine over the "disfranchisement" of the Electors by a "quibble in regard to the then voters' lists." What a Rouge may do with impunity, and even approbation, seems to be a high crime in a Conservative! Then came Mr. CUSHING's election, and that disappeared before the scrutiny of a Court of Justice like lust before the wind. Were those wicked Conservatives to blame, because that gentleman and his supporters could not keep their skirts clear of corruption of the grossest kind? Dr. CHRISTIE's election followed in due course. Then succeeded the unparalleled usurpation by Mr. LETELLIER and his friends, of the Government of Quebec, solely, as every one knows, to help their Dominion allies in the general election. And as they only had about a third of the existing members with them—they had to dissolve—and buy, intrigue with, and corrupt, enough members to give them a majority of one. And, finally, if the last Dominion election be now contested, is it because of the corruption of the Conservatives? We trow not. And because several of the most intelligent and public spirited of the Electors of the County are lending their aid to vindicate purity and freedom of election, they are assailed by personal abuse, and held up to the scorn of their fellow citizens. If the election was "honest, fair and square," there is no need of all this sham indignation. Our contemporary should rather be grateful for the opportunity of establishing the purity of his friends: and for the magnificent opportunity he will have for an Editorial in his most grandiloquent style, when he announces the dismissal of the Petition. But on the point of blame for their Electoral turmoils, it rests entirely upon our opponents.

As to counter charges, let them be made if they can be sustained. And if proved, we will be the first to condemn them. We do not believe Mr. ABBOTT has done anything to justify a petition against him; for we happen to know a good deal about the Election: and we know the persistent earnestness with which he urged obedience to the law. But if he has, we say, bring on your charges! If he can be put beside the luminaries of the Grit Rouge party in Argenteuil, who ornament the records of the St. Scholastique Court House—we shall be egregiously surprised. But we shall then relinquish all claim to him; and we will naturally fall into the Grit Rouge ranks, like the COUCHONS, and other unworthy Conservatives, who when read out of their own party, find kindred spirits among the LAFLAMMES, the HUNTINGDONS, and the WALKERS, and the numerous disqualified candidates, who look with hungry eyes upon the sacred precincts of the House, but cannot enter in.

But the most instructive, if also the most repulsive, feature of the recent issue of our contemporary is its hypocrisy. This County, he says, has a character for "religious, temperate, "moral and intellectual worth." And he asks, shall we forfeit this character? When he says, "we," of course, he means the Grit-Rouge party in it: and we admit that there are yet among the rank and file of that party many men in every respect deserving of that character. But they will not long remain in that party. They cannot for ever shut their eyes to the fact that they are being dragged through the mire, and gibbeted before the world, as supporters of two or three small *cliques*, that have preyed upon this County for the last twenty years; and have been at the head of all the violence and corruption which has disgraced its annals.

The system began in 1854, when the election was carried by their party by the usual arts, and was quashed for fraud and violence by a Committee of the House.

In 1855, the fraud and violence were renewed: they were again successful: and again the election was quashed.

In 1857, the same party put 400 fictitious votes upon the poll-books—and the election was again quashed in 1859 after a long trial.

No further contest was ventured till 1867, when the nominee of the same party, beggared himself by the lavishness of his expenditure: in attempting to force himself upon the constituency.

Again in 1874, they took up Mr. CUSHING, after he had made an unavailing attempt to procure a nomination from the Conservatives—and the amount of his expenditure, the sealed envelopes full of Bank bills, the oceans of high wines, at which the world wondered: are they not recorded in the Court House at St. Scholastique!

Again in 1875, when it was thought accountability had ceased, the same scenes were repeated, and the painful result we all know.

And in 1878, we also know what means were resorted to for success—and they will be made public in due course. But the Courts are now seized of them, and we forbear to discuss them.

What a reputation this County would have if it depended upon these gentlemen. Religion! morality! How do they sound beside the history of the highwines, the bribes, the treating, and the corruption disclosed by the enquiry of 1875! We would like to know if our contemporary ever heard of these things. If he did, does he really think them consistent with the religion and morality of which he boasts? Is it religious or moral to send packages of money to Electors to influence their votes: to dispense hundreds of dollars' worth of whiskey for the same purpose? Is it religious or moral to devote the Sabbath day to procuring liquor for an election, and laying plots for abdueting votes? Is it religious or moral to howl and hoot at public discussions, and swagger about the thousands of dollars that will be spent to "keep ABBOTT out"?

If the Grit-Rouge party in Argenteuil does not know about these things, it is ignorant of what passes in its very midst. If it knows them—*and it does know them well*—then does it well deserve its place in the ranks of the "party of organized hypocrisy." When one of its members talks of religion and morality in the presence of such scandals, we long for another BURNS, to blast with his scorn, another "Holy Willie." It is said of the AUGURS of old that they could never gravely look each other in the face. How difficult it must be for a Rouge-Grit to keep his tongue out of his cheek, and subdue the incipient wink, when he prates in the presence of a kindred spirit, about "purity," "religion," and "morality"!

THE JACQUES-CARTIER ELECTION.

The trial of FORGET, CHRISTIN, LAMARCHE, PILON, LEMAY and Dr. MADORE for stuffing a Ballot-Box during the late Election in the County of Jacques-Cartier has terminated, and resulted in the Jury finding that FORGET, CHRISTIN, LAMARCHE and PILON were Guilty; the other accused were acquitted. On Friday last Mr. CARTER, Q.C., moved for an arrest of Judgment, but his motion was rejected, whereupon Mr. Justice RAMSAY passed sentence on the prisoners. In doing so he addressed FORGET as the principal offender. He was an official, and bound to protect the integrity of the election. He had joined really in a conspiracy to defeat it. The prosecution, for the very lightest charge had been framed. If there had been an indictment for conspiracy it might have embraced others, perhaps, more guilty than those convicted. If such a charge had been proved, he would have sent them all to goal. But the Court had to deal with the case before it, and with the inconvenient form of penalty by fine. A fine of $1,000 might be nothing to one man and ruin to another. The Court had no opportunity of judging of the means of the defendants, and it would, therefore, impose fines which might appear to many too light, and, perhaps, to a few too heavy. The Court had, however, fixed the fine on Mr. FORGET at $200, and in default of payment three months' imprisonment without hard labour. On Mr. CHRISTIN, a fine of $100, or a similar imprisonment for 55 days. On LAMARCHE, a similar fine, or imprisonment; and on PILON—as he has been recommended to the mercy of the Court—only $50, or a similar imprisonment of 30 days. In conclusion, the Court remarked that, if it had not appeared that Mr. FORGET was not sworn, the full fine would have been imposed on him; but the not taking the oath showed that, although prepared to commit an electoral fraud, he was not prepared to add to this offence the crime of perjury.

CHRISTIN paid his fine the same day, while the other three were removed to prison where they remained till Monday, when their fines were also paid and they were released.

It remains to be seen what action the Bar of Montreal will take with regard to FORGET and CHRISTIN, both of whom are Advocates. CHRISTIN holds the office of joint Fire-Marshal, some curiosity is felt as to whether the "party of purity" (!) now in power in this Province will retain a convict in their employ.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Following the example of Victoria, the whole of this Province has returned supporters of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The *Gazette* of Montreal announces that the Government have fixed on the 4th of December for a day of general thanksgiving.

THE FISHERY AWARD.—Sir LYON PLAYFAIR has written a second letter to Mr. WELCH, United States Minister in England, this time informing him that the United States Government will not insist on its interpretation of the finding of the Halifax Commission. This means, therefore, that the money will be paid within the time appointed. It is to be regretted that our neighbours should have taken so much pains to show the world at large how mean they could be, and after all their talk, leave behind the impression that like many other windy subjects "their bark is worse than their bite." The great question of the day now is—"What is to be done with the five and a half millions of dollars"!

OUR SCHOOLS.—Mr. EMBERSON, Government Inspector of Schools, has paid his usual official visit to the County, and we to-day print his official return. In making his Inspection of certain of the schools, Mr. EMBERSON gave the same questions, or questions of exactly the same difficulty to each school, he marked the answers written in reply to those questions, after a fixed definite manner. He then calculated the average marks obtained by the scholars who were thirteen and fourteen years old, in each school, and upon that basis founded his returns. The teachers of the schools at Harrington was selected for special praise, as they are only part a part of the year and many of the children have to come long distances. As to the other schools, Mr EMBERSON appears pretty well satisfied with their advancement, and we have no doubt will report them favorably to the Department. Our readers may depend upon our giving publicity to the Report so soon as it is issued from Quebec. In the meanwhile let the scholars be diligent and pains-taking and show by their rapid acquisition of knowledge, that they appreciate the efforts of their teachers to impart to them that amount of learning and information so necessary to fit them for the battle of life they will shortly have to go through.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

The writ for Three Rivers, it is said, has been issued. Mr. Macdougall, after consultation with his constituents, has accepted a nominal position from the Government. It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Langevin will be elected by acclamation.

It is said that a detachment of A or B Battery will do duty at Government House during the residence of the Marquis of Lorne.

Dr. Clark, of this city, has been appointed to the rectorship of Christ Church, Belleville, by the Bishop of Ontario.

The Marquis of Lorne will probably reach the city on the 2nd of December.

Sir. A. T. Galt is understood to be in the Capital not only for the purpose of advising the Government regarding the preparation of the Canadian case for the information of the British Foreign office, but to give the new Finance Minister the benefit of his assistance in formulating the new Tariff—a process which, it is understood is fairly under weigh. It is said that Sir Alexander favors a return to the Tariff of 1859, which was known as an "elastic" tariff and which placed a duty ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. on most of the manufactures it is now thought desirably to stimulate.

The administrator Sir Patrick McDougall, has taken a *suite* of rooms at the Russell.

It is understood that Hon. Dr. Tupper, has purchased the house at present occupied by Hon. A. Mackenzie from Mr. S. Cassels, for $16,000.

Chief Justice Richards has been advised of the difficulty existing in the Supreme Court and will probably return in time for the January term.

Mr. Tilley's journey to England is to arrange for the redemption of debentures falling due on the 1st of January next, and to provide for a deficit of five millions which has accumulated during the last three years.

Messrs Jas. Corran, of Galt; and Colonel Isadore Hurteau, of Longueuil, Dominion Arbitrators, are in the city; investigating claims in connection with the expropriation of lands for the enlargement of the Cornwall and Grenville canal. The arbitration was commenced at Cornwall, but had to be continued in Ottawa.

It is understood that Lieut-Gen. Sir E. Selby Smyth and wife will proceed to Halifax to meet His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

The following letter, addressed to Lord Dufferin, is published in the *Official Gazette*:

"DOWNING STREET, Oct. 15th, 1878.

"MY LORD,—In my despatch [No. 243.] of the 28th, August, I informed you of the date at which the Marquis of Lorne would proceed to Canada, to succeed you in the administration of the government of the Dominion. As the time for your relinquishing the government is now at hand, I have received Her Majesty's commands to signify to you the high appreciation entertained by Her Majesty of the great ability and judgment with which your Lordship has discharged the duties of Governor-General. Her Majesty's Government have not failed to notice the high estimation and regard in which your Lordship has been held by all classes in Canada, and they feel confident that the admirable manner in which you have fulfilled the duties of the Queen's Representative has done much to strengthen and deepen in the hearts of the Canadian people, that spirit of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and Empire of which there have been many gratifying evidences.

"I have, &c., &c.,
M. E. HICKS-BEACH."

MONTREAL.

A large number of burglaries have occurred in Montreal lately, and the perpetrators who have been arrested turn out to be old hands.

The Allan steamer "Moravian," on her way down from Montreal, collided with the s. s. "Phoenician" at Cape Ledoube. The former sustained little or no damage, but the latter suffered considerably and had to be run aground upon the rocks on the South Shore.

Efforts are about to be made to have the Sanitary By laws more rigorously enforced if possible.

It is intended by the Y. M. C. A. during the present winter to give a course of free and interesting lectures for the education of all those who feel disposed to attend.

The lighting of the harbor of Montreal by electricity is easily effected for some time past has been under the consideration of the Harbor Commissioners.

A number of a new journal is to be recently arrived in this country from France, and have taken up land near Sherbrooke.

The new Magazine has been supplied with all the requisite articles for that institution. The juror's room having been newly furnished, presents a very neat appearance.

In the Circuit Court, on Friday, the Late Crown Prosecutor Mr. McLaren, Q. C., for the Attorney of the Seminary, Messrs Pr[illegible] and Girouard, that they intend to appeal from [illegible] Judge condemned the Seminary to pay the costs of the case in that matter of a certain paper in connection with the order for removing the Poste-restante Clerk at Otka. This paper has also pronounced [illegible] and it is upon this decree that the appeal is to be taken.

The Windsor Hotel Company, contemplate the erection of a Stanley street wing, to accommodate the guests who had, during the summer, to find room in private houses.

The Marquis of Lorne has desired Col. Littleton to nominate to Col. [illegible] President of St. Andrew's Society, Montreal, that he will be pleased to attend the proposed ball in his honor at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

The city council has named a committee to draft an address to the Marquis of Lorne on his arrival in the city.

Mr. A. M. Cowie, of Montreal, a shareholder of the Jacques Cartier Bank, is suing the directors to recover a serious loss by the frauds which were committed in that monetary institution about two years since.

The Vestry of the Episcopal Cathedral have decided that for the future Choral Litany shall not be chanted there on Sunday afternoons.

The Merchants Association have appointed the following delegates:—Messrs Alexander Buntin, E. K. Greene, Henry Lyman, H. Shorey, James Ross, A. T. Patterson, Henry Bohmer, D. Graham, and G. Bowie, to attend the Toronto Association.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Petitions have been filed against the return of Sir Albert J. Smith, of Westmoreland, and Mr. Rogers, of Albert County.

Temperance people are agitating to have the Canada Temperance Act put into opperation in St. John.

At a meeting of manufacturers it was decided to form a Manufacturers and Mechanics' Association of New Brunswick.

A volunteer salvage corps is to be organized in connection with the Fire Department.

The season is remarkably favorable need for this time of year. Snow has been falling at intervals since early on Friday morning, but very little remains on the ground. The weather is becoming quite cold.

The naval authorities at Halifax are making great preparations for the reception of the new Governor-General. The fleet under command of Vice-Admiral Inglefield, will afford a naval spectacle such as has rarely been seen here. It will go out to meet the "Sarmatian" at sea, and escort her up the harbor. The Sarmatian will fly the Royal Standard, and on the fleet coming up with her, a royal salute will be fired. The fleet will then form into two lines, led by the Bellerophon (flagship) and Black Prince, and accompany the Sarmatian up the harbor, the forts saluting as she passes. She will anchor off the dock-yard, the ships of the fleet anchoring in double line, and when the time for landing, which will probably be about half-past one, arrives, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will embark under a royal salute on board the admiral's barge. A procession will then be formed by the ships' boats, and will pass down between the double line of men-of-war, and round to the landing stage at the dock-yard, where the various authorities will be in waiting to receive the illustrious personages.

The troopship "Orontes" arrived at Halifax on Monday from Cyprus, via Malta and Bermuda, with the 101st Regiment. They landed that afternoon and took up their quarters at the Wellington barracks. There was a good deal of sickness during the passage, but no deaths. Over 200 sick were left at Malta and on arrival here about 60 were conveyed to hospital. The 20th Regiment embarked on Wednesday on the "Orontes," for Cyprus.

A petition has been filed in Halifax against the return of Dr. Borden for Kings County, N. B.

The barque "Arklon," with Wallace Ross on board, sailed from St. John on Sunday for England.

QUEBEC.

The S. S. "Sardinian" which arrived on Saturday morning has made the fastest passage on record.

Hon. E. Blake, and Mr. Lucy, special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, arrived from England by S. S. "Sardinian."

In compliance with his Excellency's request Mr. Charles Baillarge, city engineer, has forwarded to the Earl of Dufferin copies of the plans of the new city gates, now in course of erection.

The *Chronicle* is authorized to deny in the most emphatic manner the rumors to the effect that there is or has been a misunderstanding between the Lieut.-Governor and the Government of the Province of Quebec with reference to the location of a portion of the line of the North Shore Railway.

Dr. Fortin has been elected by a large majority, for the County of Gaspé.

Letters recently to hand from Ireland state that Bishop Gillooly, the newly appointed delegate to Canada and the American Union, is not at all inclined to accept the onerous responsibilities imposed upon him by the Holy See. His Lordship's advanced years and the multifarious duties which would necessarily devolve upon him in his assigned position are said to be the reason alleged by him in his remonstrance.

The attack of the London *Times* upon the city's credit creats considerable excitement here. The *Chronicle* advocates the redistribution of the present scheme of municipal taxation in such a manner as to give an increased revenue of at least $150,000, or a total income of about $500,000.

The trial of the Quebec rioters has been postponed until the next criminal term.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, Alfred Chouinard was on trial for the murder of Alexis Gagne and acquitted.

TORONTO.

Alex. Hay, the Grand Trunk operator, acquitted by the Coroner's jury, has been arraigned at the Police Court for disobeying one of the Company's orders. The case was not proceeded with, but the prisoner was released on his own bail in $300.

Business with the wood men here is very dull, and appears likely to come to a complete standstill even before the close of the navigation. Several coal dealers have expressed their intention to bring in the rest of their season's supply of coal by rail.

A special by cable to the *Globe* says:—The Prince of Wales and family will visit to Prince Christian and Princess Helena at Windsor Palace. The "Sarmatian" will be at once overhauled and fitted up for the Vice-Regal party, and will be furnished with patent hammocks besides.

Two thousand sheep were dropped from the Cattle ships for the Ladies' Aid [illegible] well fed on [illegible] Sunday. The average weight is 150 pounds. The cattle are chiefly of Leicester and Cotswold breeds.

Chief Justice Haggarty, of the Court of Common Pleas has tendered to the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; Justice Adam Wilson has been appointed to the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, vice Chief Justice Haggarty.

The workshops at the Central Prison, Toronto, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss will amount to over $100,000.

MARRIED.

[illegible] Rev. J. Edgar Sinclair, Minister of [illegible] Church, Lachute, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hodgins, eldest daughter of the Lieutenant, Mr. Robert Kneeshaw Symmes, of Beech Ridge, to Miss Hattie Smith, daughter of Mr. William Smith, of St. Andrew's Dundee, P.Q.

Auction Sale.

THE STOCK will be sold by public auction at

LACHUTE MILLS

on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, the following Farm Stock, Farm Implements, &c., belonging to Messrs HALL and IRELAND:

10 Milch Cows, 2 Heifer calves, 2 bull calves, 6 Sheep, 1 Boar, 2 Brood Sows, 1 Short-ofa filly horse, 1 Set double harness, 1 Set single harness, 1 good lumber wagon, 1 Patent Hay Rake, 1 Iron Plough, 1 New straw cutter of superior quality, 1 Pair Harrows, 1 New [illegible], 1 Pair bobsleds, 1 Pair sleds, [illegible] Whitely hoe, 1 double Corn, 2 Cooley Cans with patent lock complete, 1 Barrel Churn, as well as many other articles, together with a quantity of hay, straw and potatoes.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 A. M.

TERMS:—$5 and under cash, over that amount twelve months credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes.

Lachute, November 10th, 1878. 11-2w

SERVANT WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL, between 15 and 16 years of age, to assist in the house and attend baby. Good wages and a permanent home to a suitable person.

Apply at
WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Lachute, November 7th, 1878.

LOST OR STOLEN

FROM the Subscriber, on JAMES MURPHY, of St. Andrew's, on the 3rd November, last, a dark year old brown colt, short, about 14½ hands high. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to the proprietor, or notifying him of where he may be found.

JAMES MURPHY.

St. Andrews, Nov. 5th, 1878. 10-1w.

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, 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.

7m4 A. VINCENT.

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 [illegible] 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.

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, Oct 1878.

SIR HAY,

SIR,—This is to certify that I have used the COOLEY CAN during the past season and find it a great advantage. I have more butter, superior quality and less labor, and I could advise all Farmers to use them.

JOHN JACKSON.

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 for good of the Farmers, I hope they will soon become of general use. During the warm weather I used ice, but when it run 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 none I ever used, and I may with the greatest propriety style the called COLLE 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 acidised before churning, and there is no danger about the butter keeping as we are using butter made in June that is perfectly sweet, 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 for 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 in following 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 5c. 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.

BROWNSBURGH, SEPT. 30th, 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 great 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 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 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.

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 five years 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 per-ofiect 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 centres the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains no harmless medical; vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad is NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ¼ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbag, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the marvelous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

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

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street,
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 when I have known it to be used. I heartily recommend Holman's Pad to all suffering from stomach and liver complaints and fevers.

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

THE PAD COSTS BUT $3.50 AND $3.50. The Latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

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

Supplied wholesale and retail 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 17 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 15ct. 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

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Phillitis; 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 Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland
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, or 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.

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU.

$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. $38 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

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 syr. (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.

W. Banford & Co.
F. C. Ireland,—Auction Sale.

LOCAL.

SIGNAL.—A semaphor has been erected at the upper end of the siding over the West River.

NEW SIDING.—It is said the Government intend building a siding at the other end of Lachute, in the rear of Mr. Lane's stores,

REPAIRED.—The West River Bridge has been repaired by being newly planked, in pursuance of an order passed at the last sitting of the Municipal Council.

It is said the Editor of the *Advertiser* offers to subscribe Fifty dollars in order to disqualify the Hon. Mr. Abbott. He would be more honest if he used the money to pay for his plant.

AUCTION SALE.—Our readers are reminded of the sale by Auction, at St. Andrews, on Wednesday next, of the whole of the household effects of Dr. Labrie who is leaving the Dominion

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mr. George Fraser, Jr. took place yesterday from his father's residence, Lachute Road. A large number of the leading inhabitants of Lachute, attended to pay their last tribute to the memory of the deceased.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—The Rev. E. Robson will preach a speciel sermon to young men in Olivet Hall, on Sabbath evening next. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited. Subject: "The glory of young men."

SIGNS AND TOKENS.—Among the other signs of Winter is to be mentioned the fact that nearly all the wooden stores and dwelling-houses about the village are being encased with brick. If the Winter be as cold as the weather prophets predict this precaution will be found very beneficial.

LOCOMOTIVES.—A train drawn by a new Locomotive, larger and more powerful than any other on the line, passed through Lachute, on Wednesday afternoon. Last week one of the new Locomotives with its furnace burnt out was drawn to St. Therese, for repairs. It was made at Kingston and has only been about a month in use.

The Rev. S G. Phillips, formerly pastor for three years of the Methodist Church here, preached last Sunday to large Congregations in the Church and Olivet Hall. The people seemed all delighted to see their former pastor and friend again in the pulpit, and could not help but be instructed and benefitted by his very able discourses.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R.—It is learned that Mr. McGreevy, contractor for the construction of the North Shore Rail way, has offered to build a short piece of four and a half miles of road from St, Vincent de Paul to Back River, there to connect with the Occidental road, and run the road through from Quebec this winter, and that the Government have acceded to this as a temporary arrangement only and without prejudicing Montreal's claims for the future.

A NEW FREIGHT DEPOT.—On Tuesday last Mr. F. C. Ireland, waited on Mr. Scott, General Superintendent, Q. M. O. & O. R. R. and presented him with a petition signed by all the merchants of the West End of Lachute, requesting him to have a freight depot erected on Chisholm's siding. Mr. Scott came to Lachute, on Wednesday, and in company with Messrs. Fish, Drake Simpson visited the spot and learned from those gentlemen the urgent necessity for such a building. Mr. Scott then examined the place and promised to give the subject, his immediate consideration. He expressed his believe thae a depot there was necessary and will doubtless accede to the prayer of of the petition.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—On Friday evening of last week, great excitement existed among the children of the West End Methodist Sunday School; preparations had been going on for some time to celebrate, as successfully as possible their annual entertainment, and when the doors opened the tables were seen to be fairly heaped up with good things. There were mountains of cake, stacks of sandwiches, biscuits of all kinds, doughnuts of the most delicious hue,. bread and butter, and tea and coffee, and when the word was given how speedily those supplies melted away; but there was no lack of them, though they disappeared quickly yet more always appeared till every one was satisfied. Then came the programme, the little children sung a pretty melody with their sweet young voices, which made the hearts of the mothers present to throb with ecstacy, then a wee little thing recited several verses of a poem, lisping them out in a manner that would put many an elder reader to shame, and she was followed by another and yet another, all of whom acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of every body. Then there were dialogues and and songs and duets by the older folks and they pleased the little folks as much as the little ones had previously pleased the older ones, and everything was successful and pleasant, even the Minister, the Rev. Mr. Robson, caught the contagion and sang a song in the Indian tongue; while the Rev. Mr. Phillips, formerly Minister here, addressed the young folks and told them anecdotes, that were not only instructive, but amusing also. And so the evening concluded, everybody went away pleased and satisfied, all the children had apples and candies and many of the grown up people too, and all were delighted to hear the chairman, Mr. Ireland, announce that the proceeds of the Entertainment amounted to $15.10 which would be a great help to the improvement of their Library. The children slept well that night.

TOWN ROGUERY.—A countryman had a narrow escape of losing a part of the price of his butter. Mr. Hugh McKnight sold his butter last week to a dealer at the Bonsecours market, at Montreal, who weighed it with the aid of a confederate, and reported it to weigh 609 pounds. Mr. McKnight received the price, though surprised at the smallness of the amount. On reflection he perceived that he must have been cheated out of at least 80 pounds of butter, and returned to Montreal and placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Abbott, who forced the dealer to disgorge the balance of the price

We regret to learn also that Mr. Kerr, of Mille Isles, was misled by a butcher in the St. Lawrence market, about the right to recover market dues, and got into a little hobble in consequence Our people must be careful of the sharpers that flock round the markets, ready to fleece unsuspecting farmers.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.—Mr. Emberson Government Inspector of schools, has been paying his official visit to the schools in this locality. The result of his labors is as follows: —

Grenville, No. 1, Dictation, 0, reading 23, arithmetic, 64, writing, 18, history and geography, 0; total. 105. Grenville No. 2, dictation, 35, reading 30, arithmetic 81, writing 35, history and geography 7, total 188. Grenville, No. 6, dictation 7, reading 13, arithmetic 90, writing 45, history and geography 0, total 185. Grenville, No. 7, dictation 38, reading, 36, arithmetic 112, writing 37, history and geography 52, total 273. Grenville No. 8, dictation 8, reading 18, arithmetic 54, writing 14, history and geography 0, total 94. Grenville village, dictation 12, reading 38, arithmetic 197, writing 38, history and geography 66, total 351. Grenville dist, dictation 17, reading 20, arithmetic 50, writing 30, history and geography 0, total 117. Harington No. 1, dictation 1?, reading 41, arithmetic 143, writing 15, history and geography 0, total 212. Harington No. 3, dictation 36, reading 35, arithmetic 133, writing 30, history and geography 6, total 245. Chatham No. 3, dictation 51, reading 59, arithmetic 228, writing 52, history and geography 62, total 452. Chatham No. 4, dictation 55, reading 38, arithmetic 136, writing 48, history and geography, 0, total 277. Lachute No. 1, dictation 45, reading 57, arithmetic 201, writing 59, history and geography 30, total 392.

OUR STANDING ARMY.—The following paragragh has appeared in the Ottawa despatches to outside papers: "It is believed that a reorganization of the military system of the country will be made by the new Government. It is probable that a permanent force of five thousand men will be established, a full regiment of eight hundred being located at the following places in the Dominion: St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto. There will be also a couple of squadrons of cavalry. The volunteer force will be continued as at present." This is all very interesting, but it lacks the element of truth. It is quite true that the creation of some sort of a permanent force in Canada is in contemplation, but the idea has not yet assumed any definite shape, and, as a matter of fact, the subject has not yet occupied the attention of the new Government.—*Free Press, Ottawa.*

The *Berlin News* gives currancy to the following prediction, which we would like to see fulfilled. "We heard a sensible remark not long ago from a good man who was once a member of Parliament, and knows a good deal about public life. He says under the new Viceroy and his Royal Consort there will be great changes at Rideau Hall. Instead of theatricals and fancy balls which have time and again nearly been the ruin of many worthy people who could ill afford the extravagance, there is more likely to be a prayer-meeting in the Vice-Regal residence. The religious sentiment of Canada will be greatly pleased if the remark turns out correct."

The Charlottetown *Examiner* says: —"Differences of religion are sunk or ignored, and duty to united Canada is the motive for united action. This is as it should be. In the Government of the country no man should be known as either Protestant or Catholic, Orangeman or Jesuit. The fitness of the man has been the chief consideration of Sir John Macdonald. Their religious differences he has properly and happily ignored."

A HAPPY PARODY.—In "chat by the way," the New York *Herald* says:—"The various parodies of the Moody and Sankey hymns act as a gentle stimulant to the risibilites of ordinary human nature, but some of them have a solemn truth under their jocoseness, and this is one: —A poor man, and he a native of the Emerald Isle, was surprised, as who would not be, by the present of twins—two lovely boys—to share his homely fare. His appreciation of the gift brought on a poetical ecstacy, the result of which was these lines:—

"Ah! yes, they are darlints, both he and his brother,
An' I love 'em alolke, with their sorrows and joy's,
To me they are wan, the sons of wan mother,
Ah! how I do love that sweet b'y and b'y."

Political bigotry has about touched bottom in Mitchell. There the Grits decline to deal with the butchers because they were Conservatives, and intend importing a shaver and dispenser of animal food after their own hearts. Perhaps they will insist on a guarantee that the beef or mutton they buy was raised on a Grit farm; and that its sire was a sound Reformer enrolled in the stock peerage of Bow Park.

We understand that in accordance with the unanimous vote of the members of the Executive Committe of the Liberal-Conservative Association, a protest was lodged in one of the Courts in Toronto, against the return of Mr. Alexander Gunn as member for the House of Commons for Kingston. As representative of the Association, Mr. Drennan, in his official capacity as President is the Petitioner. The petition prays for the unseating of Mr. Gunn on account of corrupt practices under the Act, by himself and his agents.

Growth of Chicago

The Chicago *Tribune* says:—"Nearly five miles of new houses and stores added to the frontage of the city in the first nine months of the year is an exhibit that speaks well for Chicago and for the solidity of its real estate values. Since the first of January the city has been growing at the rate of half a mile a month. The number of buildings erected has been 801, and the cost has run up to $4,346,200. Counting in all additions, improvements, and new buildings, the amount of money so far distributed among the masons, carpenters, plumbers, and other builders, contractors, and day labourers has been $4,990,160 up to October 1st. These new buildings the city has supplied because it was being enriched all the while with a new population. Before the year is out there will be some additions to make to these figures to complete the record of what must, on the whole, be regarded as a prosperous twelvemonths in the history of Chicago."

This speaks well for a protective policy such as the United States adheres to and which the Grits of Canada so denounce.

FOREIGN.

Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor General of Syria.

£90,000 has been subscribed to the relief fund for shareholders in the Glasgow Bank.

Lord Justice Christian, of the Court of Appeals in Ireland, has resigned.

Northumberland coal miners have accepted a reduction of 12½ per cent, in the rate of wages.

A movement is on foot to induce the depositors of the City of Glasgow Bank to accept a composition of 15 shillings on the pound, so as to relieve the shareholders.

The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. Princess Louise, accompanied by Prince Leopold, left London at midnight on Wednesday for Liverpool, and embarked on board the Allan steamer Sarmatian about noon yesterday.

H. M. S. Black Prince, under command of the Duke of Edinburgh, left Gibraltar on the 1st instant, and is expected at Halifax early next week.

The electric light is to be tried in Edinburgh.

A letter from England says that the health of the troops in Cyprus had sensibly improved.

The city hall, Perth, Scotland, a short time ago was illuminated with electric light for the first time.

Lord BEACONSFIELD'S speech has had the effect, according to Monday's telegrams, of creating a confidence in England.

The body of A. T. Stewart was stolen from the vault of St. Mark's Church, New York, some time on Wednesday night.

Numerous disertions are reported from the Ameer's forces in the Khyber Pass. There is also great sickness among the Afghans at Jelalad.

The Protection movement in Germany is said to be the initiation of a customs union embracing Eastern against Western Europe, and especially England.

Lady Gooch was charged in Marlboro Street Police Court, London, with conspiring to palm off on her husband, Sir Francis Gooch, a false heir.

A despatch from Capetown, dated October 23nd. says a British detachmenh, 500 strong, was compelled to retreat before the Kaffirs.

Dr. Butt, M. P. for Limerick, has issued an address to the Home Rule party' warning them against the effects of the obstruction policy.

The Pope intends appealing to the Czar of Russia on behalf of the Catholics of Holland.

COLONNE FRANCAISE

Le juge en chef Harrison d'Ontario est decédé à Toronto.

L'Hon M. Fortin a été élu, a une majorité considerable sur M. Le Boutillier pour le comté de Gaspé.

Le prisonier Farrel a été condamné d'être pendu, vendredi le 10 Janvier prochain à Québec.

Les hons. Masson, Bowell, Pope, Tilley, Tupper, . O'Connor et James Macdonald ont été réélus par acclamation.

L'hon. M. Cartwright a été élu dans le comté de Huron-Centre, Ont., par une majorité de 427, sur M. S. Platt, conservateur.

Les nouvelles reçues de London, Belleville et Barrie, Ontario disent qu'il est tombé de la neige en quantité dans ces localities, Décidemment M. Vennor va avoir raison cette fois.

Le *Globe* a reçu la depêche suivante de Londres: "Sir John Rose a été crée chevelier de l'Ordre de St. Michel et de St. George pour les services qu'il a rendus à l'Exposition de Paris.

La vapeur *Moravian* de la ligne Allan, en descendant le fleuve, est venue en collision, au large de Batiscan avec le vapeur *Phœnecian*, de la même ligne qui remontait le St. Laurent. Le *Moravian* n'a pas été avarié mais le *Phœnician* s'est échoué sur un rocher.

Nous avons appris avec regret la mort de l'hon. M. Banchand arrivée dimanche matin vers huit heures, à sa résidence à St. Hyacinthe. Depuis assez longtemps sa santé était tres mauvaise et depuis la dernière session de la législature il n'a jamais été bien.

Les elections des messieurs suivants, dans le district de Québec, seront contestées: Laurier, à Québec-Est; Tremblay, à Charlevoix, Dumont, à Kamouraska; A. Larue, à Bellechasse; A. P. Caron, comté de Québec; H. Blanchet, à Levis; D. O. Bourbeau, à Arthabaska; P. V. Valin, à Montmorency.

L'affaire de la mystérieusse trappe deSte-Anne s'est terminée par une verdict de coupable contre Adelard P. Forget, Aldophe Lamarche, A. Christin et Isaie Pilon sur les trois chefs d'accusation portés contre eux. Pilon a été recommandé a la clemence de la Cour. La sentence a été prononcée par le juge Ramsay. Forget a été condamné à $200.00 d'amende ou une an de prision; Christin a $100.00 d'amende ou 45 jours; Lamarche, même punition que Christin; Pilon, a $50.00 d'amende ou 30 jours de prison.

Voici, d'après les journaux de Toronto, les élections contestées dans la province d'Ontario: M. Rochester, Carleton; M. Glen, South Ontario; J. C. Rykert, Lincoln; Rufus Stephenson, Kent; Alex. Shaw, Bruce sud; John White, Hastings Est; le Dr. Bergin Cornwall; Ths. Arkell, Elgin Est; J. S. McQuaig, Prince Edouard; M. C. Cameron, Huron sud; P. Hughes, Niagara; J. Brown, Hastings Ouest et A. Gunn, Kingston.

S'il faut en croire le docteur Ed' Young, chef du Bureau des Statistiques à Washington, "cinq cent quatre vingt quinze millions de piastres ont été dépensées aux Etats Unis pour les liqueurs enivrantes, durant l'année finissant le 30 juin dernier.

Si on avait économisé cet argent, il n'y aurait pas autant d'indigents dans les grands centres. L'ivrognerie est la pire des plaies qui causent des maux inénarrables à la société. Pendant une seule année, voir une somme de près de six cent millions de piastres dépensée pour la boisson, pendant que des milliers de personnes au nombre desquels sont pour la plupart les consommateurs de ces boissons ou les familles de ces consommateurs, se tordent sous les étreintes de la misere la plus désolante, pendant un temps de crise sans précédant, c'est à faire dresser les cheveux d'épouvante. Ceux qui reflechissent sur un pareil état de chose ne peuvent que s'affliger profondément. Aux Etats-Unis on fait des efforts pour réprimer la consommation des liqueurs enivrantes mais, par les statistiques que nous venons de citer, on peut se convaincre qu'on a encore malheureusement beaucoup à faire.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y. Nov. 14, 1874.

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 RENTS 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 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.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
7m1

Vegetine,

Rev. O. T. Walker, Says:
PROVIDENCE, R.I., 164 TRANSIT, STREET.
H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

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

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

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.

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7m1

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, November, 14th, 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 100 lbs	2 00 @	2 50
Corn Meal " "	1 25 @	0 00
Moulille " "	1 25 @	0 00
Grue " "	1 00 @	0 00
Bran " "	0 90 @	0 00
Dressed Hogs "	4 00 @	0 00
Pork per lb	0 07 @	0 10
Beef "	0 03 @	0 06
Mutton "	0 07 @	0 08
Lamb "	0 00 @	0 00
Hay per ton	8 00 @	10 00
Potatoes per bag	0 50 @	0 75
Butter per lb	0 12 @	0 15
Cheese "	0 10 @	0 13

To the People of Lachute and Vicinity.

J. G. PARKS, of Montreal, has taken the room over Mr Joseph A. Pedard's Boot and Shoe Shop, Lachute, and will send a man who is competent to make FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS, and will open the place for that purpose on FRIDAY the First of NOVEMBER. All work in the PHOTOGRAPHIC line will be finished in Montreal under Mr. PARKS' supervision, and be equal to city work, the sitting only being taken here. These rooms will only be kept open as long as an operator is kept fully employed. Parties desirous of having photographs will make their appointments as early as possible, which may be left with MR. J. A. BEDARD.

Prices will be as low as consistent with first-class work.

J. G. PARKS.
Lachute, October 26th, 1878.

J. G. PARKS.

PHOTOGRAPHY ART:
ITS RISE AND PROGRESS AMONG THE ARTS IN THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

The above business fills a wider field known to the artistic world than the mass of humanity who avail themselves of its workings could possibly dream of in their philosophy. It is die to the grandest combination of the sciences, as well as to the needy study of the operator, which places the life-like representative of its object upon the card-board. The constant study of the Photographer divulges new methods to the profession, and the improvements in this branch of industry have been as fully marked as in any field known to man's ingenuity.

The history of the photographic art, from the standpoint of the best European artists, differs materially from our country, as many celebrities in the profession make a specialty of our style, and upon the condition of price would they change their working place. Solomon," of Paris, produced his figures in three-quarters length, and has by careful study and great care, placed himself in the van of all competitors. In this country the artist is required to produce all sizes and styles. The studio of J. G. PARKS is up to all the appointments for first-class work in the many departments which represent this industry, as any similar institution in the country.

In the matter of Crayon, Water-colour and India-ink work, and new and elaborate styles of Photographs which have been recently introduced to the notice of our public are presented, and in many instances originated with this enterprising house, and nothing but the highest order of work is allowed to leave the house. His photographic work and paintings in three-fourths and life-size cannot be excelled for brilliancy of expression and harmony of effect. Several fine specimens are on exhibition at his Gallery, representing local and provincial celebrities.

The work in all its varied branches, as it leaves the hand of MR. PARKS, strictly bears the stamp of the highest finish reached by any artist photographer in the country.

Another distinctive feature with Mr. Parks is the publishing of Stereoscope Views. He has in stock 1,200 Views of Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, Ottawa, California, Niagara and Toronto.

This gentleman ranks ahead of any of his competitors in this branch of the art, and the greatest triumphs can be seen in this direction by visiting his gallery. In mentioning the leading commercial interests of our city, we cannot fail to call attention to this gentleman, who so perfectly represents this industry, and who has done so much to give Montreal one of the finest establishments in the city.

The business was established 14 years ago. The interior finish is a combination of modern art and ingenuity, whereby the best and most scientific results are obtained.

J. G. PARKS,
195 ST. JAMES STREET,
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IMPORTERS OF
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JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LACHUTE.

SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.
Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 24, 1878.

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 rogue 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 debates and acts 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 a 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. Any clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an Extra copy free. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City

FARMERS ATTENTION.

For the benefit of our Customers we beg to urge upon them the nicessity of attending to the following rules in dressing turkeys &c.

Pluck dry, leaving tail and wing feathers on, with entrials not drawn. Wrap the head in brown paper, tuck it under the wing, and tie a piece of string around the body. Do not feed poultry within twenty-four hours of killing.

Any who feed them withim the time named will have to submit to being docked in weight proportionately.

W. Banford & Co.

November 14th, 1878.

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 O. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.

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
of Canada.

The 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. 1617.

TEES & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS
11 St. Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.

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

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

HUTCHISON & WALKER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.
113 St. Francois Xavier Street,
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W. S. WALKER, B.C.L

NEW CROP TEAS.

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
Choice Japan	50c
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.

McGibbon & Baird.

221 ST. JAMES STREET,
Branch—St. Catherine Street.
5-2m.

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

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

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 8c. to 9½c. per yard. Callico, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 25c. and 28c. are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c. are certainly noiless than 12c. at the wholesale price, Tweed Goods-Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool, first quality, $1.10. Our Tweed Rosamond, at $1.30, are sold everywhere at $1.75. It is useless to continue this list, you can see by this single note that it is all

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. 39tf

RUPTURE.

CURE 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.
42 26t.

THE FARM.

[We shall be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation of Farmer's Clubs and the best means of improving our butter standard. All communications will receive immediate attention, and the names of the writers will not be divulged if they so wish.]

A Model Farm.

CONDUCTED ON STRICTLY BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

(From the Philadelphia News)

ECHO FARM, near Litchfield, Conn. A group of commodious buildings, and a flagstaff crowning a hill, which forms part of a ridge 1,300 feet above the sea and about one mile east of the ancient and historic town of Litchfield, marks the site of the Echo Farm. In 1869 Mr. F. Ratchford Starr, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, but for nearly thirty years a resident of Philadelphia purchased a small tract of sixty-six acres on the site indicated for a summer residence. The principle object in view was health. He soon, however, became deeply interested in his little tract in the Litchfield hills. Notwithstanding the wildness of the country and the boulders which encumbered the land, the soil was fertile and especially adapted to grass and grazing. To-day the little tract of sixty-six acres has expanded into four hundred acres, miles of stone walls have been built, lawns, meadows and pastures have been cleared of huckleberry, elder and hazel bushes, and a tangled growth of underbrush. Tons of granitic boulders of divers dimensions have been removed. This now is the celebrated Echo model farm, and the interest taken in its successful management is shown by the fact that two days in each week have been set apart for visitors, sometimes sixty in a single day, who come from far and wide to witness, for information or curiosity, the wonderful results reached by Mr. Starr. There are three barns, one 63x25 feet, built in 1873; one 100x40 feet, built in 1874; and one 191x35 feet, built in 1875. These formed three sides of the barnyard. They were all built of pine, on granite foundations two feet thick, laid in cement, which rested on a base three feet wide, laid in grouting and thoroughly drained. The 1874 barn was entered by a double approach or drive-way, built of granite, with side walls three feet thick laid in cement, some of the stones not being less than eight feet in length. The space between these walls was thirty feet. The principal storage-room for hay was the main floor of the barn of 1874, which had a double threshing floor. There was storage room here for one hundred and fifty tons of hay. Beneath this floor, occupying the full size of the building, 100x40 feet, 11 feet high and lighted by eighteen large double windows, with weights, was the cow stable. In this stable are stalls nearly five feet wide for forty-eight cows. Their troughs, in two rows, range the whole length of the building, the animal's heads facing inwards on a ten foot passage way, in the centre for feeding. The stalls are divided into four divisions of twelve stalls each, which could be shut off for the better control of animals. Behind the cows was also a broad passage. In the rear of the animals was a gutter, with traps at a convenient distance, opening into the manure cellars. Adjoining the stable was a dress-room for the use of the men, with a marble-top washstand, looking glass, water, and wardrobes for the clothes, brushes and brooms of the men. Before milking, each man was required to wash his face and hands, and robe himself in a suit for the work. Spring balances hung at convenient points, on which the milk of each cow was weighed, and entered on a slate by the milker, who turned the slates in with the milk to the milk maid. At the eastern end of this stable was a room 35x40 feet, with eight large box stalls, used as a lying-in ward, or for cows sick or injured.

The loft in this building, on the same floor, being the barn of 1875, was used for hay, straw and bedding, and rooms for duplicate improvements of the barn or dairy, and grain and meal. A passage-way four feet wide, extended through to the southern end of this floor on the western side. The manure cellar was under the box-stalls. An inclined plane, created for the animals, ran from this floor to the basement, where was the ox stable on the left, and the bull stable on the right. Next to the nursery was a spacious root cellar, capable of storing 3,000 bushels of mangels and sugar beets. Next, the work horse stables, and then the wagon room, 33x35 feet, and at the end of the building a room 18x35, used as a store room for blankets, harness, etc., also as a lunch room for the men, for oiling and mending harnesses, and watchman's quarters. The room in winter is heated by a stove and here chilled calves are brought in cold weather. The barn of 1873 was used as a tool house. The working animals of the farm were two pairs of work horses, a pony used in the dairy, and three yokes of oxen. The stock of the farm consisted of the three Jersey bulls, Litchfield, winner of the Centennial award of the Commission, and of the special prize of $250 offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, and his two sons, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward. These three animals were perfect specimens of the male gender of the bovine species. Litchfield, the parent animal as he stood in his handsome stall, looked every inch a monarch of his race. Deep flanked, broad loined, mellow hided, soft coated, yellow skinned, with a broad countenance and small head, he was of a tawny dun-color, with full black points. The cows and heifers numbered one hundred, each perfect as to points of blood and pedigree, and fully up to the standard of excellence in milking and dairy products. There is, perhaps not a herd in the country of such a size in which such a uniformity of perfection will be found in the animals. Several of the cows on exhibition at the Centennial at Philidelphia, won awards. The stables were supplied by a constant flow of fresh water by means of iron pipes leading from a large reservoir fed by springs to troughs in the stables and yards. The stables were also supplied with ventilators. Each animal has direct care. The cows are brushed and carded and their stalls cleaned and swept out and sanded daily. In winter a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit is aimed at. Everything about the place had its appointed time, and no variation from the rule was allowed. The animals are fed upon mixed bran and meal; on cut feed twice a day, and one meal of mangels or beets alone, and all the dry hay they will eat. Everything in the feed line has a view to the promotion of the high flavor and excellence of the milk. At night the stables are patrolled by a watchman, who has no other duty but to see to the security of the animals, and, in case of danger or sickness, to signal an alarm on the wires to the proprietor or foreman.

It should have been mentioned that each cow has a name, and a card with the name is tacked on the stall post, and each cow, when let into the stable, knows her own stall and goes immediately to it. From the stables we visited the dairy and were turned over to the kindly attentions of Mrs. MacGregor, the queen of the dairy. The men, having finished the milking, delivered the rich yellow, lacteal fluid, and slates to the cleanly-attired woman and her assistants in charge of this important branch of the farm work. The milk is triple strained in summer into cans thirty inches deep, and stands in running water and in winter is put in shallow pans in a room kept at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit. The milk stands thirty-six hours before it is skimmed. After the evening's milk is received, the dairy woman fills out her returns for the day on blanks printed for the purpose, on which is recorded the name of each cow, the morning and evening's milking, and the weight of milk given by her. Everything taken out is also charged up. The report is filled daily, and at the end of each month the cow is credited with all she has given, and debited with all she has received during that period. At the end of the year the grand total is made up and a balance sheet is struck. In the dairy the most approved appliances of the dairies of Pennsylvania are used. The churn, capable of producing 200 pounds of butter at a churning, is run by pony power supplied by an endless chain tread.

The working of the butter is performed with a machine which takes thirty pounds at a time. This is an ingenious contrivance, consisting of a wooden tray with a slight pitch from the centre outwards and downwards, on which the butter is laid. A conical grooved presser, lying horizontally on the tray, presses the butter as it comes around, the whole being moved in unison by appropriate gearing. After the milk is worked out, the butter is salted by the same machine. The butter is put up in half pound prints, and stamped with a neat design representing the monogram surrounded by twelve stars. The print has been copyrighted. As soon as moulded the butter is wrapped in clean white napkins and placed in a white pasteboard box upon which is printed Echo Farm, Litchfield Conn., and the date with the inscription:—"Please do not keep this butter in this box or napkins, and do not place it near other butter, vegetables, meats or any other article of food. It should be put in a cool, well aired place, but not touch ice." The butter is shipped to the agents every Tuesday and Friday morning and delivered to customers the same evening. The price the Echo farm butter brings is 50 cents per pound to customers in Litchfield and one dollar a pound in New York, Brooklyn and Boston. Mr. Starr's instructions to his agents are to return butter not sold at that price. Within the past few months a quantity of the Echo farm butter has been sent to London, where it has found a ready sale at a dollar a pound. Compartment cans, especially invented for these shipments, are used. This demand is now regarded as permanent. The first invoice shipped was upon an order from Mr. Morton, the American banker in London. The butter is now finding its way to the tables of the nobility.

The monthly product of the Echo farm is about 500 pounds in summer and 1,000 pounds in winter. In regard to the financial features of the enterprise, Mr. Starr said in reply to an interrogatory, "It pays, otherwise do you suppose I would continue the enterprise; this has not been my way of doing business." Considering the immense quantities of refined beef tallow oleomargarine, grease and other obnoxious and revolting substances doctored and highly coloured, and consumed by thousands of even connoisseurs and epicures for the genuine product of the dairy, it is not surprising that the enterprise of Mr. Starr has met with such appropriate recognition. To the lover of delicious butter, one dollar a pound for the genuine article is, in Mr. Starr's opinion, cheaper than soap grease at one-third and one-half that sum. He certainly deserves all praise, not only for his fine butter, but for the practical example he exhibits of an improved system of agriculture, and of the advantage and success of simple business principles, skilled labor and intelligent management of farming, instead of chalk scores for accounts and brute force for labor. This lesson is one well worthy of consideration and careful study and imitation among the vast agricultural population of the country. By so doing, this greatest of all our industries combined might not only increase its profits, but take its appropriate rank with the skill and enterprise and capital which is employed in other branches of industry. Gentlemen of means and culture would then find safe investments and a model table of equation in agricultural pursuits. The landed estates are the pride of England. With the fertile lands in Canada the farms should be the pride and wealth of our people, and would be safe from the communistic tendencies of the times.

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.)

Illustrious Examples.

There is a tremendous power in example. In the region of fashion it is supreme. In the regulation of habit scarcely less potent. This is especially true regarding the example of the great. Their ways, words, manners and habits are watched by all with interest, and to many, have all the force of law. Be it right or wrong, as it is "The wicked walk on every side, when the vilest men are exalted." This being the case it is a matter of great importance to place in positions of influence men who will set an example worthy the imitation of all. This has a peculiar bearing upon the temperance question. In looking at those who occupy places of distinction in both state and church we are glad to observe not a few who are staunch examples of total abstinence. It is known to most of our readers that the President of the United States and his excellent wife are strict total abstainers. They never, in any instance, use even wine as a beverage. It is never placed upon their table. Even in the entertainments given by them at the White House, which are attended by the heads of departments and great men of the nation, this rule is observed. There is only one exception allowed and that is the state dinner given to the Foreign Ambassadors once a year. The rule is relaxed on that occasion because that dinner is wholly under the direction of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The President and Mrs. Hayes, however do not allow any glasses to be placed before them. This is a noble example and it would be well for the nation were it more extensively imitated.

We have never had in Canada, a real teetotalar for a Governor-General, but we have had several whose temperance was observable. It is said, upon good authority, that the late Lord Elgin was in the habit of having his own decanter placed beside him filled with *toast water* from which his glass was filled when *toasts* were drunk. If they must be drunk in anything, certainly his article in name and innocence, was the right one. Strangers wondered why Lord Elgin spoke so clearly—could even say distinctly, "truly rural"—in his post-prnadial addresses. The secret was let out on one occasion when he was at dinner with the members of both houses on board a steamer, enjoying a Parliamentary excursion on the lower St. Lawrence. One of the party (Hon. M. Cameron) was a staunch abstainer. A large number of the gentlemen had invited him to drink, but with no success, when Lord Elgin said "Gentlemen, I assure you that though you have failed I am confident that Mr. Cameron will not refuse to drink a glass of *my wine* with me." The company declared that Mr. Cameron would prove too much for even the Governor-General. The butler carried the decanter round and filled Mr. Cameron's glass and upon Lord Elgin requesting the pleasure of a glass of wine with him, he raised the glass—while all eyes were intently fixed upon him—smelled, tasted, and drank, amid the astonished expressions of the company. Lord Elgin then offered any others, who might desire it, a glass of his wine, but, upon learning the secret, they preferred their own as his was too weak a brand by far for them.

Lord Dufferin—the most like Lord Elgin and the most popular Governor-General which Canada ever had—was a temperate man, though not a total abstainer. Before he came to Canada, it was reported that he was not only a teetotaler, but a Good Templar. This arose from his having laid the corner stone of a Good Templar's Lodge in Belfast, wearing, while officiating, the regalia of a Grand Officer of the Order. From all that we have read or heard of our new Viceroy, the Marquis of Lorne we expect to find in him an example of christian sobriety and uprightness never excelled by any of illustrious predecessors, and from what is well known in reference to the domestic habits of Queen Victoria and her patronage of the Temperance cause in the National Church, we may anticipate that Rideau Hall will give no just cause of complaint in that direction.

It is well known that the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Finance Minister of the Dominion, is a life long worker in the Temperance cause.—A consistent Son of Temperance. During his occupation of the Government House at Fredricton no intoxicating liquors were allowed upon the table. There are we believe other members of the Cabinet who are also sympathizer's with the good cause. In the Senate such men as Hons. Ferrier, Vidal and Flint, are earnest workers and personal abstainers, while in the Commons the number is much greater. Some excellent temperance men it is true, have been left out, such as W. H. Gibbs, John Macdonald and G. W. Ross, but we are convinced that when this question comes up, it will be found that our friends in both houses will be able to make themselves respected, and secure whatever legislative aid the temperance people would have occasion to demand. All power to the good and true! May the light of their example make those ashamed who dishonor themselves by excess!

On making enquiries, we found that Paul Marinier, of Arundel, had not yet paid his fine of $75 and costs, inflicted on him for selling liquor without license and contrary to law. It is thought the prosecution will not press for execution if Marinier will leave off selling the liquor.

SELF DEVOTION.—Let me never say a word in condemnation of that. It is the noblest thing in all this world and the rarest too, not rarest; few family histories are without some heroic and pathetic instance thereof, continued throughout whole lives with unflinching fortitude. And could death open the locked records of many a heart, how often would some secret be found there that would furnish a key to all the history of the finished life—some strong, one love, some eternal faithfulness—which all the chances and changes of existence could never shake, which was the impulse of every thought, the motive of every action, the compelling force of every line of conduct. A devotion not a passion, inasmuch as it was able to set itself entirely aside, absorb itself in the well-being of the other, whose good is sought, without reckoning any personal cost, though weal and woe, pleasure and pain, requital or non-requital. This is a sight not to blame or weep over, but to rejoice in; for it is not blind self-sacrifice; it is open-eyed self-devotion blessed on both sides, both to the giver and receiver. It has sharp agonies sometimes what deep emotion is without them; but out of all comes peace and content. It is pleasing in God's sight as lovely in man's, because there is no sin in it, no selfishness on either side; and in its very sadness—it must of necessity be often sad—there is a sacredness beyond all moral joy.

Of all forms of self devotion, the one which, even when it amounts to absolute self-sacrifice, we cannot but regard with very tender and lenient eyes, is the devotion of the young to the old, of children to parents. No doubt there is a boundary beyond which even this ought not to be permitted, but the remedy lies on the elder side. There are such things as unworthy, selfish, exacting parents, to whom duty must be done, simply for the sake of parenthood, without regarding their personality. "Honor thy father and thy mother," is the absolute command, bounded by no proviso as to whether the parents are good or bad. Of course no one can respect the abstract bond in having patience with the individual.

RECENTLY a little girl seven years of age, named Oyenne, was playing in the woods in the 10th concession of Colchester, when a large snake made its appearance and she ran towards her mother, who was some distance off, and the reptile followed fast after her. Arriving near her mother, she got on a fallen tree, and her parent ran towards her, and seeing his snakeship with head erect in front of the child, threw a limb of a tree at him, about which the reptile at first twined himself and then rapidly crawled off into the forest. The child had meantime fallen to the ground in convulsions from the fright and was carried home by its mother, but died the same evening. The mother described the snake as being about fifteen feet long and several inches thick about the body, bluish-black and yellow striped and having two horns. It is said the dead body of the girl was spotted with the colors of the snake.

A laborer at work in a yard hung his coat on a post. During the day some one in throwing a dish of water from a window unintentionally dropped the contents on the garment. When the man went to get it, on quitting work, he perceived its condition, and in some consternation exclaimed: "Howly murder! If the coat wasn't a thinking it was on my back all the time, an' went to sweating widout knowin' the chate."

A country gentleman was a good deal astonished one day at the jollity of the mourners at the "breakfast" of a funneral, and was gravely told in explanation, "Bless you, sir, they're not laughing they're only dissembling their grief."

It is related that a Yankee tourist, to whom an Indian monk was recently showing a consecrated lamp that had never gone out during five centuries, gave the flame a decided puff, and remarked with cool complacency, "Wall, I gess its out now."

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was, "I have three sons, and they have each five sisters." "Mercy," replied the interrogator, "what a family!"

"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affected dandy in George Coleman's hearing. "I don't wonder at it," replied George, "since I observed she had a *stye* in them when I saw her last!"

"How greedy you are!" said one little girl to another who had taken the best apple in the dish. "I was just going to take that."

"Mynheer, do you know what for we call our boy Hans?" "Do not really." "Well I will tell you. Der reason we call our boy Hans, that ish his name."

"Dost thou clean my furniture, fair handmaiden?" asked Broadbrim, of the pretty servant, who was polishing his escritoire. "I *dust*," replied the maiden."

Depend upon it, Mothers, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a sure remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

C. E. Kyle, of Uxbridge, writes Oct. 3rd, 1878, and says:—"I certify to the excellent quality of Allens Lung Balsam as a remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. I know it to be all it is recommended to be.

Indispensible.—There are some simple remedies indispensible in every family. Among these, the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or flesh wounds and bruises.—*Christian Era.*

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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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VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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 none of that biliousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last.
Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

Just Received
AT THE
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A SUPPLY OF
WRITING PAPER,
FOOLSCAP, ENVELOPES,
BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY
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For sale at the lowest rates.

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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., 164 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

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GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.
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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.
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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.
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ADVICE.
MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, 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,
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Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
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Phthisic, Coughs,
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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 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.

Master Jack (inquiringly): "Why doesn't baby eat buns, aunty?" Aunt Singleton: "Because she has no teeth, dear." Master Jack (audibly): "Then why can't you lend her yours, aunty? You ain't always using 'em."

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

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

METHODIST. Rev. E. Robson, Minister. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 2:30 p. m. Week day services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Hill. Rev. C. Conmee, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 9 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMISS. 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 Meikle, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bell, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Grenville.) Robert Riordon, 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 18th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 26th 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 Sept. under 12th to 17th. *Clerk of the Courts:* 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 September, three 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 $5. 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 June; 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 Deschenes, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

CHATBORO.—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Corners, 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 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arunde. meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Daleville 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, NOVEMBER 22, 1878. NO. 12

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.

DENTISTRY.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

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

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
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
66, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee fo 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. 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.

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 hour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Lachute, P. Q. Repairing done at very moderate rates. Workshop in Stewart's building, Main street.
N.B.—A working jeweller on the remises. p19y1

MILLINERY.
MISS CLARKE, successor to Miss Norton, 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. 5tf

Be of Good Cheer.

Brother, art thou sad and weary,
Is thy pathway full of care?
Does thy lot seem lone and dreary,
Is it sometimes hard to bear?

Do the storm-clouds now surround thee,
Shutting out the light of day?
Has the wintry tempest found thee—
Home and shelter far away?

Brother, filled with care and sadness,
By temptation sore beset;
There will come a time of gladness,
And thy grief thou shalt forget!

For, beyond the vale so lonely,
Rise the glorious hills of light;
Trust the Saviour, trust Him only,
Through the long and darksome night.

'Mid the danger, and the sorrow,
Let thine eye be upward cast;
Till shall dawn the glad to-morrow,
In thy Father's house at last.

Danville, P. Q. J. L. G.

LOVE AND FEAR.

"Did you hear me, sir?"

"I am not deaf," muttered the boy, in an undertone, not meant for the ear of his father, but reaching it nevertheless.

Red anger burned instantly in the face of Mr. Somers; his eyes flashed with cruel purpose; his arms moved with an impulse to strike.

"Take care, sir!" Mr. Somers advanced toward the lad in a threatening manner; but restrained the hand half raised for a blow.

"Off with you, this instant!" he said, in a passionate way; "and don't let the grass grow under your feet. If you are not back in thirty minutes by the watch, I'll flog you within an inch of your life."

And Mr. Somers drew out his watch to note the time; then turned from the boy, actually trembling with excitement.

Richard—that was the lad's name—manifested neither fear nor alacrity; but, instead, a kind of dogged impassiveness. He made no response, whatever. The stormy utterance of his father did not seem to affect him any more than if it had been the murmur of wind in the trees overhead. Rising from the ground, where he had been sitting, with a piece of wood in his hand, which he had been modelling into the form of a boat, he moved away with a loitering step. Not a sign beyond this was there that he had heard, understood, or intended to obey his father.

"Thirty minutes!" murmured Richard, as he walked along as leisurely as if he had the whole day before him. "He knows I can't go in thirty minutes, without running every step of the way there and back; and I'm not going to do it for him or anybody else. Let him flog me if he will. I won't stand it long."

Quick footsteps would have taken Richard to the end of his short journey to a neighbour's house and back in less than twenty minutes; but anger had awakened anger, and harshly applied force a feeling of resistance.

"I'm not a dog to be kicked!" so he talked to himself, "or a mule to be driven." "That is not the way to treat a boy. Flog me within an inch of my life! I wish he would kill me one of these days, Then he'll be——"

Richard could not utter the words that commenced forming on his tongue. A good impulse restrained him. He felt a little shocked at the wickedness of his thought. After this he walked on more briskly, as if to atone by obedience for the evil desire cherished for a moment in his heart. But his feet soon lingered again. There was no willing mind in the boy. Propulsion, not attraction, moved him onward, and his was a nature prone to resist. On his way many attractive things presented themselves, and he stopped here and there—sometimes in wilful disregard of his father's command—wasting the time and rendering the punishment a thing next to certain.

Full thirty minutes had expired when the boy reached his destination.

"Won't you step down to the post office and mail this letter for me? that's a good boy," said the gentleman to whom he had been sent with the message. The request was made in such a kind voice, and with such a pleasant smile, that Richard felt that he could go through fire and water, as the saying is, to oblige him.

"Certainly, sir," he replied, in a most complimentary manner, reaching out his hand for the letter. "I'll do it with the greatest pleasure."

"As well be killed for a sheep as a lamb," said the boy as he took his way to the post office. "The half hour's up, and the flogging earned. He can only take the other inch of my life at the worst, and there'll be an end to it."

And he tried to whistle up a state of complete indifference; but the notes he sent out upon the listening air were not light and thought-free, as the robin's warble, nor sweet and tender as the yellow bird's song. The boy's mind was not at ease.

After depositing the letter, Richard sauntered away in a listless, indeterminate manner. Going home was not in his mind. There was an angry father there; and punishment awaited his return. He did not feel in the least inclined to meet the flogging within an inch of his life at an earlier moment than was absolutely necessary. A sight of the river, which ran a short distance from the town, gave direction to his wavering thoughts, and off he started for the pleasant stream on whose bosom he loved to glide, bending to the light springing oar.

"You don't expect to see him in half an hour, of course," said a gentleman, who had been a witness to the contest between the boy and his father, and who had not failed to notice the excited and baffled state of Mr. Somer's mind. Age, character, or relation gave him warrant for his free speech. It was not received as an intrusion, but in some deference of manner.

"He knows the penalty." Mr. Somers knit his brow severely. A cruel purpose drew his lips firmly together.

"Which you mean to inflict?"

"As surely as there is strength in this right arm!" And he stretched out the vigorous member.

"Even to within an inch of the boy's life!" A pair of calm eyes looked into the face of the angry father; a mild rebuking voice was in his ears.

"I will bend or break him, sir. That is my duty. What hope is there for a wilfully disobedient child?"

"Small hope, I fear," said the other.

"Then is not my duty plain?"

"There is no question as to your duty, in the abstract, being plain, the duty of securing submission from your child, but it is barely possible that you are not using the right means. Mrs. Howitt has expressed beautifully in a single line, a truth that may help you to see some better way to reach the case. Do you remember it?"

Mr. Somers shook his head.

"For love hath readier will than fear."

"Love!" There was a spirit of rejection in the voice of Mr. Somers.

"We need not be unkind, austere,
For love hath readier will than fear,"

The neighbour repeated the couplet in a low, emphatic voice, his tones lingering on the words that needed expression, so as to bring out the full meaning they had power to convey. The eyes of Mr. Somers fell away from his face. He showed a slight uneasiness of manner. His stern countenance relaxed something of its sternness.

"A homelier but more strongly expressed form of the same sentiment is given in the old proverb, made when language went to its meaning by the shortest way:—'Honey catches more flies than vinegar.' Now, friend Somers, having tried the vinegar for a good while and with most discouraging results, let me suggest your resort to the honey. In other words, change your whole mode of discipline. Speak kindly, and in a low, firm voice to Richard, instead of in the bluff, imperative, querulous or angry manner in which you almost always address him. Let him feel that you really love him; that there is a soft, warm attachable side to your character, and my word for it, he will move at your bidding with winged feet. I have studied the boy, and see in him good and noble qualities. But he has inherited from his father a certain impatience of control, and a will ever on the alert to resist unduly applied force. You may lead him, by love, anywhere; but, under the rule of fear, you will drive him, certainly beyond your influence. Forgive my plain speech. I have wished to say this before, but until now, saw no good opportunity."

The whole aspect of Mr. Somers underwent a change. Conviction struck his heart. He saw that he had been unjust to the boy, unloving, unkind. Back to his own early days his thoughts went with a bound, and there came vivid remembrances of states into which he had been thrown by harsh treatment, states from which no punishment, however severe, could move him. Kindness had always been to his heart like melting sunshine; sternness like an icy wind. And Richard was like him. How strange that he had never thought of it before!

A long sigh quivered up from the oppressed heart of Mr. Somers.

"If I could only think so," he said. "But the obstinate self will of the boy is so firmly inrooted."

"That you can never tear it out by force," spoke out the friend. "The only way is to weaken its vital currents, to cut off the low life, and let it wither for lack of sustenance, and die."

"Perhaps you are right," said Mr. Somers, in a troubled, uneasy way. "But what am I to do now? I gave him half an hour in which to do an errand; laid my commands on him, and enforced them by threats of punishment. Is my word to go for nought. Shall a boy defy me?"

A flash of anger gleamed over the father's face.

"Gently, patiently, forgivingly deal with the offender," replied the neighbour, as he laid his hand on the arm of Mr. Somers. "Let love rule, not anger. Is he all to blame? No. Does not the origin of the wrong lie most with yourself? Has it not grown out of your unwise discipline? Begin correctly at the source. First get in a right attitude yourself, and then bring him right. As you provoked disobedience in the case, restrain the punishing arm."

"But I shall forfeit my word."

"You will do that even if you punish."

"How so?"

"You will hardly go within an inch of the boy's life. You were angry and went beyond yourself. Take counsel of reason, now. Passion and pride are blind impulses, and sure to lead us from the right path. Think away from your present unhappy relation to the unhappy boy, and let love for him prompt you to seek only his good, he is afar off from you now; draw him near, even within the circle of tenderly embracing arms. That is your duty, my friend. Enter into it, and all will be well."

The neighbour, after saying this, retired, leaving Mr. Somers to the companionship of his own thoughts. There was now a weight of concern on the father's heart. Anger had given place to a troubled feeling. He drew out his watch as the half hour drew to a close, looked at the time, and then from the window, anxiously. If Richard had appeared in the distance what a sense of relief it would have produced. But there was no sign of the returning boy.

"Wilfully disobedient! Defiant!" The indignant man said this, as hot blood began to burn in his face. "Perverse, unhappy, wrongly governed boy!" This was the father speaking in reply, and struggling to hold anger in check.

The half hour expired. Richard was still away. Another half hour elapsed, and yet he was absent.

"He shall be punished for this!" said Mr. Somers, as indignation gained the mastery. Then a remembrance of the wise words spoken by his neighbour pressed back the tide of indignation; and he let pity move over the troubled surface of his feelings, and calm them like oil.

A whole hour beyond the limit of time had passed. Mr. Somers was growing uneasy. It flashed across his mind that Richard, in a fit of anger, rebellion and discouragement, might have been tempted to run off. He remembered very distinctly, how once, in his boyish troubles at home, he had meditated the same thing, and actually commenced preparations to abandon his parents, and try his fortune in the world.

At the end of the second hour Mr. Somers was in a very anxious state; and he was about making preparations to go in search of Richard, when, on glancing from the window, he saw him pass in a hurried, stealthy way. He stood, listening to hear him enter. The door opened, silently. Tip-toe steps sounded faintly across the passage. Mr. Somers followed them with his ears, but lost them on the stairs.

"What shall I do?" This was the difficult question for Mr. Somers. He stood for several minutes trying to get his thoughts clear and his feelings calm. Thus far his harsh methods had proved utterly fruitless. Threats and punishments wrought no salutary reform; the boy grew worse instead of better. Why was this so, clearer perception now told him.

"Poor boy!" he said, with a sigh; and this very utterance of a sentiment of pity helped him to a more pitying state of mind. An image of fear and suffering, instead of hard defiance and reckless disobedience, took distinct form in his thoughts.

"Now is the time to reach him with gentleness and love."

As Mr. Somers thus strove with himself he opened the door, and went out into the passage.

"Did you see Richard?" he asked, speaking to a domestic, who happened to be there at the time.

"No, sir," she replied.

"I thought he came in just now."

"I did not notice him, sir.'

Mr. Somers went to the foot of the stairway and called:—

"Richard!" Not harshly, but kindly. No answer came.

"Richard!" His voice went up louder through the stairways and passages. But no sound, save echo, was returned.

"I am certain he came in."

"It might have been some one else," "I haven't seen anything of him for two or three hours."

Mr. Somers went up to the lad's room. The door was shut. He opened it and went in. Richard was lying on the bed. He did not stir, but laid crouching and motionless, like one exhausted by pain. His face was ashen hue. Mr. Somers noticed an expression of fear to sweep over it, as the boy's large, strangely bright eyes turned upon him. As he advanced across the room the fear and shrinking changed to something like the anguish of terror.

"O father!" he said, imploringly, "don't! don't do it now!" and he lifted up one arm as if to protect himself.

Mr. Somers understood him. The appeal and movement touched his feelings deeply.

"What ails you, my son?"

The father's voice was low, pitying, and full of tenderness.

Instantly the lines of fear died out of the boy's face. His lips quivered—tears came brimming to his eyes.

"My arm's broke!" he sobbed; and then the tears fell raining over his cheeks.

"Oh, Richard!" ejaculated Mr. Somers, as he placed his hand softly on the boy's forehead. "How did it happen?"

"I couldn't get back in half an hour, father, without running all the way; and I felt ugly here"—laying his hand on his breast—"and I didn't try to go quickly. I went over the river because I was afraid to come home and fell from a pile of boards."

"Have you seen a doctor?" Mr. Somers inquired anxiously.

"Yes sir. They took me to the doctor's and he set my arm."

Mr. Somers bent over his child, with his hand tenderly pressed on his forehead for some moments in silence, then as his full heart over-ran in a current of emotion, he stooped and kissed him, murmuring:—"My poor boy."

Richard did not understand all his father meant by the explanation; but he felt that pity, forgiveness and love were in his heart; and these were more to him than his sufferings, for, in their warmth and consolation, he forgot his pain.

"O father!" he said, a light filling his pale countenance—"love me and I'll be good!"

Oh, the power of love. Anger, rebuke, remonstrance, punishment—these are but elements of wickedness in comparison. How like a sharp thrust from the sword of conviction was this cry of love, sent up to Mr. Somers from the heart of his wayward, self-willed, stubborn, resistant and defiant son.

"Richard." It was a month from the day in which the arm has been broken. "Richard, I want you to go down to Mr. Baird's for me quickly."

The father spoke kindly, yet in a firm voice, Richard, who was reading, shut his book instantly, and coming to his father's side, with a cheerful "Yes, sir!" stood looking at him, awaiting his message.

"Take this note to Mr. Baird and bring me an answer."

"Yes, sir."

And Richard took the note, and turning from his father, left the office with light and willing footsteps.

"Love hath readier will than fear!"

"Ah, good morning!" said Mr. Somers, turning at the sound of a well-known voice, and smiling a pleasant welcome.

"I see you have found the better way," remarked the neighbour.

"Yes, thanks to your timely uttered admonition," was replied. "The better and the easier way. A harsh word seems to make leaden that boy's feet; while a kind word gives them the wind's lightness."

"If parents would only take this to heart," said the neighbour, "what a change would pass over thousands and thousands of troubled homes in our land! How easy would the government of children become! Love moves by a sweet transfusion of itself, electrically; but anger, sternness and appeals to fear, rule only by the law governing where force is opposed to force. The stronger subdues the weaker, and there follow perpetual reactions, rebellions and discords."

The Passes of Afghanistan.

What are the local conditions which render an invasion of Afghanistan a serious matter. How numerous are the channels of access to the Ameer's dominions from the southeast, and how do they differ one from another? Some clear notions about the typography of the country seems indispensible to the understanding of recent telegrams.

The whole territory of Afghanistan may be regarded as a mass of mountains interspersed with valleys, some of which are of considerable size. This Asiatic Switzerland is walled off on the east from the plains of the Punjaub by a lofty chain known as Solyman's range, some of whose summits reach an altitude of 18,000 feet. And here we must bear in mind this, this Solyman chain is not a mere screen but a broad tract of Alpine country from fifty to a hundred and fifty miles across. It is pierced not by three or four defiles, as is sometimes taken for granted, but by a multitude of passes, of which no fewer than seventeen, are well defined roads, practicable for movements of lightly equipped columns. Besides the three or four roads best known, several others were formerly trodden by whole armies and are still occasionally followed by couriers and fast caravans. The chief of these less used tracks leads from Dere Gasi Khan through the Sakhi Sarvar defile to Bori and Candahar and is famous for the passage of the Sultan Babe's army in 1805.

The three channels of communication between the valley of the Indus and the Afghan land are the Khyber and Koornym Passes, through the Solyman range, and the Bolan Pass, which cuts the Belooch frontier and opens a road from Shikarpure to Candahar. This is one of the most important commercial highways of India, and was followed by the English in 1839. It is a serviceable road enough, but it has little fodder in the Bolan defile, which is ninety miles long. Since the occupation of Quetta, however, at the northern end of the pass, this has become the safest and easiest, although the most circuitous route. By this road it is proposed that a column shall attack Candahar, the former capital of the country, and this conquest would entail the control of all southern Afghanistan together with the command of the main highway between Herat and Cabul. Before glancing at the Koorum and Khiva routes, which are marked out, we are told, for two divisions of the expeditionary force, we may direct attention to one other commercial thoroughfare. This is the road from Ghuzni, the principal Afghan fortress, to Dere Ismael Khan, on the right bank of the Endus—some 250 miles in length. From Ghuzni it follows the river Gomul to the Guailer defiles, and thus reaches the Indian plain. A part of the route lies through formidable hills and in some places it is so narrow as scarcely to admit the passage of loaded camels. Two other roads from Dere Ismeal traverse the ridge by different ravines and converge in the above named Gomul valley.

The British military outposts that lie nearest the Afghan frontier are Kohat and Peshawur. The route from Cabul to Kohat offers no particular hardships to caravans, but being infested by robbers, is much avoided. The length of the road is 289 miles, nearly the whole of which lie in Afghan territory. Moreover, the British means of communication with this point of the frontier are of the worst description, so that the difficulties that the force would have to encounter before reaching the upper end of the Koolum Pass would be scarcely less than those to be met with in the mountains themselves. Of the five roads from Cabul to Peshawur, on both banks of the Cabul River, the most frequented passes are through the Kurd Cabul pass and afterwards through the Khyber defile—a total distance of 195 miles. Midway between these difficult sections of the road stands the fortress of Jelalabad, and in the neck of the Khyber gorge itself towers the frontier strong hold of Ali Musjid. The eastern entrance to the Khyber Pass is at Cadam, a small village, surrounded by a mud wall, some thirteen miles west of Peshawur. Here still remains the ruins of an old Sikh fort built in 1837, after the defeat of the Afghan army on the adjacent plains. Within 1,000 yards of Cadam the gorge narrows to a hundred and fifty yards, with precipitous cliffs on either hand. Between this point and the stronghold of Ali Musjid, a distance of ten miles, the mountains on each hand are some 1,500 feet in height, bare, and apparently inaccessible, the width of the defile now narrowing from 290 to 40 feet. Difficult as this pass would seem to force, it is a matter of record that Col. Wade pierced it in 1839, at the head of some irregular troops, with the loss of but 180 men. Three years later, Gen. Pollock made his way through it by shelling the heights from the ravines below, while the columns on either flank pushed the enemy from ridge to ridge. Moreover, the British staff has acquired much fuller information regarding the region of late years, and it is known that several roads completely turn Ali Musjid, and these doubtless, will be followed should the tribes commanding the defile prove intractable. It is understood however, that Shere Ali's hold on Afridi Clan, has been much weakened owing to the stoppage of the subsidy paid by his father and preceding Afghan rulers.

They Found Out.

The Scottish Highlanders have long been famed for their rough and ready, but shrewd, mother wit. The following, for instance, is merely a common specimen of the natural logic of the Gael:

Donald, brown as a berry, and newly from his native hills, was a passenger on board a certain steamer plying between Aberdeen and Glasgow. Two smart city-bred gents thought they would have a side splitting laugh at the simple mountaineer's expense.

"Donald, can you count any?"

"Ooh ay," replied the Highlandman, "She'll may be count one or two."

"Then how many are here," asked the second swell; "I mean myself, my friend and you?"

The Gael seemed to consider deeply for a while and then slapping his knee in sudden gladness, as if he had just solved some problem, he cried aloud, "Shentlemens, there will be a hunner!"

"A hundred!" cried the laughter convulsed fops; "explain yourself."

"Woll," said Donald, thumping himself on the breast, "her nainsel is one (1) and you two nothings (00's); is not dat a hunner?" (100) The crest-fallen coxcombs retired to their cabin amidst the unbounded laughter of the passengers.

A Strange Suicide.

At St. Louis the other night Emily Mellor, a most accomplished nurse in the female hospital, accidentally poisoned a patient. The nurse, out of remorse, drank carbolic acid, and died. She left a remarkable letter, or rather diary, in which she shewed the fluctuations, of her mind as she watched the progress of her patient, from which the following is an extract:

Now, again, she is better. Since the unfortunate accident happened, I have been living continually between hope and fear. Oh, it is a fearful life to be a constant witness of her agony. If it is God's will that she must die, then I too shall follow my victim. * * *

* I wish to be buried on the farm beside my victim. Be sure to accede to this my last request. * * * * *

* It will not be long before we will be in the hereafter, and then we will be united again. through night to light.

(Signed) EMILY MELLOR.

Emily Mellor, the suicide, is the sister of the Montreal jeweler who, about two years ago, became notorious all over the country by melting down an immense stock of jewelry, concealing the ingots in the walls of an old trunk, and leaving his creditors in the lurch.

A RELIGIOUS service was held in the Guildhall, London, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. H. M. Atkin—the Lord Mayor, in his official robes, and Bishop Claughton, being present. Mr. Atkin's address was specially intended for those engaged in commercial pursuits, and was based on these words, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Nov. 24th, 1878.

JUDAISM OVERTHROWN—LUKE 21-8-21.

After his brief visit to Jericho, Jesus travelled through the steep mountain passes leading upward toward Jerusalem, and six days before the Passover came to Bethany, where he found a quiet resting-place in the home of the raised Lazarus. On the day after the Jewish Sabbath he made his public entry into the city and the temple. For three days he taught in the temple, spending the nights at Bethany. After passing out of the temple for the last time he turned with a look of sorrow to gaze upon its walls, and then foretold to his disciples its doom. He warns them of the coming days of trouble and persecution, but comforts them with the promise of divine protection.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. Even those who have known Christ are in danger of being deceived by enemies and hypocrites.

2. While Satan rules there will be wars and strifes; but while God overrules, they shall only minister to the interests of his kingdom.

3. The road to heaven is lined, not with roses, but with thorns; yet it has a recompense here, and ends in glory hereafter.

4. Every age of the Church has its own trials to test our faith, and teach us to trust our Head and Leader.

5. Those who live for Christ can confidently expect his presence and help in their needs.

6. Not even death can cause one hair of a saint's head to perish.

Mr. Moody and Mr. Pentecost at Philadelphia.

The month of services, to be conducted by the evangelists, Revs. George F. Pentecost and George C. Stebbins, in this city, was opened on Monday evening, October 7, at Association Hall, Philadelphia, Mr. G. H. Stewart presiding. The Auditorium was crowded in every part, chiefly by young men.

Mr. Stewart, after a hymn had been sung, said that the series of services to be commenced by this meeting were designed for the benefit of the young men of this city who do not attend any church. After a few words of explanation to the labours of Revs. Messrs. Pentecost and Stebbins, Mr. Stewart introduced Rev. Dr. Warren, pastor of Arch Street Church, who extended a welcome to Rev. Messrs. Pentecost and Stebbins in behalf of the ministers and churches of this city.

Mr. Stebbins then seated himself at the organ, and sung "My Redeemer," the voice of Mr. Stebbins is clarion-like in quality, and much less metallic than that of Mr. Sankey, while his enunciation and dramatic expression are not unlike those of the latter. The audience listened breathlessly to the singer, and would doubtless have accorded his rendition overwhelming applause had not Mr. Pentecost's voice been heard almost as soon as the last tone of the singer died away. After explaining the programme, Mr. Pentecost said that he and his companion came to preach no new gospel, to tell no new story.

When the speaker was in a cavalry regiment during the old stormy days, his general used to say before going in to battle, "Boys, how many of you are ready for this fight?" And there would be an uprising in the stirrups of the men of the regiment. Before ceasing his remarks, the speaker would like to put the same question. He would ask how many present were realy ready for the fight in the Master's cause? About two-thirds of the audience arose, after a few words of gratification and encouragement, Mr. Pentecost gave way to Mr. Stebbins, who sang "Beautiful words of life," a beautiful hymn, which he sung with wonderful sweetness and effect. This was followed by "Must Jesus bear the cross alone?" and "Hold the fort," sung as choruses by the special choir and the audience combined, Professor Fischer presiding at the organ.

After Dr. Warren had spoken for a few minutes, Mr. D. L. Moody arrived from the other meeting, and was received with suppressed applause. Mr. Moody said that he was glad to have an opportunity to talk to the young men, and he would talk to them of "sowing." He would call their attention to the 6th chapter and 7th verse, of Galations: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Men say in a flippant sort of a way, "Oh, I am sowing my wild oats," forgetting that they would have to reap them.

Mr. Moody alluded to the prevalance of the crime of dishonesty, and said that probably it was partly the fault of the ministers for not preaching against the crime of dishonesty. Mr. Moody closed by asking the young men who had aided himself and Mr. Sankey in 1876 to aid and encourage Mr. Pentecost and Mr. Stebbins, and asking if there were any present who wanted to be saved from sin, that they would at once consecrate themselves to God. He then asked the meeting to unite with him in prayer, in which he asked that the prodigals might be touched, so that they might return to the Father's house. The service closed by the singing of "There is a fountain filled with blood." A large number of young men sought "the enquiry" after the meeting and were met by Mr. Pentecost and Mr. Moody.

Cultivate cheerfulness, if only for personal profit. You will do and bear every duty and burden better by being cheerful. It will be your consoler in solitude, your passport and commendator in society. You will be more sought after, more trusted and esteemed, for your steady cheerfulness. The bad, the vicious, may be boisterously gay and vulgarly humorous, but are seldom ever truly cheerful. Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy mind, and a pure, good heart.

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, NOV. 22, 1878.

Q. M. O. & O. Ry.—Mr. JOLY has had an interview with the Corporation of Montreal and agreed to run the railway along the wharves from Hochelaga to the Quebec Gate Barracks, where the central Terminus is to be situated, he to pay the Corporation $300,000 for the right of way and for the Barracks. The Corporation now owe the Government $600,000, and Mr. JOLY offers so soon as they hand him over debentures for $300,000, he will commence to build the bridge over the Ottawa and so connect Montreal with St. Vincent de Paul by next summer. In the meanwhile he proposes to erect a temporary line from St. Vincent de Paul to Sault au Recollect in order to connect with the line from Montreal to Ottawa. The Corporation ask $150,000 for the right of way, and so the matter stands.

THE STEWART-GOFF SLANDER.

We publish elsewhere an affidavit made in this case which conclusively shows that the charge made by GOFF against ex-Solicitor-General BAKER before the late Provincial Elections, was the result of a foul conspiracy between GOFF and the Liberal party through JAMES STEWART, managing Director of the Montreal *Herald*. At the time that the letter was sown broadcast over the Province, we called attention to its apparent want of truthfulness, and were fully borne out by the cringing apology Mr. STEWART was compelled to make through the *Herald* after the flight of his accomplice GOFF. At the time we printed this apology we called on the *Advertiser* to insert it in its columns and acknowledge that the original letter which it had published exultingly was a vile calumny. We now call his attention to Mr. BAKER's affidavit and wait to see if he will have the common honesty to do, or the other Grit sheets who published the letter have done, and that is to inform his readers of the whole truth of the matter, express sorrow for what he has done, and promise never to do so any more.

YOU'RE ANOTHER!

We are disappointed in Dr. CHRISTIE. We did not value highly the braggadocio of our contemporary, about a fair, honest, and square election; but we did think that when straightforward charges of corruption were made against Dr. CHRISTIE, he would meet them by a flat denial, and stand the enquiry; in fact, encourage it. But he has done nothing of the sort. He has filed "preliminary answers"—not in any respect denying the charges made against him and his agents: but quibbling like a Police Court Attorney to escape a trial. He says that Messrs. WILLIAM M. HILLS, JOSEPH STANIFORTH, JOHN CALDER, JAMES POLLOCK, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES BARLEY and JAMES DREW—have no qualifications as voters in Argenteuil. And that they have been guilty of all manner of corruption. Of course he must think that if when they charge him and his agents with being corrupters of the Electors, he has only to say—"you're another" to escape further enquiry! And if the gentlemen above named are not valued for $200 each, there should be very few men in the County who are.

But the Doctor also says, the Returning Officer was not served with a copy. If so: where did he get the Petition, out of which the *Advertiser* is making a small fortune by a four column advertisement! And if he was not served, what has the DOCTOR to do with that! Mr. BARNOX is quite able to take care of himself. But the Doctor says also, that the Bailiff who served him with the Petition does not mention the name of the servant who received it at his door. Did ever any man hear of such wretched shuffling! What the people want to know is: whether Dr. CHRISTIE was elected freely and without corrupt influence, or not! The Petitioners say he was not. In reply, they are called "tools," and many other hard names. Their title to their own farms, and the value of them, is denied; and they are charged with corrupt practices, *without one iota of evidence*, as will be seen when the trial comes off. And it is pretended that the real questions about the election are not to be tried, because the Bailiff did not know the name of Dr. CHRISTIE's servant girl!

What has all this rubbish to do with the purity of Dr. CHRISTIE's election? Why does he not face the music like a man, *if he is not afraid of the result?*

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The departure of our new Governor General from England was a most enthusiastic affair. At London the Railway Station was crowded with people whose farewell cheers were most vociferous. At Liverpool the reception was a very triumph. The Marquis of LORNE and his Marchioness the Princess LOUISE were accompanied by the Duke of CONNAUGHT (Prince ALFRED) and Prince LEOPOLD and a brilliant suite, and on their arrival were conducted to the Adelphi Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for them. After breakfast they were driven to the Town Hall where addresses were presented them by the Lord Mayor and the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Mayor's address, which was written on parchment in gold letters, was magnificently bound ornamented with the arms of the corporation of Liverpool, the Royal arms, the arms of the Duke of Argyll, and of the Dominion of Canada. It expressed a cordial wish for his safe journey across the Atlantic, and congratulated England and Canada on the excellent selection made by the Crown in appointing the Marquis of LORNE to be Canada's new Governor.

In reply the Marquis said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN.—Thanks for the kind wishes and God-speed you have wished me and mine. You who dwell in this great port see many leaving for distant climes. We do not lightly leave you. Heart sad, leaving home, the ship is about to start and soon the anchor will be weighed. However, cheery voices bid us farewell, but duty tells me to look forward. It is pleasent to think that across the water we shall find ourselves among our own countrymen, among the same institutions as we know here, under the same flag, under the same laws, under the same determination to uphold and abide by them, with the same ability to guard them in honor, under the same loyalty to the throne, because 'tis a creation of freedmen, a bond of strength, a symbol of unity of the British people. Where we did not find men of our own stock, we are fortunate in finding those descended from the noble French race, the race whose friendship we admire and whose gallantry we have for ages learned to respect, and also whose sons' co-operations in public life Canada holds to be essential to the welfare of the country. Nowhere is loyalty more true, more firmly seated than among French Canadians, enjoying, as all do, the freedom of equal laws, of justice, of constitutional rule. And now, in conclusion, Mr. Mayor, nothing struck me more to-day than the enthusiasm manifested toward Canada, among all classes of the community of England and Scotland, wherever I have of late had an opportunity of hearing any expression of the public mind. (Cheers.) The great gathering to-day is a renewed symptom, a favorable augury. Whenever opportunity offers itself the Old Country cries of "Hurrah for Canada" will be reciprocated in Canada by cries of "Hurrah for the Old Country!"

The address from the President of the Chamber of Commerce was then read. It set forth that it hoped the commercial intercourse between the mother country and her great transatlantic colonies may continue to develop; that the Viceroy before them may administer with happiness and prosperity, and cement more firmly than ever the union between the Dominion and United Kingdom.

The Marquis having replied, the royal party presented themselves on the balcony, saluting the Exchange, which was filled by an enthusiastic throng. The Marquis here also made a brief speech, that was heartily cheered. He appeared himself to be carried away with the enthusiasm of the hour. The whole party then went on board the *Sarmatian*, which had been especially fitted up to receive them. Here the two Princes took leave of their sister and returned to the shore, while the *Sarmatian* put out to sea, being saluted by all the vessels in harbour and all the forts down the river. At Moville a short stoppage was made to allow of an address being presented, after which they proceeded on their voyage, and about the time this paper reaches the hands of our subscribers will be close to our shores, where every preparation has been made for their hospitable reception, as will be seen on reference to our column of Canadian news.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

The Duke of Connaught will accompany the Vice-regal party to Ottawa.

The *Citizen* advocates a readjustment of the remuneration of the Judiciary.

Hon. Mr. O'Connor has waived his right to the next judicial appointment on the Superior Bench, and Hon. M. C. Cameron has been offered and accepted the vacant Judgeship.

Business connected with the Northwest Mounted Police has been transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State to that of the Interior.

The *Free Press* says:—"It is said that the appointment of Mr. Boyer, flour inspector, at Montreal, has been cancelled, and that Mr. Labelle is to receive the position.

At a meeting of the Temperance Electoral Association petitions signed by nearly 2,000 electors of Russell and Carleton were presented, asking for the submission of the Temperance Act of 1878.

The Mayor will proclaim a half-holiday on the 30th instant, the day on which the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne are expected to arrive, and also request the citizens to illuminate their residences in the evening. It is also proposed to illuminate the Parliament grounds on the occasion.

It was at first decided to swear in the new Governor-General at the capital, but the programme has been changed, and the Judges of the Supreme Court have left for Halifax to administer the oath of office.

Mr. Buckingham, Deputy Minister of the Interior, has been sent back to his former position of Chief Clerk of the Public Works Department. No successor has been appointed, the Surveyor-General Col. Dennis, performing the duties of the office.

The mission of Sir A. T. Galt, who sailed for England on Saturday, is understood to be to confer with Her Majesty's Government as to the best means of opening up and developing Canadian trade with the British and Foreign West Indies. He is accompanied by Mr. Tilley, who goes to repair the negligence of his predecessor.

An order is issued by the Lieut.-General, directing a royal salute of 21 guns to be fired on the arrival of the Princess Louise; the royal standard shall be hoisted on the fort or battery, and a guard of honor shall observe the usual military honors to royalty by dropping the colors with the "present." The Field Marshal commanding-in-chief has further been pleased to signify Her Majesty's wish that the royal standard should be hoisted on the Government house, Ottawa, whenever Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is in residence.

MONTREAL.

The Hon. Mr. Baby was entertained to a banquet by his friends at Joliette on Saturday night.

A meeting of the officers of the volunteer regiments is to be held to arrange for the proper reception of the Marquis of Lorne at Montreal.

A Female Orange Lodge has been instituted in Montreal, under the royal title of "Princess Louise Benovelent Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1." The new lodge will meet weekly until it is in thorough working order.

It is proposed to illuminate the Bonaventure Station at Montreal with the electric light on the occasion of the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. It wants not only illuminating, but a general cleaning up.

Mayor Beaudry, of Montreal, declines to order "official robes" as some of his confreres of other Canadian cities are doing for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, saying that "a black coat is good enough to appear in evenbefore royalty

Q. M. O. & O. Railway, vs. County of Ottawa.—This action, which is a petition to the Court of Attorney-General Ross to compel the County to pay its subscription of some $700,000 of bonds to the railway, is at enquete in the Superior court here.

The Hon H. L. Langevin, Postmaster-General, arrived in Three Rivers, on Saturday night. Mr Langevin is pretty sure of having a vigorous opposition in the person of Mr P. A. Baudreault, advocate, of this city, aided and abetted by the Hon. H. G. Malhoit, who is a connection by marriage of Mr. Baudreault.

TORONTO.

The Ontario House will meet about the 7th of January.

A petition was fyled on Saturday against the return of Dr. Strange for North York.

Several young mercantile men are about to leave Montreal to open establishments in Toronto.

Inspector Langmuir has prepared plans for the immediate rebuilding of the workshops of the Central Prison.

The cigar-makers of Toronto are still on strike, and none of the manufacturers are likely to agree to increased wages at present.

Two thousand head of fat cattle and 4,000 sheep were shipped to England last week from this city.

The Bishop of Toronto returned home on Friday from England. He was met at the station, and heartily received by a number of clergy and laity of the diocese.

Hon R. C. Moreton, Comptroller of the Marquis of Lorne's household, has purchased from Mr Joseph Grand, of this city, for $800, a splendid pair of brown horses for His Excellency's carriage.

A correspondent writes to the *Mail* stating that American fishermen are pursuing their avocation in the Niagara river, while Canadian fishermen are compelled by law to desist.

Alex. Hay, the Grand Trunk operator, held for neglect of duty at the recent collision, has been discharged. Hay and all the other employees in any way responsible for the disaster, have been dismissed from the Company's service.

The Stewart-Goff Slander.

Referring to the apology of the *Herald* in relation to the publication of the slanders against the Hon. Geo. B. Baker, the following affidavit will be read with interest. It gives a minute account of the manner in which the publication of the slander was arranged for, and was taken in the course of the conspiracy trial:

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
City of Montreal.

The deposition of Arthur Stephens Baker of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, commercial agent, taken upon oath this twenty-second day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight, who saith: I know that in the month of April last, Edward Hezekiah Goff, late of the city of Montreal, Insurance Agent, was staying in St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America. I think he was out there to avoid being arrested on some charge made against the said Goff by the Canada Agricultural Insurance company, but Goff told me himself he was there to make some arrangements with a certain railway company. Two or three days before the 20th of April last I telegraphed said Goff that he was going to be arrested that night by one McCrae, and said Goff suddenly disappeared from St. Albans. I next heard of him at Sweetsburg, and went to see him at his request; he was in bed, and, as I believe, secreting himself, on account of warrants of arrest being out against said Goff. The said Goff told me previously at St. Albans that he was to have five thousand dollars [$5,000] from the Liberal party, through the hands of Mr. James Stewart, Managing Director of the Montreal *Herald*, for furnishing the letter that afterwards appeared in the *Herald* of the 20th of April last, and the information connected therewith. At Goff's request I went to see Mr. James Stewart, on the 19th of April last, to ask him to go out to Sweetsburg and see Goff without fail that night. Stewart said that he would let me know in an hour if he could go. I subsequently met Stewart by appointment, and he said that it was no use his going, and that he wanted to talk about the matter to two or three people at most; and Stewart also said: "I can tell you one thing, it is of no use talking about five thousand dollars, it is too much money, and we can't give it." Stewart said: "You must understand that this matter must be talked about among two or three people," meaning thereby that it must be kept as secret as possible. I then told him that Goff would forego the five thousand dollars, but that Goff must have the moral support of the *Herald* and bail arranged to carry him through the charges that were made against him by the Canada Agricultural Co.. Stewart replied that it would be all right, and he would undertake that bail should be furnished as well as counsel to fight the case through, and that the *Herald* would stand to his [Goff's] back, and that he thought that he could prevail upon the *Witness* to do the same. Stewart went several times to see the *Witness* after the letter was published in the *Herald*, to have them take up Goff's cases, and I understand that several newspaper articles in Goff's favour were inserted in the *Witness* through Stewart's influence.

Stewart said at the last moment "Bring a cab to my office in time to catch the train, and I will go to Sweetsburg." Just before this he said, it would not look right, he must have some business, so I told him to go to see Mr. Racicot of Sweetsburg, and that I would telegraph Racicot to meet him, [Stewart.] Stewart asked if I could make sure that Racicot would be there to meet him, as it would be an awkward fix if he should not meet him, and I said that I would telegraph Racicot to meet him at the depot, and have Racicot there. Stewart went out expressly to bring Goff to Montreal, and they came in the next morning. I met Stewart at the depot, and, asking for Goff, Stewart replied, "You will find him in the rear of the train." Stewart told me to come to his office about ten o'clock. I went according to appointment. The matter was fully discussed, and next morning the letter appeared in the *Herald*.

Goff left the Dominion of Canada about three weeks ago, and is now somewhere in the United States of America. I do not believe that Goff ever will return to Canada; he himself told me that it would be years before he came back again to Canada.

I saw Goff on my visit to New York on the fifth of this month, and he said to me that a week from that day he would be more than a thousand miles away from the Canadian frontier.

And further deponent saith not.

A. S. BAKER.

Sworn, taken and acknowledged before me at Montreal, on the day, month and year first above written.

M. C. DESNOYERS, P. M.

The Philosophy of Newspaper advertising.

„Hermit," the New York correspondent of the Troy *Times*, a close, observer of things, in his latest letter philosophically remarks:

"The autumn trade is now in full activity, and business men are exerting every effort to improve the harvest. One method is the hand bill system by which the hotels are daily inundated. During the business season one boy after another will go the rounds, and in this way an attempt is made to obtain trade. Of these however the greater part are wasted, since the waiter generally picks them up and throws them into the street, and next day a fresh inundation takes place. Experience has clearly demonstrated that the most efficient method of advertising is found in the judicious use of the newspaper columns. The ground on which newspaper advertising, as a system, is based is human confidence, since we cannot avoid believing that which we constantly read. This confidence is sometimes abused, but it is evident that a good advertisement will, if sufficiently repeated, carry popular opinion. There is a military principal involved in this method, since the article advertised should be pressed on the public by repeated assaults. The correct view, which experience brings to each man, is that advertising should be included in the general estimate of expense, as regularly as store rent, clerk hire, and insurance. It is often said that a good stand at a high rent is better than a poor one rent free. Well advertising brings a man before the public in a way that makes any stand good. The best stand you can have is to be in the newspapers."

Items of Interest.

The Home Rule confederation has arranged a series of demonstrations in the large cities of England under the leadership of Mr. Parnell.

Bismarck has received from the Emperor of Germany the order of the Red Eagle, the only Prussian decoration he had not hitherto possessed.

MR. IRA D. SANKEY arrived with his family, on Tuesday at Liverpool from New York. It is stated that Mr. Sankey intends making a religious tour through England.

THE DUNKIN ACT.—It is freely rumoured that at their next meeting a petition will be presented to the County Council praying for the repeal of the Dunkin Act.

In consequence of the efforts now being made in Palestine to improve the condition of the Jews by the encouragement of agricultural and mechanical pursuits amongst them, Sir Moses Montefiore is about to undertake another journey to Jerusalem to superintend the work. Sir Moses, who last week attained his 94th birthday, is in good health, and enjoys a vigorous constitution.

Mr. Mitchell is labouring at Baltimore. Chief among the evils in the churches he said in a sermon are church choirs—ungodly men and women who happen to have good voices, and often drunken organists. Mr. Moody denounces the methods employed in raising money by Church fairs, Lotteries, young, and raffles were discouraged. The young men now, instead of going to a low gambling den, could go to God's Church and gamble. Actually, at one Church fair, the sum of twenty-five cents was charged for the privilege of kissing the handsomest young lady in the church—presumably to help the work of God.

ABSTRACT

OF DETAILED STATEMENT of Election expenses incurred on behalf of the Hon J. J. C. ABBOTT, on account of the election held in the month of September last.

Paid for sending special messages		$ 18.60
" " Postage stamps		1.20
" " Town's printing		20.10
" " Kerr, Norris & Co. for printing		39.05
" " James Barley for rent of room		5.00
" " horse hire		4.50
" " Hotel bills		50.50
		$119.75

Lachute, November 11th, 1878.
(Signed) F. C. GAMBLE, Agent.

(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS BARRON, Returning officer.
Lachute, November 20th, 1878. 13w2.

C. E. NORRIS.
LACHUTE.

BOOKKEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES neatly and speedily executed at moderate rates. Orders may be left at either of the Stores of Messrs. Basford, or Mr. Norris will call on anyone having books to be bound. 12—tf.
Lachute, Nov. 21st, 1878.

West End Tin Shop.
LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP,

STOVEPIPES,
ELBOWS AND
VENTILATORS.

Storekeepers wanting a quantity will do well to call before purchasing. All kinds of TINWARE made to order on the shortest notice.

S. JAMES.
12—6m.

Auction Sale.

THERE WILL BE SOLD by public auction at the

LACHUTE MILLS

on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, the following Farm Stock, Farm Implements, &c., belonging to Messrs FISH and IRELAND:

10 Milk Cows, 2 Heifer calves, 2 bull calves, 6 Sheep, 3 Lambs, 1 Sow, 2 Excellent draught horses, 1 Set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 good lumber wagon, 1 Patent Hay Rake, 6 Iron Ploughs, New straw cutter of excellent quality, 1 Pair Harrows, 1 New land harrow, 1 Pair bob sleds, 1 Double sled, 1 Single sled with box, 1 Double Cutter, 2 COOLEY Cans with zinced box complete, 1 Barrel Churn, as well as many other articles, together with a quantity of hay, straw and potatoes.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 A. M.

TERMS:—$5 and under cash, over that amount twelve months credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes.
Lachute, November 11th, 1878. 11—2w

THE
Scientific American.
THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The most Popular Scientific Paper in the WORLD.

Only $3.20 a Year, Including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a year 4,000 pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in the departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. single copies 10c. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 28 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Papers, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

For Sale,
AT THE
Watchman Office,

Blank Notes and
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Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
Summonses &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

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, Oct. 28th, 1878.

We have used the COOLEY Cans and find them all they were represented to be. Far superior butter, and more of it. Great saving of labor, and easily managed.
ALEX. MCALLISTER.

I made a tub of butter by the COOLEY System in the hot weather in the end of August, and beginning of September, (using well water without ice.)—This the was sent to Montreal 26th of October, sweet and good. I exhibited it to Mr. Robert Cresswell, before shipping and he can testify as to whether it kept properly.
J. MCGREGOR.

LACHUTE, Oct. 29, 1878

I examined the tub of butter shewn me by Mr. McGregor, and found it perfectly sweet and good.
ROBERT CRESWELL.

Lachute, Oct. 1878.

MR. HAY,

Sir:—This is to certify that I have used the COOLEY CAN during the past season, and find it a great advantage. I once more butter, superior quality and less labor, and I would advise all Farmers to use them
JOHN JACKSON.

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 country 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 run 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 saving of time, trouble 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 agitated 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 for 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 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.

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 cream 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 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 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 to the well, where they did full 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.

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, 1 inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Billious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, 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, 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 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,
303 Notre Dame Street

THE PAD CO-TS BUT $4.50 AND $3.50 the latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

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

Supplied wholesale and retail 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 17 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 15ct. 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.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Phillips; or, Solution of the Mysery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casar. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.

By Piazi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland
Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $3.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents
Flashes of Light. Price, post free, 20 cents
Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 5 cents
England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 5 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10
Life From the Dead, or Christ. 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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
Ste. Scholastique,

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

WILFRED PREVOST, F. H. MATHIEU. 22tf

$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 give. $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. 4-13

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	88 "
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.

B. L. Stackhouse,—Dentist.
C. E. Norris,—Bookbinding.
S. James,—Tinsmith
Election abstract.
Wm. Hay,—Cooley Can testimonials.
Scientific American,—for 1879.

LOCAL.

THE *Advertiser* hears on good authority that a depot will be built at Point aux Chene this Fall.

AUCTION.—We beg to remind our readers of the sale of Farm Stack, implements etc., to take place on the 27th inst. Full particulars will be found in our advertizing columns.

AGRICULTURAL PRIZES.—Those who gained prizes at the Agricultural shows during the year, had better apply for them at once as Mr. Gavin J. Walker the Secretary of the County Agricultural Society informs us that by the rules of the Society all prizes not claimed before the first day of December, will be forfeited and become part of the Society's funds.

A BIG HAUL.—On Monday, Mr. Fish and his men superintended by any number of the unemployed performed the difficult operation of removing a boiler over three tons in weight, from Chisholm's Siding to the new Factory, which it is intended to heat. The most difficult operation was to remove the boiler from the truck to the sled on which it was hauled to the factory, and considerable inconvience resulted which might have been avoided had there been a freight shed there.

THIEF HUNTING.—On Monday Mr. Barron J. P., committed for trial a youth fifteen years of age named Edouard Clouthier, for stealing a woollen muffler from the carriage of Mr. John Scott, and a pair of mitts from the cart of Mr. John McOuatt, at Henry's Church during divine service. It seems that on the Congregation coming out of church the boy was seen to run from the shed, rush across the road, jump the fence, and go full speed towards the river. He was at once pursued whereupon he dropped his booty hoping thereby to stop pursuit; but it was of no avail, so on he ran till reaching the river he plunged in, and remained in, till captured by means of a boat.

ASSAULT.—On the 13th inst., a case was tried before Mr. Barron J. P. and Lieut.-Col. Simpson, wherein William McNaught was Plaintiff and Samuel James Defendant. It appears that Mc. Naught went to James' yard to get some wood he had left there while occupant of the House now held by James. The latter refused to allow the wood to be removed till he had paid for its storeage &c. which McNaught refused. High words ensued resulting in James pushing McNaught out of the yard. Complainant sworn defendant had struck him twice, this the defendant denied alleging that McNaught struck him first, and he asked to be sworn in his own defence. This however was not allowed and the defendant was therefore convicted to pay a fine of $10 and costs or in default one month's imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL.—The result of the examination of Mr. Haney's department in Lachute college by Mr. School Inspector Emberson as follows:—14 years; James Forlong 423 marks, Geo. Brown 405. 13 years; Jemima Morrison, (first) 641; Mary McFarlane (second) 553. 12 years: Jas. Ireland, (third) 554; Geo. Clunie 380. 11 years: Emma Christie, 461; Mary Quinn 436. 10 years: Kate Clunie 536; Mary Thornton 184. 9 years: Hattie Ireland 217. 8 years: Mary Boa 91. In giving the marks the Inspector added 10 per cent. to each competitor's marks for each year he or she was younger than the oldest scholar examined. As there was no proper register for containing the results of his visits the Inspector was unable, under the regulations of the Department to award any Government prizes.

In Miss McGibbon's department the following prizes were awarded. Harriet Bain 1st; Jessie Ann Barley 2nd; Minnie Staniforth 3rd.

The scholars who passed first in the schools of this county outside Lachute are as follows:—Grenville, 2 (village) Jas. Gandry; village (dissentient), Carolina Chantal; Grenville 1, District No. 1, Sarah Carr: No 2, Bertha Brown No 3, Effie Cook; No 6 James Bennett; No 7, Harriett Cooke; No 8, James Ogilvie and Alex. Ogilvie. Grenville 3, No. 1 (Avoca) Jessie McArthur. Chatham 1; School No. 1 (Brownsburg) Janet McOuatt; No 2 Elizabeth Warwick; No 3 (Dalesville) Peter McArthur; No 4, Jas. Sweeny.

Schools in Chatham.

On Wednesday, Nov. 13th, at a full meeting of the School Commissioners of Chatham No. 2, held at Dalesville, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That the Sec.-Treasurer instruct all the teachers in our Municipality to assign marks daily for the work done by the Scholars in writing, dictation and arithmetic. That the teacher give extra marks in arithmetic to those who make a fair copy of the sums they do into an exercise book. That the teachers send the total marks gained by each scholar to the Secretary on the last day of each month, and that at the end of each term the Commissioners send a valuable prize to the scholar who has done the best in each school, due regard being paid to the age of each candidate and the opportunities he or she has had in attending school.

2. That the managers of the Brownsburg school call a meeting to arrange for fitting of their school with new desks after the excellent model supplied by Mr. Inspector Emberson and for making all other needful improvements in said school.

3. That the engagement made with teachers by the school managers be ratified and duly signed.

4. That the school managers of each district, call meetings to provide for the erection of a closet at each school.

We may editorially remark that the fact that this has not been done before is a disgrace to a civilized community like that of Chatham. In England a landlord can be heavily fined who erects a hovel for the meanest and most brutalized farm laborer unless there be a closet attached. Much more is it necessary to have one at a school. We know of a case where a girl's health has been permanently ruined through the absence of proper arrangements in this respect.

Lost River School-House Church.

The Subscriptions received for this object are as follows: from the Reverends J. Stewart, $5; J. Lobley, $2; Ph. Read, $5; A. Scarth, $1; C. Hamilton, $2; R. Norman, $2; John Cook, DD., $2; from Messrs. R. Heneker, $5; Rob. Hamilton, $20; S. Churchill, $1; F. C. Emberson, $25; C. Gibb, $5; W. Hale, $1; T. Christie, M.D., $5; T. K. Ward, $5; J. H. Redfern, $1; J. Macfarlane, $1.50; Jno. Ostrom, 1; Hon. J. Abbott, $10; E. Chapman, $1; Judge Ramsay, $5; A. Pridham, $4; R. Meikle, $4; Mrs. H. S. Foster, $1; Mrs. P. Hughes (England), $2.42; Mrs. W. A. Yool (England), $2.42; and from the following inhabitants of the Lost River Settlement, about one-tenth of the rentable value of their properties, as follows:—Jas. Ferguson, $1.50; W. Beaton, $1.50; E. McMullen, $3; W. Fraser, $1.50; D. McCuaig, $2; Neil Beaton, $2; Alex. Beaton, $3.75; J. McMullen, $2; D. McMullen, $2.70; Don. R. Beaton, $2; Neil McCrimmon, $3; W. D. Fraser, $2; Murd. A. Beaton, $3; Jno. Beaton, $2; J. McCrae, $1, Dun. McCrae, $3.50; J. Guernsey, $4; Rod. McClennan, $2. Total of receipts, $161.79.

The expenses have been as follows:—Shingles, $12.50; Shingling, $9.50; Lumber, $41; Plastering (on acct.), $4; Copy of Valuation Roll, $6; Log hewing (on acct.), $5; Boarding roof and ends (Neil McCrimmon). $12; Freightage on desks, &c., $3.19, Desks, $12; Twelve floor joists and laying (F. McCrimmon), $12; Pine for door &c., $0.75; Overlooking, $2.81; Horse hire, $5; Windows and doors and putting them in, $18; Teaming, $5; Latch &c., $1; Bricks, $2.40; Floor laying, $7.50; Printing, $5; Stamps, Stationery &c., $3; Lime, $2.64; Nails, Glass, Putty &c., $9.32. Total of expenses, $179.61. Balance due to F. C. Emberson, Sec.-Treasurer, $17.82. Amount due to others for work, &c. about $50.

It were well if the subscriptions still due were sent to "F. C. Emberson, Montreal, P.Q.," or paid to Sec.-Treas. W. Burns, without delay.

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.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19, 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I notice by your local papers that a good deal of excitement exists in your village in regard to the building of the R. R. Depot at Lachute. I do not propose discussing the manner in which the Contract was given out, as I know nothing about it; but what I should like to know is simply could not the Depot be built at the Court-House, or could not the Court-House be purchased for that purpose, which might obviate the grade so much complained of, and at the same time place the Depot in a much more central position for the people of Lachute and St Addrews.

I remain yours very truly,

A NATIVE OF THE COUNTY.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

MR. EDITOR:—Passing over the *soft* impeachment the weather is giving to Mr. Vennor's extraordinarily early, *hard*, winter, to the topics of at least political interest: we have the visit of Sir A. T. Galt to Ottawa. His business here; his and Mr. Tilley's visit and mission to England; the preparations for the arrival of the Governor General, and sundry other chit-chats to write of. The history and talents of Sir A. T. Galt are too well known to need a word. That he should be in long and frequent conferences with the Finance Minister would be enough to call forth remark, but when we remember the position he has taken in reference to the duty of the Canadian Government to foster Canadian industries, to prevent the corruption and disease engendered by "slaughter house" refuse, all should take heart, should at once and forever forget the insinuating insendoes of the *Globe*, and the rank and file of the "elevating standard" press, that the Government were not intending to carry out the ideal National Policy. Doubtless many will be disappointed, none more so than the Grits, at the action of the Government. Mr. Galt is reported to favor a return to the tariff of 1859, known as the elastic tariff, imposing a duty of from 20 to 30 per cent on manufactures which it is desirable to protect. Last Friday Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Tilley left for England. It is understood that the Great Mixer and Muddler has left his Department in a most deplorable condition, and that, among other things neglected is the bonds falling due in January to the amount of $18,000,000 for which no provision has been made. To make arrangements to save the honor of Canada in this matter is understood to be the mission of the Minister. This is only street talk, and may be taken for what it is worth.

Mr. Galt has gone to assist Mr. Tilley and to look affer the interests of Canada in the Fishery award question.

The Marquis and H. R. H. are expected in Ottawa on the 30th inst., possibly accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who has already arrived at Halifax. Preparations are being made on a large scale to give the distinguished persons a magnificent welcome.

The appointment of Mr. Buckingham as Deputy Minister of the Interior, whose appointment was made in the last throes of Mr. Mackenzie's (whose private secretary he was) Government, has been cancelled, and he sent back to his place as a clerk in the Public Works Department. Col. Denis has been made Deputy combining that office with the Surveyor Generalship, thus saving (on the economy of the Grits) at once $3,200 in the Department of the Interior. A general rearrangement is to be made in the whole service.

All the Ministers have left, or are to leave, for Halifax, to welcome the Governor and accompany him to the capital.

A new corps to be known as the "Dragoon Guards" is to be formed, composed of City Gentlemen, under the command of Capt. Stewart. The corps is to be sixty strong. The uniform is to be that of the 6th Dragoon Guards, viz: silver helmet (white plume), blue uniform (white facings), white gauntlets, white cross belts, long boots and swan neck spurs.

Yours,
CRINGING CHRIS.

Ottawa, Nov. 19th, 1878.

A Cheap Cistern.

Take large barrels; sink them in a convenient place below the frost; connect them with an one-inch lead tube bent nearly into a semicircle having a flange about four inches square soldered into the tube about one and a half inches from each end. Set the barrels level, bore a one and a quarter inch hole in each of the outside barrels and two in the inside barrels about a third of the circumference of the barrel apart; paint the barrel around the hole and also the outside of the flange; put a roll of *soft* putty about as large as your finger in the angle formed by the flange and the tube on the outside; insert the tube, fit them to the flanges, press tightly against the barrels and nail with large-headed galvanized nails; split the end of the tube on the inside of the barrel; put some putty around and bend it out against the barrel. Care must be taken to have the barrels level and the tubes as near the bottom as possible, and also not to move the barrels after the tubes are fitted and nailed. A pipe from the gutter into one of the barrels will fill all, and a pump in one will of course exhaust all. A cistern holding 200 gallons may be made for, say:

4 barrels holding 50 gallons each	$2:00
3 tubes and flange	1:50
1½ days work digging, fitting and filling	1:50
	$5:00

This does not include, of course, the pump, but the water can be taken out in a bucket with a long stick like out of a well, if the arrangement is made that way. I have a cistern made after this style, and it works well.

CRINGING CHRIS.

BARNEY AND THE SOUP.—At a certain hotel they were one day short of a waiter, when a newly arrived Hiberrian was hastily made to supply the place of a more expert hand. "Now Barney," said mine host, "mind you serve every man with soup any how." "Bedad I'll do the same," said the alert Barney. The soup came on, and Barney, after helping all but one guest, came upon the last one. "Soup, sir," said Barney. "No soup for me," said the gent. "But you must have it," said Barney; "it's the rules of the house.' "Hang the house," exclaimed the guest highly exasperated, "When I dont want soup I won't eat it—get along with you." 'Well,' said Barney with solemnity, "all I can say is just this: it's the regulations of the house, and devil a drop else you'll get till ye finish the soup!" The traveller then gave in, and the soup was gobbled.

PRINTER'S TOASTS:—The Press—it *ex*-presses truth—*re*-presses error—*im*-presses knowledge, and *op*-presses none. (We thought this too good to be *sup*-pressed, and therefore publish it.) Woman, the fairest work of creation—the edition being extensive, let no man be without a copy. Babies—miniature editions of humanity, issued periodically, and displayed in *small caps*.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On dit que le gouvernement a fixé le 4 de décembre prochain comme jour d'action de grâce.

Une dépêche de Paris dit que le trophée canadien à l'Exposition Universelle a été donné au musée industriel proposé.

On annonce que le marquis de Lorne pendant son court séjour à Montréal assistera au bal qui sera donné en son honneur a l'hotel Windsor.

Une dépêche de Rome mande que le cour d'appel s'est prononcée contre le plaignant dans le fameux procés Antonelli.

Les mines d'or de la Beauce exploitées par M, St, Onge et Cie ont produit pendant l'espace de deux semaines deux cents onces d'or d'une valeur de $3,000.

Victoria, B. C., 8 Nov.—Les élection sont finies. M. Bunster est réélu pour le district de Vancouver. Tous les députés de cette province [5, outre Sir John A, Macdonald] sont conservateurs.

Bien quele projet de lever un régiment au Canada soit bien vu en Angleterre et que le Général Sir Selby Smythe ait reçu des propositions avantageuses à ce subjet lors de son dernier voyage, vu la crise que nous traversons, le gouvernement n'a pas l'intention de mettre ce projet à exécution maintenant.

Un correspondant d'Outaouais télégraphie au *Globe* de Toronto, qu'un certain nombre d'hommes remuants dont l'esprit est travaille par des communiste ont l'intention de provoquer des assemblée publiques dans la capitale. On dit que deux ou trois semaines avant la réunion du parlement, un orateur communiste de Chicago viendra à Outaouais pour adresser la parole à une serie d'assemblees publiques, qui se termineront par une grande demonstation sur le carré du parlement.

La population entière de la puissance du Canada est d'environ 4 millions dont environ un tiers, ou 1,300,000, sont catholiques romains parlant français. Il y a de ces derniers dans toutes les provinces, comme suit: dans Ontario 75,000; Nouveau-Brunswick, 45,000; Nouvelle Ecosse, 33,000; Ile du Prince Edouard, Manitoba et Columbie Anglaise, environ 20,500. Dans la province de Quebec, le nombre en excede 1,000,000.

Les élections provinciales du Manitoba auront lieu de bonne heure en décembre.

Le *Canadien* a sans doute de bonnes preuves à son appui pour porter, dans son numéro du 9 du courant, cette nouvelle accusation grave contre Son Excellence le Lieutenant-Gouverneur:

"M. Letellier fait partie d'une compagnie qui a tenté et qui tente encore de contracter, pour la province en France, un emprunt de plusieurs centaines de mille piastres.

"Nous le répétons, M. Letellier de St. Just, lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Quebec, est membre d'une société dont le but est de spéculer avec le crédit de la province!"

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 11, 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:
Mrs. 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 Serofula.

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 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 Serofula, 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.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

7m1

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.

7m6 A. VINCENT.

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 TABLEFER.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, November, 21st, 1878.

Flour per barrel	$5.00 @	$5.75
Flour per bag	2.00 @	2.75
Oats per bushel	0.35 @	0.00
Corn " "	0.00 @	0.00
Peas " "	0.70 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2.00 @	2.50
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @	0.00
Moullie " "	1.25 @	0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @	0.00
Bran " "	0.90 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	4.00 @	0.00
Pork per lb	0.07 @	0.10
Beef " "	0.03 @	0.09
Mutton "	0.07 @	0.09
Lamb " "	0.09 @	0.00
Hay per ton	8.00 @	10.00
Potatoes per bag	0.60 @	1.75
Butter per lb	0.12 @	0.15
Cheese " "	0.10 @	0.13

To the People of Lachute and Vicinity.

J. G. PARKS, of Montreal, has taken the room over Mr. Joseph A. Bedard's Boot and Shoe Shop, Lachute, and will send a man who is competent to make FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS, and will open the place for that purpose on FRIDAY the First of NOVEMBER. All work in the PHOTOGRAPHIC line will be finished in Montreal under Mr. PARKS' supervision, and be equal to city work, the sitting only being taken here. These rooms will only be kept open so long as an operator is kept fully employed. Parties desirous of having photographs will make their appointments as early as possible, which may be left with MR. J. A. BEDARD.

Prices will be as low as consistent with first-class work. J. G. PARKS.

Lachute, October 29th, 1878.

J. G. PARKS.

PHOTOGRAPHY ART:

ITS RISE AND PROGRESS AMONG THE ARTS IN THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

The above business fills a wider field known to the artistic world than the mass of humanity who avail themselves of its workings could possibly dream of in their philosophy. It is due to the grandest combination of the sciences, as well as to the needy study of the operator, which places the life-like representative of its object upon the card-board. The constant study of the Photographer divulges new methods to the profession, and the improvements to this branch of industry have been as fully marked as in any field known to man's ingenuity, photographic art, from

The history of the lie best European artists, the standpoint of our country, as many differs materially profession makes specially celebrities in the pru the condition or price of our style, and upo their working pinns would they change produced his figures in "Solomon," of Paris, n, and has by careful three-quarters lengt placed himself in the study and great care, In this country the art, van of all competitors ace all sizes and styles ist is required to prod sKs is up to all the The studio of J. G. PA as work in the many appointments for first-c presents this industry, departments which reon in the country. as any similar institution, Water-colour and In the matter of Crayo and elaborate styles India-ink work, and neave been recently in- of Photographs which h our public are pre- troduced o the notice of aces originated with sented, and in many instand nothing but the this enterprising house, allowed to leave the highest order of work is wo K and paintings house. His photographic size cannot be ex- in three-fourths and life-ression and harm- cel ed for brilliancy of exp specimens are on y of effect. Several fine ra, resembling Real exhibition at his Gallery, and provincial celebrities

The w rk in all its varied branches as it leaves the hand of MR. PARKS, strictly bears the stamp of the highest finish reached by any artist photographer in the country.

Another distinctive feature with Mr. Parks is the publishing of Stereoscopic Views. He has in stock 1,200 Views of Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, Ottawa, California, Niagara and Toronto.

This gentleman ranks ahead of any of his competitors in this branch of the art, and the greatest triumphs can be seen in this direction by visiting his gallery. In mentioning the leading commercial interests of our city, we cannot fail to call attention to this gentleman, who so perfectly represents this industry, and who has done so much to give Montreal one of the finest establishments in the city.

The business was established 14 years ago. The interior finish is a combination of modern art and ingenuity, whereby the best and most scientific results are obtained.

J. G. PARKS,
195 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

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IMPORTERS OF

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

JAMES BARLEY,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LACHUTE.

SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.

Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 24, 1878.

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 debates and acts 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 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 $1.30 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

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

For the benefit of our Customers we beg to urge upon them the necessity of attending to the following rules in dressing turkeys &c.

Pinck dry, leaving tail and wing feathers on, with entrials not drawn. Wrap the head in brown paper, tuck it under the wing, and tie a piece of string around the body. Do not feed poultry within twenty-four hours of killing.

Any who feed them within the time named will have to submit to being docked in weight proportionately.

W. Banford & Co.

November 14th, 1878.

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 O. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.

THE FIREPROOF 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.

THE

Accident Insurance Company

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This is the First and only

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Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferentail 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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AND

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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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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.

NEW CROP TEAS.

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 Catties, and 5 cents on 20-lb Catties 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.

McGibbon & Baird.

221 ST. JAMES STREET,
Branch—St. Catherine Street.
5—2m.

GREAT MASSACRE
OF
MERCHANDISE
AT

F. NAUBERT,

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

EVERYBODY sees that the Commercial crisis is increasing every day, then if we want to sell we must sell very cheap; consequently we have decided to reduce our goods already cheap—then we are in a state to defy all competition, and we can sell under wholesale prices, 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 9½c. 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 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

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

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains, we forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merhandise.

St. Phillippe, Jan. 16, 1878. 29tf

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 easiest 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.

Autumn.

With a smile on her beautiful face,
At even-tide,
Mid opal tints, and deep crimson shades,
Sweet Summer died;
And over her bier drift wearily
The pale red leaves,
Safe garnered in are the ripened fruits
And golden sheaves.

The red sun shines like a smile in death,
On withered flowers;
Silently sleep in her sunlit grave,
Bright joyous hours,
Hopes that were fair as the buds of Spring
Kissed by the sun,
Dreams that the child of the Autumn wind
Touched one by one.

Oh! the smiles of youth, like sunset shades,
May melt and fade;
The visions of love, with earth's sweet flowers
In dust be laid;
But beyond the gloom of Autumn's mists
God's skies are blue,
Mid the darkest cloud that fadeless light
Can glimmer through.

And thou hast a gleaner's work to do,
This Autumn tide,
Large is the field which to buy as His,
The Master died.
Hast thou empty hands—no gathered sheaf
Of precious grain?
Then haste, for the night is coming fast,
With marring rain.

O'er the warmth of the laughing Summer
Cold winds must sweep,
But the gathered fruit of its sunshine
Each heart can keep.
The restless swallows may bid 'Farewell,'
But love divine
Can change the drip of the autumn rain
To life's best wine.

HOLLIS FREEMAN.

THE FARM.

[We shall be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation of Farmer's Clubs and the best means of improving our butter standard. All communications will receive immediate attention, and the names of the writers will not be divulged if they so wish.]

England imports upwards of $5,000,000 worth of potatoes annually.

Twenty-five per cent. gain in stock is derived from giving them good shelter.

Manure from a fatting cow is superior to that of a milch cow. There is a deficiency of phosphates in the milch cow's droppings.

THE FARMER'S HORSE.—The slow heavy horse is no horse for the farmer in these times. A medium-sized, active animal that can go from eight to ten miles per hour on the road, and haul two tons per pair on the farm, is the farmer's horse.

BLANKETING HORSES.—A pair of horse-blankets should be found on the premises of every man who owns a horse. It is a barbarous practice to allow dumb animals to stand uncovered in the streets, chilled to the marrow by the piercing winds of fall and winter.

CHANGE OF SEED.—Has it never occurred to farmers and grain growers that they can breed in-and-in with grain as well as with stock; or in other words may we not decrease the vigour of grain by continuing to sow seed from our own bin? Farmers should think of this and if they find they are in-and-in breeders of grain, let them try a change and see the result.

FEEDING COWS.—Cows should not be allowed to fall off in condition now. I am feeding mine all they can eat, both night and day, by filling their racks as full as I can at night and pasturing them on the meadows through the day. I think their droppings repay the soil for the grass taken until the fall rains come on, when they should not be allowed to ran there. My yearlings are kept in the best of pasture, to urge on their growth before winter. Calves are fed a mess of middlings every day.

SHEEP.—Col. Curtis says farmers should keep more sheep. No farm should be without at least a few of this most useful and profitable stock. They will put money into the pocket from lambs and wool, to say nothing of the assistance they give in destroying weeds and briars. If there is a field overrun with that nuisance, the daisy, turn in your sheep before it is ripe, and that is the end of the pest. Then, their manure is very excellent and well distributed. They also furnish us both food and clothing. Now, that prices are low, is a good time to purchase enough of them to start with.

Every boy who expects to become a farmer or who has an opportunity—whether he intends to remain on the farm or not should pay some attention to the science of agriculture. There is no branch of business, industrial or mercantile, more important to the perfect development of national strength than the cultivation of the soil and all labor included in the interest of agriculture. There is perhaps no branch that affords greater variety of thought for the student, and that gives more pleasure in return for the thought bestowed. It has been truly said that the noblest men on earth are those whose hands are brown with toil. And the noblest women on earth are those who look to the ways of their households, and eat not the bread of idleness.

Ten and a half tons—or about 7,500,000—of locusts were destroyed at Ajmere, India, in one day, not long ago. The young and tender shoots immense damage, when the officers of a regiment stationed there got out fatigue parties of men, dug several trenches to leeward of the pests, and sent Sepoys to wave branches and drive the locusts in. As soon as the trench was well packed, earth was thrown in, and the mass of hopping creatures, not yet ready to fly was driven into it. In two hours 200 feet of trench—a foot wide had been filled to a depth of a foot. A finger bowl dipped into the trench and struck off with a card, contained 566 locusts; and from the unit of weight and number thus obtained the calculation was made.

Maple Orchards or Sugarries.

DEAR SIR:—As you solicit letters on any subject connected with the farm I have thought a few lines on the above subject might serve some good purpose. There are on many farms spots of second growth sugar maples, which if trimmed up and some care taken of them would in a few years become a source of profit to the farmer. On other farms there are spots where trees might be planted with advantage. Farmers who are industrious enough to plant generally select trees that are too large under an erroneous impression that they will thereby gain time. A cheaper way to raise a maple orchard is to go to a maple grove in the fall after a heavy rain and take the maple seedlings with which the ground is covered as with a thick carpet. These will pull up as easily as carrots, with scarcely any damage to the little rootlets so that in one hour you can collect hundreds of them. Plant them at once in good mellow soil about two feet apart each way. You can plant about 9000 in this way in one superficial acre and if properly pruned and taken care of, you will in four years, have a maple nursery of trees averaging five feet in height and the thickness of an inch, when they can be transplanted and will be found sufficient to cover over 50 acres with a maple orchard from one acre of a nursery. It is estimated that trees planted in this way will overtake and pass maples raised and planted ten or twelve feet high. For a small maple orchard which many farmers need so much, but little time would be required to make the effort and the result in a few years would well repay the trouble. I have tried this on a small scale with satisfactory results and would recommend all who want a maple orchard with which to adorn their farms and become a source of profit to try it.

Yours truly,
MAPLE TREE.

Chatham, Nov, 15th, 1878.

Exportation of Dairy Produce.

A Canadian gentleman, during a visit to the mother country, was dining at the house of a friend in London. As they were partaking of cheese, the host said, "You don't get Stilton like that in Canada, I suppose?" Some very good Stiltons are made there," replied the Canadian, who meanwhile was examining the cheese upon the table, and discovered upon it the well-known initials of a Guelph cheese manufacturer. "Would you be surprised if I told you that this identical cheese was made in Canada?" the Canadian asked of his host. "I should be very much surprised, indeed, if my tradesman has sent me a Canadian cheese for a Stilton," was the reply. Subsequently, a reference was made to the tradesmen who supplied the cheese, and he confessed to having sent an "American" Stilton, but added, that the quality was considered by the trade to be quite equal to genuine Stilton cheese. The story, which is a true one, illustrates two things, that we can make good cheese in Canada, and that dealers in the mother country have not yet learned to distinguish between what is Canadian and what is American. When we first began to export cattle to the United Kingdom, our best beeves were classified as "American," and, in consequence, fetched lower prices than they ought to have done. But those things remedy themselves, and Canada is rapidly coming to the front in the British market as a notable and prominent caterer of the food supply.

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.]

Alcohol: Its Use and Abuses.

One of the foremost questions of the day with Philanthropists, politicians, and social reformers, is the "Liquor Traffic. From platform and pulpit, the relation of alcohol to the progress of the race is ardently discussed. As on all questions there are pros and cons, so on this. We have listened to the arguments from both sides sometimes with pleasure, anon with pain. With pleasure when good sense and a right spirit were united; with pain, when ignorance and malignity were injuring the cause of right. It is well to remember that *success* is not attained by fulminating against opponents the bolts of thunder wrath; but the *light of truth* eventually compels the capitulation of the foe.

Temperance advocates must not complain when they fail to win their cause because they have retailed wholesale errors. *The argument must be in harmony with the facts of the case.* How often, in fact nearly always, do we hear this platitude, which like most such, is untrue, viz:—"That alcohol is a deadly poison, therefore prohibit its manufacture and its sale!" Now the fact of case is that Alcohol *per se*, is *not* a poison. When an intelligent hearer listens to such erroneous statements what wonder he is unconvinced and unconverted!

Again we often hear "Alcohol is not to be found in nature." Query. Where then? We might as correctly state that butter and cheese are not found in nature because they are produced only by the well known dairy process. It is a *fact* demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that "*alcohol is absolutely generated in the digestive process of all animals* in a healthy condition. We are known as radical temperance advocates, and as earnestly desirous of success for the Temperance cause, but we wish its *arguments* to rest upon the rock of *demonstrated facts* from which our opponents can never move us, and in which there shall be no flaw for their flags to flaunt tingly flutter. In pursuance of this wish, we propose writing some articles on the use and abuse of alcohol, in hopes to aid our friends of the Abstinence cause.

H. A. W. K.

For WATCHMAN'S *Temperance Col.*

Having read your articles each week upon Temperance, I often wonder what good the Dunkin Act is doing in Argenteuil. Is it possible that the people of this County are going to allow themselves to drift back into the open licensing system. They had better do so at once unless the Actis enforced. I have not had the opportunity of seeing much of the County since the introduction of this Act till the day of the Agricultural Society's Show, in Chatham in September, and from the exhibition of intemperance there, and the selling of liquor I concluded that those who took the leading steps to have the Act enforced at first, must have been the best friends the Hotel keepers had; as they had so placed the liquor business as to enable the traffic to grow without the least encumbrance to the vendors, so they could make as much money as possible.

There were present the leading Lachutites, who got the Act passed upon the County, but ever since, as I understand, have done nothing to enforce it.

I notice your articles bear chiefly upon the Temperance cause in Lachute alone. Could you not give your readers at a distance some information upon the different parts of the County, so that from a view of the whole field it might be seen whether the Act in its broadest sphere is a total failure or not.

Yours truly,
ENQUIRER.

Montreal, Nov. 11th, 1878.

The following items of Montreal news were received too late for last issue:—

I. O. or G. T.—At the regularly quarterly meeting of Winstanley Lodge No. 76, held on Tuesday evening the 5th inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing quarter by P. G. W. C. T. Bro. J. K. Macdonald, assisted by Bro. J. B. Young, of Mount Royal Lodge:—W. C. T., J. Martin; W. V. T., Sister Lee; Secretary, Bro S. J. Symons; Financial Secretary, Bro. G H Langridge; Treasurer, Bro. Lee; Chaplain Bro C Parkin; Marshall, Bro. C McLaughlin; Inside Guard Sister Williams; Outside Guard, Bro. D. McQuaid; Assistant Secretary, Bro. B. Howell. The Secretary's report showed that the lodge had been doing a good work during the past quarter having added several names to their roll of membership. The reports of the financial secretary and treasurer also showed that the lodge was financially strong, and had been worked with economy by the retiring officers.

Royal Victoria Lodge, No. 3, met on Thursday, 7th inst. for installation of Officers. The Lodge Deputy, Bro. H. Rose, read a communication from the Grand Lodge anent the increase of the tax levied by it. This was received with enthusiasm by the members, who recognized the great need of supplying the Grand Lodge with as much money as possible to carry on the present campaign against the liquor traffic. The Lodge voted unanimously in favor of the increased taxation, and expressed a hope that every lodge in the Province would do likewise. The following officers were installed for the present term in Provincial Deputy Brother J K Macdonald, P.G.W.C.T., assisted very well by Bros. Symons and Young, P. W. C. Ts; W.C.T. Bro. J. Black; Sec, Bro. Warhurst; Treas, Bro H Rose; Mus Bro Anglin; W.V.T. Sister McCrea; F Sec. E Gibson; Chap. Sister Donald; Gitard, Sister C. Knight; Sentinel Bro McGuire; Assist. Sec. Bro Chalmers; P.W.C.T. Bro Macdonald; D.M. Sister Robertson; R.S. Sister J. Robertson; L.S. Sister M. J. Hood. From the reports of the retiring officers the Lodge is in a very sound condition, a good active working membership, a fair balance in the treasury, and adding to their members every night.

DR. TUPPER AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—A correspondent of the Moncton *Times* says:—"The grandest temperance meeting yet held in Amherst was that of Sunday evening last in the Baptist Church. The church was crowded and three hundred took the pledge, including some of the heavy drinkers. At the close of Pro. Allison's speech the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Minister of Public Works, rose and said that hitherto he had held aloof from this work, fearing his motives might be misunderstood, but now he felt it his duty to identify himself openly with the great Reform and he would take Professor Allison's pledge! This gratifying declaration from a gentleman of such commanding talents, high position and immense influence brought down the house and inspired all with new energy and zeal. We believe that Dr. Tupper has long been a temperance man, and the friends of the cause everywhere will rejoice greatly that he has now taken such a position that his influence in favour of the Reform cannot be destroyed by misrepresentation or calumny.

LADIES COLUMN.

LEAVES FOR FLAVORING.—An English writer says:—With the exception of sweet and bitter herbs grown chiefly for the purpose, and parsely, which is neither bitter nor sweet, but the most popular of all flavoring plants, comparatively few other leaves are used. Perhaps I ought to except the sweet bay, which is popular in rice and other puddings, and certainly imparts one of the most pleasant and exquisite flavors; but on the other hand, what a waste there is of the flavoring properties of peach, almond, and laurel leaves, so richly charged with the essence of bitter almonds, so much used in most kitchens. Of course such leaves must be used with caution, but so must the spirit as well. An infusion of these could readily be made, either green or dry, and a tea or a tablespoonful of the flavoring liquid used. One of the most useful and harmless of all leaves for flavoring is that of the common sytings. When cucumbers are scarce these are a perfect substitute in salads or anything in which that flavour is desired. The taste is not only like that of cucumbers but identical—a curious instance of the correlation of flavors in widely different families. Again, the young leaves of cucumbers have a striking likeness in the way of flavor to that of the fruit. The same may be affirmed of carrot-tops, which are as like carrots as may be. In most gardens there is a prodigious waste of celery flavor in the sacrifice of the external leaves and their partially blanched footstalks. Scores of sticks of celery are cut up into soup, when the outsides would flavor it equally well or better. The young leaves of gooseberries added to bottled fruit give a fresher flavor and a greener color to pies and tarts. The leaves of flowering current give a sort of intermediate flavour between black currants and red. Orange, citron, and lemon leaves impart a flavouring equal to that of the fruit and rind combined, and somewhat different from both. A few leaves added to pies, or boiled in the milk used to bake with rice or formed into crusts or paste, impart an admirable and almost inimitable bouquet. In short, leaves are not half so much used for seasoning purposes as they might be.

EAT APPLES.—Apples in addition to being a delicious fruit, make a pleasant medicine. A raw, mellow apple digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on a table is a baked apple. It eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without flesh meat of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, of an unknowing consumption, correcting acidity and curing all febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples, ripe, sound, for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the total amount of doctor's bills, to a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of tasteful fruit for the whole season's use.

CELERY.—People generally are probably not aware that the table celery, which is now being brought into our markets in large quantities, is one of the best remedies that the vegetable kingdom produces. Its relation of that person possessing nervous temperament, with particularly sensitive nerves, should partake freely of this plant. The effect of its medicinal properties upon the human system are stimulating and entirely harmless.

APPLE CAKE.—Instead of a fruit cake, Essie, suppose you try an apple cake, which is splendid, and has been kept six months. Make as follows: Soak three cups of dried apples over night, chop fine, and stew half an hour in two cups of molasses. When nearly cold, add one cup of brown sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs, two teaspoonfull of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cloves, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, two heaping teaspoonsfull of cream of tartar. One nutmeg, three cups or more of flour, (should be a stiff paste), and citron, and chopped raisins if desired. Very nice without.

TO POLISH SILVER, BRITTANIA AND TIN.—A lady for whose judgment we have the highest respect, says the *American Rural Home*, declares the following to be worth the price of the *Rural Home* to all housekeepers in poor health. She accidentally discovered the effectiveness of this method in cleaning, has cleaned all her table ware by it ever since, and says that very little strength is required, and that the polish is more like that of new silver. Sprinkle on dry the best kind of dry zinc. Next, such as painters use, after rubbing it fine with a knife, upon a soft flannel cloth, or the top of an old woollen stocking will answer, then rub the silver etc., with the cloth, then brush off with tissue paper, or any clean soft cloth or paper, and all will be as bright as new.

HOT ASHES is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum into hot water and let it boil till all the alum is dissolved, then apply it with a brush to all the cracks, closets bedsteads and other places where the insects are found. Ants, beetles, cockroaches and creeping things generally are destroyed by it; while there is no danger of poisoning the family or injuring the property.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Most of our plants are injured by too much heat. For a general collection of house plants it is not best to allow the thermometer to be above seventy degrees, and if they could be kept in a room where the thermometer would not nearly range much above sixty-five degrees it would be better. In the night time fifty degrees is enough. Give a little fresh air every day, and all the sunlight attainable. An effort should be made to give moisture to the atmosphere, for our own good as well as the health of the plants. This can be done in various ways by evaporating water; but when the plants are in a separate apartment like a greenhouse, it can be done more conveniently and effectually, although this separate apartment be only a bay window, with glass doors separating it from the living-room. In this room water can be used freely, by syringing, etc., and a moist atmosphere preserved. The temperature, with this arrangement, can be kept lower than would be comfortable in the living room, and the plants are saved from dust.

A QUEER WEDDING.—An Almonte correspondent of the Pembrook *Standard*, sends the following account of a rather queer wedding that took place at Almonte last week. The correspondent can't exaggerate in the least:—"An uncommon matrimonial romance has been the talk of the town during the past few days. The bridegroom is an agriculturist of poor but honest parents, and six feet one in his Wellingtons. On Wednesday he had arranged to be married to a daughter of Eve; but when he called around for her to toddle to church, she said she guessed she had changed her mind. Whereupon my bold bridegroom said he was in for a marry and was not to be balked. He accordingly wended his way to the domicile of another young person and, without beating about the bush, (I don't think there were any bushes near, any way) he popped the question and was accepted. He went away to arrange for the knot-tying trick and was met by a company of his male friends, who informed him that the first girl was in a dreadful state of jealous indignation and had threatened to 'have the law of him.' So the troubled gentleman thought it best to interview the irate damsel (that is not a swear.) He found her peeling potatoes quite undisturbed. The fellows had fooled him—but when he told her another girl was waiting to be spliced, she wilted gradually and finally said she would do a little in that line herself. It now became the task of the too-much-engaged man to switch off the accommodating young lady who had so promptly consented to take him for better and worse. She fortunately was not badly hit, and upon him promising to buy her a new bonnet she agreed to cry quits. The original couple then footed it to a neighbour's house, and were duly wedded, wedded I mean. But the joke did not end there. After the ceremony the bride went to her old home and the bridegroom repaired to an hotel where, after getting pretty full of syrup, he engaged a room and retired as in his old bachelor days. Next morning some one asked him why he acted so queerly. 'Oh!' said he with a shrug of the shoulders 'What's the use of rushing things, there's lots of time, ain't there?'

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, whit cure, &c., is a reliable remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

For Sore Throat, Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as Perry Davis' Pain Killer. As a liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism, neuralgia, Burns and Scalds and wounds of every description. It is the oldest and best remedy ever offered to the public.

Mrs. Capt. Norman, of Millbridge, Ont., writes, Aug 16th, 1871. "Allen's Lung Balsam cured my son of a severe attack of croup, this at the age of 18 months. He took no other medicine, the Balsam acted wonderfully, taking away the fever, at one operation of the bowels and sending matter up from off the lungs, in appearance dreadful beyond expression. There are several others who reside in this neighborhood, on I have been cured by Allen's Lung Balsam, who would give certificates if asked."

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DEAR SIR:—These Dr Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that biliousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last,
Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
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Sleeping Elixir!!
The most efficient remedy yet discovered for procuring SWEET AND REFRESHING SLEEP.
Contains no Opiate.
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Never gives Morning Headaches.
Invaluable for worry and overwork
Prepared by W. MERCER & co, 451 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists, Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

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THE subscriber having opened the Brownsburg Store, would respectfully solicit a call.
GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.
Produce taken in exchange at cash value.
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FOR SALE
Apply to the undersigned on reasonable terms by
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N.B.—The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.
C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor. 1917

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ADVICE.
MANHOOD, HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—A warning against Imposition. How youth and middle age (both sexes) may restore their shattered constitutions, especially if arising from early indiscretions. Herein lies your only safety; by a professional gentleman of rare ability. High Canadian press testimonials. Mention this paper. Send stamp for answer. See advertisment headed "Ruptures." 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.
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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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The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose
Graham's Pain Eradicator,
is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnet to 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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Mix a few table spoonsful of charcoal with the earth in your flowerpots, and you will be surprised at the invigorating effect upon the choice and delicate plants. The color of the flowers is greatly increased in richness by the use of charcoal.

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. MacKay, 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.

(Free Church.)—meets in Christie's Hall, at 11 a. m., each Sabbath.

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. P. Dubuard, 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 Dunton, William Mecmat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bell, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (Grenville) Robert Gordon, Esq. (Jerusalem), and Major Johnstonson, (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 9th 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 $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 8th 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 September, 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 amount is up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* Mr. G. J. Wicks, 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 June; the latter from 15th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT.—Is in the township of 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 from Lachute. Mail bi-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.

CAMBERIA.—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. a stand from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATHORO.—Is in the township of Chatham, near Dunalas 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 9 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arunde. meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

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

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews No. 2 school at 9 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.

DENTISTRY.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.

Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

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
61, 63 and 65 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 1tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 316 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878, 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. 3tf

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1878. NO, 13

The Legend of Loch Uisk.

[BY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.]

You vale among the mountains,
So sheltered from the sea,
That lake that lies so lonely
Shall tell their tale to thee:
Here stood a stately convent,
Where now the waters sleep,
Here rose a sweeter music
Than comes from yonder deep.
Above the holy building
The summer cloud would rest
To listen to the echoes
Of hymns to God addressed;
For the hills took up the chanting,
And from the emerald wall,
The sounds they loved would, lingering,
In fainter accents fall.

Hard by, beside a streamlet
Fast flowing from a well,
A nun in long past ages
Had built her sainted cell.
To her in dreams 'twas given,
As sacred task and charge,
To keep as first she found it,
The bright spring's mossy marge.
"Peace shall, with joys attendant,
For ever here abide,
While reverently and faithfully
Ye guard its taintless tide."

And when she knew her spirit
Was summoned to its rest,
To all around her gathered
She gave that high behest;
And many followed after
To seek the life she chose,
Till, like a flower, in glory
The cloistered convent rose.

Full many a gorgeous summer
Woke heather into bloom,
And oft cold stars in winter
Looked on a sister's tomb,
Before the joy had withered,
That virtue once had nursed;
Before their lord and master
Grew love for things accursed.
Lo! then the stream, neglected,
Forsook its wonted way;
In stagnant pools, dark-tainted,
Its wondering waters lay,
Where, choked by moreland ridges,
Black with the growth of peat,
Beneath the quaking surface
The turbid floods would meet;
Till rising, spreading over,
Above the challice green
Over that fair well they covered
The place where it had been.

And near the careless convent,
Within the hill's deep shale,
The fate that works in silence
A lake had slowly made.
As evil knows no halting
When passions strongly flow,
So year by year did deeper
Those threatening waters grow;
Till on the awful midnight,
When through the windows flamed
Bright lamps and songs unholy
The vesper hour had shamed,
And wanton sin dishonored
The time Christ's birth had crowned,
They burst their banks in darkness,
And with their raging sound
The rocks of all the valley
Rang for a few hours' space—
Then this wide loch at morning
Reflected Heaven's face.

No voice is ever heard there—
Around the wild deer feed,
And winds sigh loud in autumn
Through copse and rush and reed.
Men say, in nights of darkness
They pass the water's verge
And hear, mid sounds of revel;
The "Miserere's" dirge;
That faintly strangely ever,
Upon the loch's dark breast,
Beneath, above, around it,
Shine lights that will not rest.
Of all such ghastly phantoms
Bred of the night and fear,
By hope of our salvation,
None meet the daylight clear.

MY LOST POCKET-BOOK.

My name is Edney—Philip Clement Edney. That was my father's name before me. Twenty odd years ago he had a small but comfortable dry goods business in Utica. But in the panic of '57 he met with severe losses, and he had hardly weathered the financial storm when he was taken down with a disease from which he never recovered.

In his last illness he was deeply concerned for the future of his family. I was the oldest son, and he frequently expressed the hope to my mother and to me that in some way we should find Harringford.

Thomas Harringford was a generous-hearted but rather unprincipled young man, who had been in my father's employ several years before.

He had got into bad company, and guilty of some irregularity, as the modern genteel phrase is, having helped himself to my father's cash to the extent of several hundred dollars, before his dishonesty—I mean irregularity—was discovered. He was penitent, and confessed every thng, butit was impossible to make restitution.

He had been a favourite of both my father and mother, and they could not bear to have him sent to prison. So on his promising to reform and lead an honest life in future, and repay my father when he got able the sum he had stolen—I mean misappropriated—he was let off.

He went to parts where he wasqunknown, and only vague rumors concerning him had reached us since. One of these was that he had been seen in Buffalo and Detroit, and that he was doing a prosperous business.

On settling up my father's estate, my mother found that she and her little family were left in straitened circumstances. Then we remembered what he had said about Harringford. I wrote to him letters addressed to Buffalo and Detroit, but failed to receive answers. At last we were so much in need that I said:

"Mother if you can spare the money for me to make the journey, I believe I can find him, and at least get a part of what he owes us."

It was a long time before she would listen to this proposal. She could ill afford the expense. Though we held Harringford's note to my father, it was outlawed, and she had not much faith in my being able to get any money out of him, even if he could be found in either of the two cities named.

At last however, thinking that the journey might do me some good, at any rate, she consented to it, and in July I set out.

I went first to Buffalo, where I began with the post office and directory, but without being able to find the man I was searching for there. I proceeded to Detroit. No luck there either. I returned to Buffalo, stopping at Cleveland by the way, and finally giving up the search, and concluding that Harringford must have gone elsewhere, and that the world was too large a haystack for me to hunt in for such a needle.

But my mother had told me to be sure and visit Niagara before my return; so one afternoon I went down by a late train to the Falls, which I saw by moonlight for the first time.

I was, of ecurse, too poor to go to a first class hotel, but put up at one both small and obscure. The next morning was fine. I was in good spirits, in spite of the failure of my undertaking, for I had youth and health. I passed the day at the falls, b ut, for economy's sake, I felt that I ought to return on the night train for Utica.

So I prepared to take leave of the great cataract.

"But I am going to drink out of it first anyway," I said to a young man whose acquaintance I had made that afternoon.

The American shore of the river was not fenced in from the public in those days, as I found it when I was there a year ago. We stood at the very brink near the edge of the fall. The wild tumbling rapids shot past us, seemed to pause a moment on the verge, broke into curves of marvelous green water, then crumbled into masses of foam, and fell thundering into the abyss.

With this view before me, boy like, I got down on my hands and knees for my drink. My lips touched the swift water. I had my drink and was about to rise, when something dropped out of the inner breast-pocket of my coat, and shot away from my reach and sank from sight before I could put out my hand. In my astonishment, I was near making a leap after it, but the sight of the steaming gulf below brought me to my senses.

"Gone!" I exclaimed, flinging up my hands in despair. "Did you see it!"

"See what!" said my companion.

"My pocket-book," I replied full of consternation. "It dropped from my coat-pocket into the water, and is lost. I came within one of going after it!"

He had seen nothing. I explained how it happened. I had always carried my pocket-book in this way, and never dropped it before. But in stooping far forward to bring my lips to the water, I emptied my pocket, and lost in an instant all my money, together with that poor outlawed note of Harringford's among other more or less valuable papers.

My chance acquaintance expressed his sympathy in well-sounding words, but all at once his sympathy seemed to have grown cold towards me. Perhaps he expected I should certainly need help in getting away from the Falls. I still had my hotel bill to pay, and could not very well travel by rail for nothing.

We had already exchanged cards, and I had ascertained that his name was Eastmore—that he was a reporter or something of the sort, for a Buffalo paper. I thought that a young man of his experience ought to be able to give me good advice if nothing else, and I begged him to tell me what to do.

"Have you any friend in town that you can call on for assistance?" he asked.

"Not one," I said, and added, without thinking how he would take it, "You are the only acquaintance I have here except the hotel folks."

He laughed and looked embarrassed. "That's bad!" he said. "I would be glad to lend you a little if I had any to spare but I haven't. Perhaps the hotel folks will help you, if you can convince them of the truth of your story."

A horrible suspicion flashed across my mind I might pass for an impostor.

"The truth of it!" I exclaimed. "Why I had my pocket-book right here, with twenty dollars in it! And what motive could I have! In my bewilderment I could not finish my question.

"Of course you had your pocket-book," he answered with a smile; "and mind I dont say you have a motive for making a false pretension. But the world is full of impostors, who are always inventing excuses for borrowing money or omiting to pay their bills. Hotel-keepers have to deal with such characters pretty often, and we can't blame them if they are a trifle suspicious of men who have lost their pocket-books!"

He must have been impressed by the horrified look that I gave him, for he immediately went on:

"Of course I am as much convinced that you lost your pocket-book in the way you say as if I had seen it go over the falls. But even if I had seen it, I never saw the money in it—though don't understand me to say that I have any doubt of this either. I am only stating the case as it would appear to other people if you didn't carry such an honest face around with you."

"Thank you for so much!" I replied bitterly, for now I perceived by something in his look and tone which he could not hide, that in his own mind, my story stood sadly in need of confirmation.

I couldn't blame him, however, impposters are in the majority among smooth-faced persons in want of assistance, and the worst of their sin is they throw discredit upon honest people who have really been unfortunate. I was destined to find this out to my sorrow.

I felt that the first thing to be done was to make my case known to my landlord, and I went back to the house. I told him in as cool and business-like way as possible what had happened, and asked him to trust me for the amount of my bill.

Eastmore went with me, and I hoped that he would say something to corroborate my story; but he was very cautious. He stood at my elbow, a little behind, and I suspect there was something that did not help my cause.

The landlord, a short stocky, red-visaged, wall-eyed man, glanced over my shoulder with the one good eye he had, and seemed to receive intelligence to my disadvantage.

I turned quickly, I dont think Eastmore had made a signal, but he had not concealed his incredulity. I found then that I might better have gone alone to the landlord.

"I dont know anything about your losing your pocket-book," said the Irisman after hearing me out. "If you have no money you must get some. My business is to keep an hotel, and I can't afford to furnish my guests with board and lodging for the fine stories they may tell."

The words stung me, but I managed to reply calmly—

"I don't ask you to do any such thing. I shall pay you every cent I owe you. But I have lost my money, and can't well afford to stay here until I receive more."

Then it occured to me that it was just what he would like me to do. He could hold my valise as security and my bill would be increasing, so I added—

"I shall be obliged to leave your house any way. If you will let me take away my valise, I think I can get passed over the railroad and I promise to send you the two dollars I owe you as soon as I reach Utica."

He smiled.

"What time is it?" he asked. I took out my watch and told him.

"That's a good looking turnip," he said; "leave that and take your baggage."

The watch had been my father's. I wouldn't have trusted it in his hands on any account.

"No thank you!", I replied, and put it back in my pocket.

He saw that I distrusted him, and became abusive.

"You're a swindler!" he cried. "I've heard of you before. How many pocket-books have you lost this week? I've a cat here that could eat them all, and lick her chaps for more. Ah!" he shook his fist at me angrily—"I'm the wrong man for you to try your confidence game on. If you come into my house again without the money," he shouted after me as I was turning my back on him indignantly; "I'll have you arrested! I'll have you in the lockup."

I think I was never so angry in my life; but what is the use of arguing with a wild beast? I held my tongue, and walked out of his miserable hotel without my baggage. I had been poorly accommodated there, and his charge, after all, was extortion—almost as much as I should have had to pay in those days at a first-class house.

I should have found no fault with that, and would gladly have sent him the money if he had let me off; but to feel that I had been imposed upon as well as insulted increased my indignation.

Eastmore followed me out, and spoke some words intended to appear sympathizing; but I had no patience with the cold, suspicious, non-committal character of the fellow, and gave him but a curt reply. So he went his way and I mine.

I had already resolved what to do. I walked boldly into a first-class hotel, entered my name on the register, and then asked the clerk to be good enough to put my watch in the hotel safe. It was an unusual act. I knew the clerk would wonder why I requested it; but I made no explanation. I then took a room and wrote a letter to my mother, which I thought would reach her the next morning, and serve my purpose as well as a telegram. I got my letter into the mail, and took "mine ease in mine inn." I determined to enjoy my stay at the Falls while waiting for money to get away.

The next day, while walking out of the hotel, I met Eastmore walking in. He gave me a curious smile, and went to the desk, where he seemed to be looking over the register for names.

I didn't have anything more to say to him, but sauntered away, with my head up. I looked eagerly, the next morning, for the expected letter from home. But I got an interesting bit of news instead.

I took up at the breakfast table a newspaper which a gentleman had laid down, and read with feelings which you can perhaps imagine, this item, under the heading of "Spray from the Falls."

"Don't drink out of the cataract! That is what Philip Clement Edney attempted to do on Tuesday, in the presence of our reporter, and thus parted with a large and well-stuffed pocket-book, which took that occasion to leap out of his breast-pocket and dart over the American fall like a fish. Philip Clement Edney was hugely disgusted; so likewise was the landlord of the Eagle House, when he found that the said P. C. E. had nothing but fair promises wherewith to settle his bill. Unfortunately our reporter could not swear to the wallet and its contents, and in this age of dead beats and confidence men, P. C. E. naturally fell under some suspicion.

"If an impostor, which our reporter did not believe, he is a very young and a very good-looking specimen. If an honest person, as he appears, we can only say it was an expensive drink, and refer the prudent reader to the moral of our story, which, to insure its being read, we have placed at the beginning, and here repeat at the end, *Don't drink out of the Cataract!*"

Hot and cold streaks shot over me as I read this smart paragraph. I burned to get hold of Eastmore's sagacious nose, and be rude to it. My name—the name which the reporter had given in full—was on the hotel register, and already, no doubt, I was an object of suspicion by the clerk. I arose hastily and left the dining hall.

I went to cool my head under the cliff below the Falls, and did not return to the hotel until noon. Again I asked the clerk for letters. There was none for me; but there was something else—a card.

"H. F. Marston" was the name I read on it, and I was informed that Mr. Marston had inquired for me.

"Don't know him," I said. "Who is he?"

By way of reply the clerk struck a bell, called a messenger, and sent him off to see if Mr. Marston was in his room, and tell him that "Mr. Edney" had returned. Then he said to me—

"You are the young man who left a watch with me, I believe. Do you wish for it?"

"I shall wish for it," I said, "when I have money to pay my bill, which I am expecting by every mail."

"Then it wasn't simply for safe keeping that you handed it to me?" he said.

"Not altogether," I replied. "I had no baggage, and to avoid unpleasant explanations, and perhaps still more unpleasant suspicions, I thought I would place that security in your hands."

He smiled as he took the watch from the safe and handed it back to me.

"I don't require the security. I believe you are honest, Mr. Edney. The paragraph in this morning's paper excited interest, and one or two persons have asked about you. Mr. Marston wishes particularly to see you. Walk up stairs."

The messenger had, in fact, just returned for me, and I went with him, wondering all the way what would happen next.

I found a tall, well dressed, fine looking gentleman waiting for me in his private parlour.

"Is this Philip Clement Edney?" he said, with a smile, which brought up a host of recollections.

I stared at him, all a-tremble with excitement. I might have passed him twenty times in the hotel without knowing him; but now I was sure of my man at a glance.

"That is my name," I said; "and you"—

He stopped me with another engaging smile.

"I am Henry F. Marston, please remember. If I had another name once, I should be glad to have it forgotten. But I am willing that you should know who I am. When I saw your name in the paper this morning, I knew it must be you. Then I found you were stopping at the same hotel with me. Your father was very, very kind to me, Philip, and when I learned"—

The tears actually came into his eyes, as he faltered; and at that moment I forgave him all.

"You were a little shaver when I knew you," he went on, with another flashing smile. "I should not have recognized you; but you have your father's name, and your mother's eyes. I don't know why I have neglected to communicate with them. When I found that you were here my heart yearned towards you. How are your parents, Philip?"

He had not heard of my father's death. When I told him, and described the straitened circumstances of our family, he appeared greatly astonished and conscience stricken.

"Why haven't you sent for me?" he asked.

"My father in his last moments, begged us to let you know of our circumstances, and I have gone through three cities in search of you," I replied. "But no Thomas Harringford"—

He stopped me again. "Of course not," he said. "There is no such man now, and never has been since I left Utica and began a new life under a new name. I have been much to blame that I never paid your father. Do you know the amount of the debt?"

"The face of the note was seven hundred and forty dollars," I answered. "But I have a letter to you from my mother, which I have left in my valise at the Eagle House."

"Go and get it," he said.

"I can't," I replied, "for I have no money to pay my bill there."

He at once opened his pocket-book. "Take that and get your valise."

He put a twenty-dollar bank note into my hand.

In half an hour I had redeemed my baggage, told the landlord of the Eagle House in plain language what I thought of his conduct, returned to Harringford's room—or rather Marston's with my mother's letter.

In reading it he had to hide his face. Tears were still in his eyes, though he was smiling again. Then he turned to me.

"That was a lucky paragraph in this morning's paper," he said; "and a lucky accident which detained you here. In your absence I have computed the present value of that note at compound interest; and now it gives me the greatest satisfaction to repay your family in a time of need. I have deducted the twenty dollars I just handed you, and here is the balance."

He put a paper in my hands. I couldn't believe my eyes. It was a cheque for twenty-three hundred and ninety dollars.

I did not wait for my mother's letter, but took the next train for home.

I found my letter there waiting for her. She was away, and it had not been forwarded. She soon returned, and I had the joy of putting Harringford's cheque into her hands. We felt some anxiety lest it shouldn't prove good for the very large sum of money it called for; but it did, and it proved also to be the turning point in our fortunes.

In my delight at the happy termination of my adventure, I forgave every body who had wronged me. I forgave the wall-eyed landlord. I even forgave Eastmore.

I have visited Niagara Falls more than once since, but I never again felt any desire to drink out of the cataract.

Dr. Budington's Cancer.

A SURGICAL OPERATION THAT REMOVED THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PASTOR'S CHIN.

The removal of the cancer from the lip of the Rev. Dr. Budington, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, required the most delicate and skilful surgery. Dr. Budington passed Saturday night comfortably, and yesterday was able to take nourishment. He showed considerable desire for food. The symptom is regarded as encouraging. Unless erysipelas sets in, or some accident occurs to the stitching, the wound will probably be healed in ten days. Although three-fourths of the chin was cut out in the operation, the scar will not be noticed under a growth of beard, and the mouth will remain as perfect as ever. The case is remarkable.

The cancer was of the mildest type, but sufficiently insidious to destroy the lip, unless attended to. It appeared on the outer margin of the lower lip and about at its centre. Dr. Budington became uneasy about it, and Dr. J. C. Hutchinson cut it out in August, 1877. Four months afterwards it reappeared, and the Doctor removed another piece of the lip. Neither operation interfered with his articulation, and Dr. Budington preached as usual. Last May Dr. Budington went to Europe. He asked Dr. Hutchinson whether he should return immediately home in case the cancer again reappeared. He was advised to have an operation performed in either London, Berlin, or Paris, and was given letters to leading surgeons in each of these cities. Dr. Budington's suspicions were well grounded. Again signs of the cancer appeared, and Mr. George Lawson, in constultation with Sir James Paget, cut out a V shaped part of the lip on the left side. Sloughing and blood poisoning were the result, and Dr. Budington was a long time in recovering. The operation was well done, but the patient's system was too enfeebled to respond.

After Dr. Budington returned to Brooklyn the cancer was in the shape of a small round mass in the substance of the lip. It was about the size of a hickory nut. It was painless, but the thought of it worried him.

Dr. Hutchinson prepared for the fourth operation which was accomplished on Saturday afternoon. Prof. Willard Parker and Prof. Sands of this city aided him. Dr. Blake administered laughing gas, and under its effects Dr. Budington remained for an hour and fifteen minutes. After the operation was completed Dr. Budington told the surgeons that he knew everything that was going on in that time although he had no sense of pain. They supposed that he was unconscious. It was important to preserve the border of the lip in order that the mouth should be kept in shape. A V shaped mass of flesh, extending to within a quarter of an inch of the border of the lip from the point of the chin, was skilfully cut out. This mass contained the cancer and also the scars of the three previous operations. Incisions were then made in the left cheek, and a piece of the cheek corresponding in size to that removed from the chin was pushed over into the space that had been occupied by the latter. Stitches were taken, the skin was drawn over the space in the cheek, and pinned, and the whole lower jaw was bandaged and the parts were left to heal.

THE Paris Exposition has been finally closed, having, from all accounts, had a most satisfactory duration, as well for the attendance that it has had as for the healthy rivalry which it cannot fail to have stimulated among the world's producers.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Dec. 1st 1878.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.—Luke xxii. 10-20.

The years of Christ's teaching are now ended, and the day of his suffering is about to dawn. From the quiet home in Bethany he now goes to Jerusalem. On the evening of the day before the Jewish passover he reclines with his disciples at the feast. The bread is broken, the wine is poured, and the Lord's Supper is instituted, to commemorate the body and blood freely given for all mankind. By its means we not only remember a dying Saviour, but are led to look forward to a returning Saviour as well as hold communion with a living Saviour.

PRACTICAL LESSONS

1. The Lords Supper proclaims God's love in the gift of his Son.
2. It proclaims man's worth in the price paid for his ransom.
3. It shows us how Christ suffered with body torn and blood poured forth for our Salvation.
4. It represents to us the duty of personal appropriation of the atonement, eating and drinking Christ.
5. It shows us our Spiritual life, fed and supported by Christ.
6. It points out our communion with each other as well as with our Lord.
7. It tells us that the great fact which we are to remember especially is not Christ's life but his death.

A Pretty House Pet.

(*From French Paper.*)

One fine day Vieuxtemps, the violinist, was invited to spend a few days at the residence of a wealthy Russian noble. He was not a little surprised and scared when, as he was going down the staircase, on his way to dinner, he saw a black mass on the landing, in the midst of which glowed two fiery eyes.

"What's that!" said the artist.

"Oh, nothing only our black wolf, he's hungry," said the hostess.

At night, when Vieuxtemps was conducted to his apartment, he almost stepped upon the black mass, which lay across the threshold of the bedroom.

"What's that!" said the artist.

"Oh, nothing," said the valet-de chambre who accompanied him, "only our black wolf. I'll drive him off. Schwolf!"

Early next morning, as the attendant entered Vieuxtemp's room to open the shutters, a frightful fusilade was heard in the court-yard.

"What's that?" said the artist, starting up in bed.

"Oh, nothing only our black wolf. They've shot him for killing the cook last night."

Not a Fraud.

Yesterday when a bonzinesh-looking man entered a saloon on Bate street, and stated that he felt like having a shake of ague, the bar-tender coldly replied that he might have four of them for all he cared.

"I have no money and I must have a drink of gin or a shake of the ager," continued the man.

"No money, no gin."

"Have you got no heart!" appealed the stranger.

"Yes, sir, but it is ten years since I saw a man with a shake and I shall really enjoy your performance. Please let me know when the show begins."

"I—I—it (shiver) will begin (shiver) right o-f-f," stammered the man, and it did. His lips turned blue, his hands grew cold and he shook. At the first shake a brick fell from one of his coat-pockets. At the next an egg plant was shaken from another. In about a minute he shook down four onions, an empty oyster can, a ball of string, two new pie-tins, a stove-handle and about twenty cigar-stubs. Where they came from no one could see, but every shiver was accompanied by a rattle and a din.

"Got it pretty hard," remarked the saloonist.

"This is only the b-b-beginning!" shivered the man, as he backed up to the stove. There was no fire in it, and the pipe was shaken down in a minute. In the confusion two tables were upset and a decanter knocked off the counter, and a free fight ensued between five or six men. When peace reigned the man with the ague was found on a barrel outside, shaking so that the iron hoops rattled.

"You scoundrel!" shouted the saloonist. "Don't I s-shake!" inquired the man, "and c-can't I help s-shaking!"

"You have damaged me fifty dollars' worth!"

"I am s-sorry, but didn't I warn you, and d-didn't you want to see the per-per-performance! Do you 'spose I'm a fraud, and that I g-go around per-per-forming for nuthin' f-fifty dollars is my lowest fig-ger, sir, and I s-s-sometimes get a hundred!"

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—During a trip across the Atlantic the writer had the pleasure and privilage of having for a fellow passinger a clergyman of the church of Scotland, who for several years had been tutor in the Duke of Argyll's family. He says:—"There is not a more industrious woman in England than the Princess Louise. Her name is ever prominent in good and charitable works. She is a most accomplished lady, a fine artist in both sculpture and painting, and one of the best judges of lace in England. Neither she nor Lorne eat the bread of laziness; indeed, the amount of work they go through with in a day would surprise a New York lady of fashion considerably. The Princess has been called dowdy in her dress, which simply means that she is sensible. She wears thick boots, and dresses according to the season and the dictates of health."

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Government at Ottawa has appointed Wednesday, 4th December, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving throughout the Dominion. Proclamations will, it is understood, be issued by the Provincial Governments, giving legal effect to the holiday in the several Provinces.

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, NOV. 29, 1878.

BE TRUTHFUL, IF YOU CAN.

Our *confrère* of the East-end (of last week) heads his brilliant effusion—"The honest truth"—If he had prefixed *dis* before honest, it would have been more in keeping with what followed. For such barefaced perversion of truth it has not been our lot hitherto to meet with. It is more the special pleading of a low pettifogger than the arguments of one laying claim to respectable journalism. But this our contemporary has no claim to, nor does he even aim to aspire to it; we fear he has so long accustomed himself to waddling in dirty water, that it has become second nature to him: it is his element, and we shall leave him there, as we have no desire to get our skirts daubed in a vain effort to help him out.

Our contemporary says he is far better acquainted with the recent political history of this County than it is possible for us to be. What a trumpeter! But if he knows so well its history—how is it that the public get so little of it in his columns? He professes to eschew in toto the events anterior to 1873, and in the next breath says the "elections in this County prior to 1873, "he could show, upon authentic testi-"mony, that the very men who now "head the Conservative party here "were outrageously corrupt." If he knew nothing of what transpired before 1873, how can he say that any of the leading gentlemen of the County at that time "were outrageously corrupt"? Was the late Mr. MEIKLE, who was a Conservative to the day of his death, "outrageously corrupt"? Was even Dr. CHRISTIE himself, who, we are informed, was then a Conservative, also "outrageously corrupt"?

Our contemporary says he is acquainted with the merits of the contest of 1874; if so, by all means let us have them, garbled though they may be, it will be truly refreshing to see how he can condone the corrupt practices of his friends, make the hateful Conservatives to appear rather the guilty parties. He says the election was not voided because of nullities in the voters' lists of Grenville; but simply and solely "*because neither of the parties to the case* "*dared to go to enquete on the present* "*charges.*" This we emphatically deny. Mr. ABBOTT was not only ready to enter into a scrutiny, but prepared to prove the mal-practices of his opponent and his friends on that occasion, which they wisely shrank from having exposed in open Court, and Mr. ABBOTT magnanimously did not press.

As to the election in May, we are aware corrupt practices were resorted to, to secure Mr. MEIKLE's election; but we charge our contemporary with uttering a foul calumny when he asserts that "corruption was practised by wholesale "for the Tory Candidate." There never was an election conducted in this or any other County on more honorable and honest principles than that on the part of Mr. PRIDHAM and his friends—and our *confrère* of the *Advertiser* knows it—although it suits his purpose to speak differently—and he also knows that the recent Dominion election was conducted on the part of the Conservatives on the same straightforward principle.

One word to our contemporary and we have done: honor and truth are sure to triumph over error, lying, and slandering.

THE GOFF LETTER.

Our contemporary denies having published the GOFF letter, and tries to be sarcastic over it. He says "Our fyle "does not show that we published the "letter in question"; now in point of fact that is true, but in spirit it is a —— well an animadversion. The letter in full is not published, but the libellous portions are, and published too without even crediting them to the Montreal *Herald*. Let our contemporary put on his spectacles, (for he must be getting weak sighted) and turn to the *Advertiser* of April 24th, and on the second page, in the fourth column, in the middle of an article on the subject he will see: "We will now let Mr. GOFF go on with "the story in his own words"—then follows one portion of the libel complained of. Then a little farther on he will see: "We again quote", and then comes more libel. It may be possible that the ex-Solicitor-General never saw or heard of the *Advertiser*, or if he has, deemes it not worth the powder and shot.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

A point has been raised in a contested election case in the City of Quebec, which has been deemed of such importance that Chief Justice MEREDITH has asked that it be brought before a full bench of Judges. The British North American Act gave jurisdiction to the Federal authority to institute Courts of Law, but by the controverted election law, passed in 1874, a tribunal was not constituted, and the matter was referred to the Supreme Court of Lower Canada. It is now claimed that the necessary power to try Federal Election controverted cases, has not been given to our Courts, and therefore all the Election Petitions must necessarily fall to the ground for want of a Court to try them in. A motion has been made in Quebec to have the point decided at once, and the result will be anxiously looked for by both political parties.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE AND H. E. MARQUIS OF LORNE.

For weeks past preparations have been going on to give a suitable reception to the Governor-General and his Royal Consort, on their arrival in Canada. That these preparations have been satisfactorily carried out has been proved by the satisfaction they have given to all parties during the past week. Halifax has been the point on which attention centered, and considerable anxiety was felt for news on Saturday last, especially after the furious storm of the previous day. All uneasiness was however relieved by the news that late on Saturday evening the *Sarmatian* had arrived. She had met with heavy weather throughout the voyage, one day so heavy was it that seas broke over her and the smoking room was stove in. On the 23rd inst., the Princess appeared on deck for the first time, having suffered severely from sea-sickness the whole time.

The steamer lay in the harbor all night, and next morning the ADMINISTRATOR, the Duke of EDINBURGH, and Admiral INGLEFIELD, with their suites, went on board where they spent the day. On Monday morning the grand entry took place. The *Sarmatian* steamed up the harbor, the fleet of war ships being ranged on either side, while salutes were fired from the forts and ships. The Marquis of LORNE and the Princess LOUISE landed at the dock-yard and then proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber accompanied by a procession taken part in by the highest officers of State in Canada. His Excellency was duly sworn in, after which the members of the Ottawa Cabinet were presented by the Premier. The procession then reformed and passed through the streets of Halifax, which were magnificently decorated for the occasion, till they reached the Admiralty House.

In the evening the Vice-Regal party dined at Government House, and afterwards H. R. H. the Pincess LOUISE held a drawing-room, on which occasion the elite of Halifax and many parts of the Dominion were present.

A few words must be said concerning the toilette of H. R. Highness the Princess LOUISE. Her Highness wore a rich satin and silk ribbed petticoat, surmounted by a dress composed wholly of velvet, trimmed with clair de lune and jet. The headdress was a tiara or diadem of emeralds and diamonds, the gift of the Duke and Duchess of ARGYLL on the occasion of the marriage of the PRINCESS. It is formed of emeralds and diamonds surmounted by a scroll work of the same jewels. A bracelet, the gift of the loyal people of Mull, on the same occasion, is an ornament of gold, set with Scotch hearts, and richly decorated with artistic gold worked in runic style. The necklace was the gift of Her Majesty on the same occasion, and consists of fine large opals, set round with brilliants, connected by festoons of diamonds. The locket worn was a gift from Her Majesty also, the centre being formed by a very fine emerald and setting of diamonds richly encrusted. The ear-rings were formed of two large pearls set with four brilliants in quatre foyle, separated by blue enamels slightly from the gold borders, studded with costly diamonds. Ornaments at the top, and a pendant of three diamonds completes the design. Her Royal Highness wore the Orders VICTORIA and ALBERT and the Indian Order.

The Marquis of LORNE was in full dress of the Windsor Uniform, and wore the Order of the Thistle and Knight of St. Michael and St. George.

On the Tuesday the Marquis of LORNE received a number of addresses to which he suitably replied, and afterwards held a levee at the Provincial Building. On Wednesday the Vice-Regal party left by special train for Montreal, where they arrived at noon to-day (Friday), having stopped several times on the route to receive addresses and congratulations &c. They will proceed to Ottawa on Monday.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS has taken up the cudgel in defence of Lieut.-Governor LETELLIER, in the last issue of the *Journal of Commerce*, of which he is the reputed Editor. But this is what might be expected of Sir FRANCIS, for in defending LETELLIER he was defending his own erratic course when he was Governor of the Windward Islands. If our memory serves us, he was guilty of a similar *escapade*, for which he was removed from the Governorship of these Islands.

How very solicitous our contemporary is now in behalf of the Farmer, to what he was when MACKENZIE was in power. Let our friend curb his great anxiety till the meeting of Parliament, and see what measures the new Government will bring forward to relieve the depression, in part brought on by the late Government through their incompetency. Till then he had better bottle up his wrath and keep his soul in patience.

A Romance in Real Life.

Our London correspondent writes:—I am able to give you this little romance in real life on the authority of the principle figures. When the *Princess Alice* sank, among the hundreds who were struggling for life was a wealthy merchant of this city. Your readers will remember reading about a voice which called out as the first boat reached the terrible scene—"Twenty pounds to whoever saves me." The merchant from King street was the man who called. A young man named Purcell, employed in the local gas works, happened to be one of the three in the same boat, who held out his oar to the drowning man, bidding him cling to it and keep his £20. The citizen was saved, landed and went on his way. His rescuer forgot all about the incident, but had related it to a newspaper reporter with his name and address. Shortly afterwards he received a letter from the grateful gentleman inviting him to throw up work, and to consider himself the adopted son and heir of the man whose life he had saved. This seems to be a trite, but I assure you it is a true occurrence. Among other things, it illustrates the advantages of advertising in the newspapers, for had not Purcell given his name and address to the reporters, and had they not published them, virtue would have been its own unsatisfactory reward, and the stroke of luck I think worth while to chronicle had never befallen him.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

It is said that the Minister of Inland Revenue contemplates reducing the number of districts for the inspection of Weights and Measures, thus being able to get rid of a number of inspectors.

Mr. Gibson, of Whitby, has 250 men employed on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, between Hull and Montreal, in ballasting, lifting the track and widening the embankment. He has also secured the contract for ballasting the road from Hull to Aylmer. The ballasting of the entire road, however, will hardly be finished before next summer.

It has cost the Government something like $5,000 to secure the extradition of Checkley, the Dominion note counterfeitor, who escaped from the Dominion detectives at Weston on his way to Ottawa.

The following deputation from Ottawa had an interview with the Quebec Premier, Hon. H. G. Joly, in Montreal: His Worship Mayor Bantz, Ex-Ald. McDougall, Mr. H. Robillard, Mr. W. H. Walker (City Register), Ald. Chabot, Mr. P. H. Eagleson, Jr., and Mr. S. H. Haycock (Civil Engineer). The delegation came for the purpose of finding the intention of the Provincial Government with reference to the proposed bridge across the river Ottawa from Gatineau Point to Rockcliffe. By this bridge the trains of the Government railway will be enabled to come into the capital instead of stopping at Hull as they do at present. Another scheme to erect a bridge across the river above the Chaudiere Falls is also mooted and finds many supporters. Hon. Mr Joly informed the delegation that he would have the Chaudiere scheme surveyed and compare the cost of the two. He would consider which of the two bridges would be most serviceable to the general railway system of the Province.

TORONTO.

Ex-Alderman Gearing's defalcations are increasing, and are now said to amount to $80,000.

It has been found that the Dunkin Act is not legally in force in the County of Ontario, the County Clerk, who has since died, not having signed it at the time it was voted upon.

A meeting has been held to consider the advisability of reopening the old jail as a house of refuge for the destitute during the winter, and to devise means of giving work to the unemployed.

The new west wing of the General Hospital has been opened, and the accommodation greatly increased. The Ardrew Mercer eye and ear infirmary in connection with the hospital will be opened in three weeks. This has been built out of the Mercer estate.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars was held in Napanee, commencing Tuesday, 25th inst., and continued in session three days. This is the largest temperance organization in Canada, and the meeting was of much importance. There are about 25,000 Good Templars in this Province.

Information has been received from Alderman Gearing that he is perfectly willing to return and refund the money he has taken if his creditors will consent. He declares he had only about $1,800 with him, and that he left simply because of his inability to pay his workmen on Saturday. He has been in business here for 20 years, and at times has had as many as 400 men in his employ, and until the last week or two had always paid them as regular as clockwork. He could not bear to meet his workmen with no money to pay their just demands.

MONTREAL.

The Mayor of Montreal is making sweeping charges against the Aldermen for neglect of duty.

A gang of horse thieves is successfully operating here.

A number of Montrealers have emigrated to the Township of Ponsonby, north of the County of Argenteuil, and also to the Province of Manitoba during the week.

The base of the dome of the Montreal St. Peter's Cathedral has been completed. When the whole edifice is finished it will cover exactly one-fourth the area of St. Peters at Rome, being one-half the diameter each way. All the funds at the disposal of the church authorities for the object are more than exhausted, and it is not likely operations will be resumed next season.

QUEBEC.

A daring system of forging local government cheques has been discovered at Quebec.

Mr. S. Lesage, Deputy of the Ministry of Public Works, has returned from a visit to the places where phosphate was reported to have been discovered, on the Lake St. John Road, bringing with him remarkable specimens of the valuable mineral.

The condemned man Farrel, now under sentence of death, is said by his spiritual adviser to be in a very satisfactory state of mind. A petition is being circulated, praying for commutation of the death sentence.

Hon S. L. Tilley and Sir A. T. Galt sailed for England by SS. Peruvian. A number of M. P.'s called upon the Finance Minister on board, and urged the importance of a removal of the restrictions imposed by France upon Canada built ships. The Hon. gentleman promised that the matter should have the most favorable consideration of the Government.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Two soldiers of the 101st Regiment have died at Halifax of Cyprus fever.

Efforts are being made at Halifax to have the next Provincial Exhibition held there.

Advices from the Magdalen Islands state that severe gales had prevailed, and over a foot of snow had fallen.

The 20th Regiment on embarking at Halifax for Cyprus, had twenty-seven men missing. The majority have been arrested.

Ice is forming on the river St. John, and steamers plying between St. John and Fredericton have been laid up for the season. Navigation closed last year November 21st.

The Provincial Prohibitory Conference meets here on the 28th instant, to consider the propriety of establishing a branch of the Alliance for this Province, and further consideration of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

MANITOBA.

It is reported that typhoid fever prevails among the Mennonites west of the Red River.

Mr. Jas. Ryan is again canvassing in Marquette. There is no other candidate yet in the field.

The application for a new trial in the case of Newton *versus* Lieut.-Gov. Cauchon has been granted.

The writ for a new election in Marquette, to fill the vacancy caused by the acceptance of office by Sir John Macdonald, has been issued. Nominations take place on the 30th.

The contract has been given out for the replacement of the poplar poles with cedar on the Canada Pacific Telegraph Line between Selkirk and Shoal Lake, the poplar having gone rotten.

We are still having Italian summer. The Red River is still open.

Mr. St. John is in the field against Attorney-General Walker in St. John's parish. The date of the local elections has not yet been announced.

A *Free Press* Battleford special says it is reported there that the Indians are pulling up the survey stakes, and that the Mounted Police, who went to arrest Big Bear, have been sent home empty handed. A later despatch confirms the report previously telegraphed, and expresses the fear that the Indian war is likely to become general. The Saskatchewan *Herald* says that this feeling is deep seated, and great uneasiness prevails amongst the Indians on the plains, on account of their real or fancied wrongs.

A fortnight's delay has been caused to the construction of the Pembina branch, owing to the non-acceptance of ties at Emerson; which are chopped instead of sawn at the ends, as the contract requires. Otherwise they are superior ties. These ties are supplied by Americans, and are intended to be laid for about six miles north of the boundary. No Canadian ties will be available, consequently, American laborers who were to continue the track-laying from Emerson north, and meet the track-layers working south, have been discharged. It is hoped that Government will order the acceptance of the ties immediately.

FOREIGN.

The High Court of Judiciary will not bail any more Glasgow Bank Directors.

A revolution has taken place in Ecuador, and an attempt made to assassinate the President.

New Orleans is threatened with a financial panic.

Seventeen whaling vessels have arrived at San Francisco during the past 30 days.

British troops at Quettah are suffering greatly from cold.

Lord Rosebery has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, defeating Home Secretary Cross.

M. Gambetta and M. Fourton fought a duel with pistols yesterday. Neither was hurt.

Le Nord, a Russian organ, denies emphatically that the Afghan war will lead to difficulties between England and Russia.

Traces of the whereabouts of A. T. Stewart's remains are alleged to have been discovered.

The river Tiber has overflowed, and the lower portion of the City of Rome is inundated.

The Simla despatch reports much sickness among the British troops, and delay in forwarding supplies.

Roumania has refused to make a convention with Russia not prescribed by the Treaty.

Russian papers have been advised to moderate their language against foreign powers.

A semi-official note shows that England has a treaty-right to keep two gun vessels in the Black Sea.

The City of Norwich (Norfolk, Eng.,) has suffered considerable damage from inundation of the river.

Japan has 15 Protestant missions and 161 missionaries, including wives. Of mission stations there are 94, and of organized churches 44.

Albany is the oldest town in the original thirteen States, having been settled by the Netherlanders in 1614.

No less than a hundred indictments have been found against violators of the Revenue laws in West Virginia.

In regard to the late Paris Exposition the Berlin *Post* says Germany regards with apprehension the fast increasing strength of France.

The Germans think there is no danger of attack from France as long as the Government is kept out of the hands of adventurous usurpers.

The city of Paris is about to undertake the production by means of photography of all the old plans of the capital to be found in public and private collections.

The Cathedral Chapter and Parish Priests of the Diocese of Dublin, Ireland, meet on the 28th inst. to select three names from which the Pope may chose a successor to the late Archbishop Cullen.

Lord Dufferin, in passing down Pall Mall on his way to the Colonial Office, the day of his return to London, was loudly cheered by gentlemen at the club windows of the Carleton, Reform, and Travellers' Clubs.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Solicitor-General for Ireland, has been appointed to the Chief-Justiceship of the Irish Court of Appeal, rendered vacant by the resignation of Lord Justice Christian.

Great distress is prophesied for the coming winter in England and Scotland, on account of the present commercial and financial situation there.

Lord Beaconsfield has declined to receive the deputation from the committee of which Lord Lawence is chairman, to urge an early meeting of parliament in view of approaching war with Afghanistan.

Evidence has been found to connect the would-be assassin of King Humbert of Italy with the Internationalists, several of whom have been arrested.

The *Times* announces the payment of the Halifax award on the 23rd, and gather from the fact that difficulties in relation to other matters between the two governments may be satisfactorily adjusted.

The decision to summon the British Parliament is the result of a row in the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Cross insisted in the last Cabinet meeting that the condition of affairs in the East was sufficiently grave to justify an extra session. Earl Beaconsfield stentiously objected, but he was finally defeated.

ABSTRACT

OF DETAILED STATEMENT of Election expenses incurred on behalf of the Hon J. J. C. ABBOTT, on account of the election held in the month of September last.

Paid for sending special messages	$ 18 60
" " Postage stamps	1 50
" " Telegraphing	20 10
" " Kerr, Norris & Co. for printing	209 05
" " James Burley for rent of room	5 00
" " Poor's hire	45 00
" " Hotel bills	50 50
	$349 75

Lachute, November 11th, 1878.
(Signed) F. C. GAMBLE, Agent.
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS BARRON, Returning officer
Lachute, November 20th 1878. 12w2.

C. E. NORRIS.

LACHUTE.

PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES neatly and speedily executed at moderate rates. Orders may be left at either of the stores of Messrs. Banford, or Mr. Norris will call on anyone having books to be bound. 12—tf.

Lachute, Nov. 21st, 1878.

West End Tin Shop.

LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP,

STOVEPIPES,
ELBOWS AND
VENTILATORS.

Storekeepers wanting a quantity will do well to call before purchasing. All kinds of TINWARE made to order on the shortest notice.

S. JAMES.
12—6m.

Auction Sale.

THERE WILL BE SOLD by public auction at the

LACHUTE MILLS

on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, the following Farm Stock, Farm Implements, &c., belonging to Messrs FISH and IRELAND:

10 Milk Cows, 2 Heifer calves, 2 bull calves, 8 Sheep, 3 Lambs, 1 Sow, 2 Excellent draught horses, 1 Set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 good lumber wagon, 1 Patent Hay Rake, 6 Iron Ploughs, 1 New straw cutter of excellent quality, 1 Pair Harrows, 1 New land harrow, 1 Pair bob sleds, 1 Double sled, 1 Single sled with box, 1 Double Cutter, 2 COOLEY Cans with zinced box complete, 1 Barrel Churn, as well as many other articles, together with a quantity of hay, straw and potatoes.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 A. M.

TERMS:—$5 and under cash, over that amount twelve months credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes.

Lachute, November 11th, 1878. 11—2w

THE

Scientific American.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The most Popular Scientific Paper in the WORLD.

Only $3.20 a Year, Including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a year 4,000 pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in the departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies 10c. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 30 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Papers, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York
Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

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 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

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, Oct. 28th, 1878.

We have used the COOLEY Cans and find them all they were represented to be. Fat superb butter, and more of it. Great saving of labor, and easily managed.

ALEX. MCALLISTER.

I made a tub of butter by the COOLEY System in the hot weather in the end of August, and beginning of September, (using well water without ice.)—This tub was sent to Montreal 24th of October, sweet and good. I exhibited it to Mr. Robert Creswell, before shipping and he can testify as to whether it kept properly. J. MCGREGOR.

LACHUTE, Oct. 29, 1878

I examined the tub of butter shewn me by Mr. McGregor, and found it perfectly sweet and good. ROBERT CRESWELL.

Lachute, Oct. 1878.

MR. HAY,

SIR:—This is to certify that I have used the COOLEY Cans during the past season, and find a great advantage. I have more butter, superior quality and less labor, and would advise all Farmers to use them.

JOHN JACKSON.

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 was 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 acidised 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 knot 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 for 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.

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 neighbours. I consider 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 25th, 1878.

BROWNSBURG, SEPT. 16th, 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 ere 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 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 in 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 bitter, 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.

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 five years than all the world's treatment combined. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad cures the severest chronic difficulties. It has proved efficacious in at least nineteen-twenties 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 control 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, 1 inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dirtiness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

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

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 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,
302 Notre Dame Street

THE PAD CO-TS BUT $4.50 AND $3.50 the latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

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

Supplied wholesale and retail 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.
Pulling for 5cts. per yard.
Full and Press 7cts.
Full and Dress 10cts.
Full, Shear and Dress 11cts.
Carding, Oiling, Spinning and Coloring for 15ct. 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

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Phillttis; 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 Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $3.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents

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

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

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

Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10

Life From the Dead. Monthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.

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

W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.

Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST, F. H. MATHIEU. 22tf

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

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion 12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line) 8 "
Each subsequent insertion 2 "

One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year $10 00
Two " " " " 15 00
One quarter column, per year 20 00
One half column, per year 30 00
One column, per year 50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year 04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Vegetine.
Marble Works,—Edward Hume.
F. C. Ireland,—Roller Skates.

LOCAL.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual monthly meeting will take place on Monday next.

OUR STREETS.—The condition of the streets in Lachute are simply disgraceful. It is a cleaner drive from St. Andrews to Lachute than to drive through the village.

DIPTHERIA.—We regret to state that this disease is still prevalent in Geneva. Many families have to mourn its coming and on all sides the cold weather is anxiously prayed for.

GOOD SUGGESTION.—It has been suggested that if the money paid the *Advertiser*-man for publishing the Election Petition and $700 extra paid for building the new station, had been applied on the county roads, it would have been better spent.

ARGENTEUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We call the attention of our readers to the fact that the annual meeting of the above society will take place at the Court-House, Lachute on the 10th December, when Directors for the ensuing year will be elected.

SENTENCED.—The lad, Edward Clouthier committed for trial here, on the charge of theft at Henry's Church, on his arrival at St. Scholastique, elected to be tried summarily and being found guilty, was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

NEW STORE.—Next week will see the opening of a new store in the West End. Mr. James Fish is removing his Office and his old quarters will be fitted up and used as a grocery store. It is to be hoped that its success now will be even greater than it was in the past.

THE ROADS.—From all parts of the County comes the same complaint, the horrible condition of the roads. Consequently in all the commercial centres of the County business is almost at a standstill. Supplies are running short and the prevailing answer one gets at the stores now-a-days is "wait till the snow comes, and then we'll have plenty."

TRY LACHUTE.—The City Council of Ottawa offer a bonus $10,000 to an American to induce him to start a small Factory in their town; the rate-payers naturally object. Here in Lachute a Factory where over 100 operatives will be employed is being quietly erected and no bonus is either asked for or offered; but then there are no taxes to pay.

ADVICE GRATIS.—To the Bailiffs of Lachute! Know ye that from henceforth it shall be required of you, that you do learn by heart and become personally acquainted with the names of all menservants and maidservants in and about Lachute, so that ye may be enabled to make affidavit of the same, in case, when you wish to serve a process, the master of the house be absent.

NEW BRICK DWELLING.—There has just been completed for Mr. F. C. Ireland a handsome two story brick house opposite the new factory. It is of solid brick walls a foot thick and covered with a tar felt and gravel roof. It is designed for additional dwellings, to be attached on each side so as to form a terrace of six houses, which when completed will be 150 feet front.

A CONCERT of the real good old Standard National Songs, Music, Reading &c. under the auspices of the Ladies Association of Henry's Church, Lachute, will be held in Victoria Hall on Thursday, evening, 19th December next, at which will be offered for sale a great variety of useful and fancy articles suitable for Christmas and New Year presents. Full particulars to appear in next issue.

MARBLE WORKS.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. C. R. Monck has opened a new line of business in our village. We understand that Mr. Monck, is a first-class workman and no doubt will give the highest satisfaction to those who may patronize him. As it is the only establishment of the kind in the county of Argenteuil, the venture should prove a success.

The sale of farm stock and effects of Messrs Fish and Ireland, took place on Wednesday last, and notwithstanding the rawness of the weather was largely attended and proved very successful. Everything sold well, there being a keen competition for many of the animals. Mr. Centers, the auctioneer, proved himself equal to the occasion and wielded the hammer with his accustomed ability.

ST. ANDREWS.

The state of the roads between here and Lachute is by no means as bad as of late years. The late fall of snow has mended it considerably.

On the 29th ult,, Lt.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major accompanied by the Adjutant of the Regt., inspected Nos. 2, 3 and 6 Companies of the Argenteuil Rangers, at their respective company, headquarters, Dunany, Shrewsbury, and "the Churches" Mille Isles. The two former companies presented a very fine and soldier-like appearance in their new scarlet blouses, blue trowsers and forage caps. Arms and accoutrements of all the companies were clean and in good order. It is to be regretted that No. 6 did not show up so well owing to that company not having received new uniforms, and certainly the drill was not up to the standard which might be expected after ten or twelve days drill of a company composed of such an intelligent looking lot of active young men. Great credit is due to the officers of No. 2 company and officers and Instructor of No 3 company, for the appearance and drill of their respective companies. The parade status showed No 2 Bt. Lt.-Col. and Captain James Smith, Lt. Good and 48 rank and file, although pay is drawn for only 42. No 2 Company, Capt. G. McKnight, Lt McKnigt and 42 rank and file, Instructor, Paymaster Sergt. Jeckell. No 6 company, Capt. Pollock, Lt. W. Pollock and 37 rank and file.

The Brigade-Major also inspected the arms accoutrements etc., of the other companies at their respective armouries and expressed himself satisfied with the state in which he found all stores etc.

In the issue of the *Watchman* of a week or two ago, a slight mistake was made in stating that Lt.-Col. Simpson commanded the Argenteuil Rangers. Lt.-Col. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott now commands and has commanded since 21st March, 1862, this Regiment. In fact he "raised" it, what "One who sat on a knapsack" insinuated to the contrary notwithstanding.

The coroner has sold his horse on long terms of credit. The notes are perfectly good although the amounts are small.

UNIVERSITY CONSOLIDATION.

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

The McGill University Literary Society debated the subject of "Canadian Protestant College Consolidation," at the rooms of the Society last Friday evening. Notwithstanding a slight misconception of the subject, which fortunately caused it to partake of the nature of "University Consolidation," the debate was ably conducted by Messrs. A. McGibbon and Hall, for the affirmative; and Messrs. Weir and McPhee, for the negative. The affirmative received an almost unanimous support, there being but one dissentient voice.

The question of University Consolidation is a very important one, and requires consideration on the part of those engaged in the development of a higher educational system throughout the Dominion.

In the Province of Quebec we have the existence of several Universities, all of which have faculties of various kinds established in Montreal. Besides McGill University, Lennoxville and Victoria have each a Medical Faculty, while a branch of the Laval University was established last winter. Here we have, it will be observed, a large amount of capital expended on the same ground; we have several staffs of professors giving their attention to the same subjects, and generally doing or attempting to do that which ought to be the work of two or three.

Then there are subjects entirely neglected, among which may be mentioned Political Science, a very important subject indeed, when we consider that University men are ever and anon coming to the front—and very young men too—to take a leading part in political discussions. This fact has been especially prominent during the late Provincial and Federal Elections, a very appropriate reference to which was made a short time ago by the *Advertiser* in an extract from one of its exchanges.

Arguing from the principle that intense heat is only obtained when the flame is directed to a single point, so will our educational system only attain to that standard of excellence, when the different institutions of learning, now rivals, and hampered by financial difficulties, have here merged in actual consolidation.

Yours &c.,
A MEMBER OF THE McG.U.L.S.
Montreal, 27th Nov., 1878.

Sir John Canpbell, son of the second Earl of Argyll, at first styled Lorne, married Muriella, heiress of Sir John Calder, of Caldar, near Nairn. According to tradition the way he wooed her was peculiar. When in childhood she was captured by Sir John Campbell and a party of Campbells while out with her nurse near Calder Castle. Her uncle pursued and overtook the division of the Campbells to whom she had been intrusted, and would have rescued her but for the presence of mind of Campbell of Inverlive, who, seeing their approach, inverted a large camp kettle so as to conceal her, and commanding his seven sons to defend it to the death, hurried on with his prize. The young men were all slain, and when the Calders lifted the kettle no Muriella was there. Meanwhile so much time was gained that further pursuit was useless. The nurse, just before the child was seized, bit off a joint of her little finger, a precaution which seems to have been necessary from Campbell of Auchenbeck's reply to one who, in the midst of their congratulations on arriving at Argyll with their charge, asked what was to be done should the child die before she was marriageable. "She will never die." said he, "as long as a red-headed lassie can be found on either side of Loch Awe."

Mr. Sidney Hall, of the *Graphic*, started from Liverpool by the Canard steamship Bothnian, for Canada, to make sketches on the occasion of the arrival of the new Governor-General. This artist was present at the marriage festivities in connection with the marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and also accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India. On the latter occasion he was, like Dr. Russell, of the *Times*, officially attached to the Prince's staff; and in addition to the sketches for the *Graphic* he made also a series of finished drawings of the Indian tour for the Prince of Wales' own private collection. The dispatch of this gentleman to Canada is one indication of the beneficial effect likely to result from the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to be Governor General, and the residence in the Dominion of a Royal Princess in directing public attention here our oldest and leading colony.—*Eng. Ex.*

Mr. Hall came out in the Sarmation attached to the Governor General's suite. —*Ed. Watchman.*

Fish as Brain-food.

For the schoolmaster—whale.
For the pupils—blubber.
For the critic—carp.
For the soldier—sword-fish and pike.
For the office seeker—place.
For a house painter—graining,
For a shoemaker—sole.
For a carpenter—saw-fish.
For a smoker—pipe-fish and whiff.
For the idiots who cross the ocean in a small boat—doree.
For a blacksmith—bellows-fish.
For lean persons—chub,
For a sculptor—sculpin, of course.
For a Limburger cheese manufacturer—smelt.
For the bass singer of a minstrel troupe—black bass.
For a sea captain—skipper.
For persons who patronize lotteries—gudgeons.
For dwarfs—minnows.
Then there is the archer-fish for archers, the drummer-fish for drummers, the the pilot-fish for pilots, the skate-fish for skaters, and the hound fish for hunters.

VEGETINE.

Cured Her.

BELLEVUE KY.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier renovator and invigorator of the whole system. My Wife suffered for a length of time with a *Scrofula Sore* on the leg. She took several bottles of Vegetine. The results were surprising; it cured her, while all the former remedies failed to give satisfaction.

Respectfully,
T. F. TRICK.

I know the above to be true.
HENRY WERTHEIMER.
Druggist and Apothecary, 139 Monmouth St.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood.

J. L. HANAFORD.
Pastor of Eglesion Square M. E. Church

NERVOUSNESS, and derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking Vegetine. It is a nerve medecine and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

VEGETINE.
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your medicine, the Vegetine, for *Rheumatism* with great success and believe it to be the best medecine for that complaint that there is. I also know it is a good blood purifier, and at the present time am using it as the best spring medecine that I know of. I take great pleasure in recommending the Vegetine to my friends.

H. MUND.
Charles Street.

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."

Vegetine,
For Dyspepsia.

ASHLEY, ILL., Jan. 12, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for Dyspepsia, and find more relief from it than all the other medicines I ever used. There is nothing like it for Dyspepsia.

MRS. M. E. FOWLKS.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Fowlks, and can certify that the above statement is true.

W. C. PAGE, M. D.
Druggist, Ashley, Ill.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
13—1m

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE,
(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)

Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.

Edward Hume,
Agent.
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GEO. BOND & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 645 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, 10y1

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On s'occupe à Québec du projet de demander une nouvelle charte pour la cité.

Les scieries de la Chaudière ont terminé leurs opérations pour cette raison.

La législature d'Ontario s'assemblera vers le 7 de janvier.

Le *Free Press* dit que M. Buckingham refuse d'accepter une place dans le département des Travaux Publics.

On télégraphie de St. Jean, N. B., 19: Thomas Dowd et Eliza Ward, trouvés coupables du meurtre d'Eliza Ward ont été condamnés à être pendus le 14 janvier.

M. Lesage, député-ministre des travaux publics et de l'agriculture, est de retour de sa visite au lac St, Jean, où il s'est assuré de l'existence d'importantes mines de phosphate.

Une rumeur que nous trouvons dans un journal libéral dit que le gouvernement provincial engage une douzaine d'hommes pour faire les devoirs de la police dans la province.

Durant son séjour au Canada Lord Dufferin a donné a diverses societés, institutions religieuses et missions d'education plus de cinq cents médailes tant d'or qu'en argent et en bronze.

On dit qu'à son retour d'Angleterre où il est avec l'hon. M. Tilley, Sir A. T. Galt se rendra aux Antilles pour travailler au rétablissement des relations commerciales entre ces iles et le Canada.

La *Gazette Officielle* du Canada de Samedi contient la nomination de l'hon M. C. Cameron comme juge puisé de la Cour du Banc de la Reine.

M. Cameron était chef de l'opposition dans la législation locale d'Ontario.

Les édifices parlementaires à Ottawa vont être illuminées à l'occasion de l'arrivée du Marquis et de la Marquise de Lorne.

Des nouvelles reçues des Iles de la Magdeleine mandent que des tempetes violentes on sevi à cet endroit dernièrement. Il a neigé pour la premiere fois cette année le 4 du courant et la terre est couverte d'une épaisse couche de neige.

Les rumeurs disant que les bureaux des departements publics ont été encombrés d'employes par l'ex-ministère fédéral après les élections de septembre, paraissent fondées si on en juge par les rapports vérifiés de quelques département.

Le *Citizen* dit, suivant une dépêche d'Outaouis, qu'en conséquence il sera fait une réduction assez considerable d'employés. La plus stricte economie est devenue nécessaire si l'on veut équilibrer nos finances d'une manière satisfaisante. Huit employés seront retranchés dans le departement des finance et il en sera ainsi dans les autres departements.

Une triste accident est arrivé à Peel à six milles en bas de Florenceville sur le chemin de fer du Nouveau-Brunswick. Le convoi a été jeté hors des lisses et le char à passagers a pris feu. Il y avait à peu près vingt personnes dans ce char, et elles ont toutes été plus ou moins blessées et brûlées. Un homme et une femme été tués et un petit enfant a été brûlé à mort. Plusieurs autrés personnes ont reçu des blessures et des brûlures dangereuses.

Le vapeur *Sarmatian*, ayant à son bord le nouveau gouverneur-général et la princesse Louise ainsi que leur suite, est arrivé, samedi soir, à Hrlifax, apres une traversée difficile et méme dangereuse. Le *Sarmatian* a été assailli par des violentes tempétes. Une des voiles du vapeur a été emportée et la chambre à fumer a été défoncée par une vague. Son A. R. a beaucoup souffert durant le voyage.

L'hon M. Tilley et Sir Alex. Galse sont embarqués sur le *Peruvian* pour l'Angleterre. Plusieurs députés ont eu une entrevue avec le ministre des finances avant son départ et en on obtenu l'assurance que le gouvernement prendra en sérieuse consideration la question de faire diminuer les droits exorbitants imposés par la France sur les navires canadiens.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, November, 21st, 1878.

Flour per barrel	$3.00	@	$3.75
Flour per bag	2.15	@	2.45
Oats per bushel	0.25	@	0.00
Corn " "	0.50	@	0.00
Peas " "	0.70	@	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2.00	@	2.50
Corn Meal " "	1.25	@	0.00
Moullie " "	1.25	@	0.00
Grue " "	1.00	@	0.00
Bran " "	0.90	@	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	3.50	@	0.00
Pork per lb	0.07	@	0.09
Beef " "	0.06	@	0.08
Mutton "	0.07	@	0.09
Lamb " "	0.00	@	0.00
Hay per ton	8.00	a	10.00
Potatoes per bag	0.50	a	1.75
Butter per lb	0.12	a	0.15
Cheese " "	0.10	a	0.13

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 debates and acts 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 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 page fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

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.

7m6 A. VINCENT.

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.

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LACHUTE.

SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.
Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 24, 1878.

Ireland Roller Skates.

PATENTED IN CANADA, UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND FRANCE

This new invention has been closely studied out, after seeing the various forms of ROLLER SKATES in use in the Old Country, where Roller Skating is one of the most favourable forms of recreation and health-giving exercise.

In this there is a great improvement, which enables the Skater to perform with far more ease and precision all kinds of figures usually executed on Skates; and at the same time places in the market an article at half the price of the English Roller Skate.

In this there is a simple stand, projecting downwards from the boot or footplate, in the lower part of which is a rectangular slot, set obliquely, through which passes the axle of the rollers, which is also rectangular in section, and held in place by means of a pin and springs, so as to give a yielding resistance to the action of the Skater, who can pursue a straightforward course while he maintains an upright position, but should he incline to the right or left the axle will move so as to take him either to the right or left as he may desire; and so perfect is this arrangement that he can turn in a radius of 20 inches.

Skating on Rollers, upon an Asphalt or Wooden floor, or on the carpet, has many advantages over the ordinary Ice Skating.

1. It can be practised during all seasons of the year, and at less expense.
2. It is less objectionable, owing to the freedom from a damp cold Ice Rink, in which so many have "taken cold."
3. It is safer, from the avoidance of risky ice upon which so many have ventured at their peril.
4. It is more exhilarating and amusing.
5. It affords the very best means yet discovered for learning to skate. Ladies can practise in their own rooms and soon become efficient for the Rink.
6. It is recommended by physicians as a pleasant and health-giving exercise.
7. Children are perfectly wild over this amusement, which gives elasticity, grace and strength to their movements.
8. It is an invaluable adjunct to Schools, Parks and Hotels.

F. C. IRELAND,
LACHUTE, P.Q.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

For the benefit of our Customers we beg to urge upon them the necessity of attending to the following rules in dressing turkeys &c

Pinck dry, leaving tail and wing feathers on, with entrials not drawn. Wrap the head in brown paper, tuck it under the wing, and tie a piece of string around the body. Do not feed poultry within twenty-four hours of killing.

Any who feed them within the time named will have to submit to being docked in weight proportionately.

W. Banford & Co.

November 14th, 1878. 11 llur

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 O. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer. ☜

THE FIREPROOF 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.

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,
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.

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

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.
A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

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

NEW CROP TEAS.
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	30c
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 as places of growth for our own special trade. Samples sent on application.

OUR N. Y. COFFEE
IS STILL THE FAVORITE.

McGibbon & Baird.
221 ST. JAMES STREET,
Branch—St. Catherine Street.
6—2m.

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

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

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here:

Hochelaga Cottons, from 3c. to 9c. per yard. Calicos, from 4c. to 10c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 8c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods—Silk and Wool for 25c. and 50c. worth everywhere 40c. to 60c. Our

Boots and Shoes

are extremely reduced; we sell them at the wholesale price. Our Tweeds are really the cheapest of this county. You have to see them to believe how good and cheap they really are. You can buy our tweeds, all wool first quality, $1.1? 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
as the
Great Massacre of Merchandise.

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

RUPTURE.

FREE by mail. EGAN'S IMPERIAL SAFETY PAD TRUSS gives immediate relief, cures in 4 to 10 weeks. Endorsed by 1000 leading physicians. The most valuable surgical invention of the century. The secret of cure is, this Truss holds reducible hernia perfect exercise, and can be worn night and day with great comfort. Pamphlets free.

Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Manufacturer,

Vice Royalty.

THE THISTLE, ROSE AND SHAMROCK.

Behold a maiden on whose brow,
Grief's sable shade has left its trace;
With head bowed low, the raven hair
Almost obscures her features fair.
And her fair hand doth hold in view,
A four-leafed Shamrock tried and true,
Which soon will bloom across the seas,
Kissed by the dew and evening breeze.

Fondly she clasps the fresh lake's flower,
But yet 'tis not within her power
To keep it here. Where is it now?
In the white billows' angry brow,
With sorrow fraught she sees the maid behind,
Highs with the wild waves and the wind,
Oscar—Clopatris each bright blue eye,
"Shan-ock, farewell!" "A last good-bye!"

And now another casts the bark
Adrift, each fearful shade to mock,
A golden lily bringing full in view,
Or a green olive bright and rare;
Bring a white blossom from the vale
That wore the gentle evening gale;
Sorrowful maid! hope cheers away,—
No solace for her heart have they.

A Beacon, that great sea can light
That blazed high midst the Turkish fight
Abdl the Thistle keen she sees forth
The stuaks o mlem of the North.
Trophies of conquest, glorious scenes,
From Alma's plains she thistle comes,
Rejoice, O Maid! here is the balm
That will thy grief-struck spirit calm,

And with the Thistle o'er the tide
A heartsome Rose comes, England's pride.
The lark for thee on azure wing,
Sweet will a thousand welcomes sing,
And the green tree maples high
Clap greeting with wild melody,
Heaven grant that the fair Rose may prove,
Worthy the maiden's fondest love.

Young Canada's the maiden pure,
Whose love for Dufferin will endure,
Long will his name remembered be,
Though he is to us across the sea,
Love's knot we've tied and true,
Long may the Rose of blushing hue,
The Deacon flashing bold and bright,
Brings great Disraeli to our sight.

Let the Gaelic loman wild and high,
Wake the echoes from the mountain sky,
Sing of days gone by again soon,
Of Scota the Chief, the Lord of Lorne,
Tell how the bobles of his clan
Old Albion's foes fought man to man;
Recount the mighty fea's of yore
Done by the great MacCallum More.

Be still, ye winds, to-night
Blow softly o'er the sea,
Let dimpling waters play
And murmuring sparklingly.
Welcome Louise.

Let billows sink to rest,
And Luna sweetly smile.
While crowds on shore do stand
In joy to see the land,
Welcome Argyll.

JAS. LOCKIE WILSON.

The Pines, Alexandria, Nov. 20, 1878.

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.*]

ART. II.—USE OF ALCOHOL.

In a previous article we noted three errors often passing for truths in advocacy of temperance. It is our present purpose to show that the danger to Anti can the argument for prohibories is the half truth contained in the errors. Some one has said that "A half truth is the most damaging lie." Why? Because as a plank supported in the centre alternates in favor of the majority, so error mixed with truth easily serves either party, and is more likely to serve the cause of error than of truth. Until truth is established, majorities rule, but truth is not established. In the present struggle between the temperance and anti-temperance parties the majority are on the anti-side of the plank. This will continue to the ridicule and peril of the latter side until they rest their plank on the supports of *whole truth*. We ask for *positive truth* established facts, not negative truths nor mere assertions, such are nonentities.

There is a general feeling among many that Alcohol is useless. To such we reply, nothing is per se useless. Blessings may easily become curses because unwisely perverted. Alcohol is a chemical extract, and has a legitimate place in the economy of nature. It is one of the "good creatures" not in the hand of the slave of appetite and passion, but in the hands of the wise chemist, physician, manufacturer, and all who appropriate it as a remedy not as a luxury. We do not propose demonstrating its use in the many'd uses to which it is beneficially applied. Suffice to say that much—nearly all—the researches in physiology, anatomy, chemistry and the arts depend upon this subtle agent. For its usefulness it is so useful that we could not advance in the liberal and benevolent professions without its aid.

The first error noticed is, "*Alcohol is not found in nature.*" This is often enunciated loudly by ardent orators amidst the applause of audiences having only one idea, away with alcohol. But if not found in nature, where then? Perhaps it would be profitable to the exchequer of the Government to establish a "protective tariff," and exclaim the line between nature, where and in which alcohol is *not found* and where it is. Such statements only provoke the smile of the anti-; a-ty, affording them one of their chief weapons of defence, but causes the better informed much shame and pain. Moral "Temperance Societies" should not commission and send forth such budgets of grand ignorance and nonsense under the caption, "Grand Lecturer."

Alcohol is not only found in nature, but is a *natural production*. The popular conception of the production of alcohol is that fermentation of decomposed vegetable matter produces alcohol. Right and wrong. What produces fermentation? Decomposition. But what causes decomposition? No reply. Now a correct understanding of the course and process of fermentation and decomposition is necessary to a proper understanding of the word to which Alcohol is nature. In a brief article it is impossible to elaborate fully our points. The following is sufficient. In the atmosphere and upon plants and animals are multitudes of particles, which to the eye are atoms of dust, but which under the microscope are living parasites. Their living germs soon appear in the juice of the grape, bud and sprout and produce the agitation called fermentation and decomposition. When submerged the liquid fermentation is produced by the effort of the "Formula" to escape. This was demonstrated by Pasteur a celebrated French chemist; and by Prof. Tyndall before the Glasgow Science Association, October 1877. Pure alcohol is produced naturally and by nature's agents. Submerge yeast or the yeast plant in malt, a grape in liquid, and immediately by the decomposition of the sugar it attempts to supply its self with oxygen, of which it has been deprived, and alcohol is produced as *one* of the *results* of decomposition. Nature is therefore an alcoholic producer, and a brewery on a universal scale. Nature must be indignant when the scamp orators rave about alcohol not being found in *Nature!*"

2nd error is that "Alcohol is not a food." Proof. If alcohol is not a food then alcohol will not support life. What are the *facts*. That life has been and in the practice of every medical practioner, life is supported by alcohol in cases when the system, refusing ordinary articles of diet, would have ceased to live. *How* alcohol *supports* life has not been demonstrated, but that it has and does is proved beyond a doubt. We are not advocating its use as an article of diet, but wish to clear the way for a correct understanding of its *place in nature*. Then we can more successfully protest against its misplacement.

3rd error is *That alcohol is poison.* If so then each healthy person is daily generating the destroyer of life. It was stated about twenty years ago and since established by numerous experiments. In Steinmits History of Poland Page 97, that "*alcohol is absolutely generated in the digestive process of all health animals*" This is followed by another fact, namely, that in abnormal states of health the digestive process is hindered for the want "of its wee drop."

Lest any should accuse us of writing up for the anti side, we beg of you to wait for our next article, when standing on the facts of the case, we shall establish total abstinence.

H. A. W. K.

The respectable grocers of Montreal find their business much injured by the sale of liquor in the glass in all or nearly all the small groceries of the city. An effort is about to be made to separate the grocery and liquor business entirely.

The temperance people of England have petitioned Sir Garnet Wolsely not to permit the extension of drinking houses in Cyprus.

THE FARM.

[We shall be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation of Farmer's Clubs and the best means of improving our butter standard. All communications will receive immediate attention, and the names of the writers will not be divulged if they so wish.]

FARMER'S DISCOURAGEMENTS.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—This is certainly a time of discouragement for many farmers. The present out-look darkens with clouds of difficulty as store bills have to be met, taxes paid, interest upon mortgages if not the principal itself has to be gathered; while the prices of produce are so low that scarcely any of these claims, can be met in full. But it must be remembered that the same difficulties are met with in every calling of life, and should not dishearten any of us. Steady and push smoothes the path to success, and there is no success without deep thought and earnest labor. Let us turn our attention, not to other persons, not to other countries, but to a careful study of how to make the best of circumstances as they are. Those who have fortunately avoided going into debt can tide over difficulties which harrass others. Those whose butter is of excellent quality can find sale for it while others who make an inferior article have a difficulty which might have been overcome by study and foresight. One great remedy is to watch closely the teachings of experience—other men's experience as well as our own—and let every failure or success give us a lesson for the future; but in no case give way to despondency. In no case think of changing occupations because of difficulties, for these are met with in every employment in life. Some farmers have no knack of making the most of many days and the odds and ends of time, so let us learn the lesson of making the most of these hard times and practice it.

A FARMER.

Chatham, Nov. 26th, 1878.

POULTRY NOTES.

For the past eleven years I have been interested in everything I have seen printed about poultry, as I have been anxious to learn the best method of keeping fowls, and whether a farmer could make any profit from a stock of 100 or 200 hens. I have come to the conclusion that, according to the nearly unanimous verdict of different writers there are few things from which a farmer can derive so large a profit with so small an outlay, as from a flock of fowls of the right breed, properly treated. I have kept from 50 to 60 birds in order to ascertain by experiment which breed was the best and would yield the largest profit. My conclusion is that farmers can do much better with good common hens, with some good-blooded cock, than with a flock of fancy fowls. A good cross among poultry is as valuable as among stock. One of the most profitable kinds for a farmer is a cross between the Leghorn hen and a Poland or Brahma cock. Their progeny are good layers, nice for the table and profitable for market. The white Leghorn hen is the most profitable breed for egg; they need a little more care than some other sorts, but care of poultry pays.

In order to secure a profit from fowls however, a few conditions are essential. First, every farmer who keeps hens should build a hennery for them; so arranged that it can easily be kept clean and well ventilated. In winter the temperature in it should be warm enough to prevent it from freezing—say from 45 to 60 Fah. A supply of fresh water therein is of great importance; hens drink often if they can get water. Ground feed is best when eggs are wanted. Corn and wheat middlings form an excellent combination of food; but meat should be given them, by way of a change, once or twice a week, if not oftener. Nests should be made of bright straw instead of hay. Hens are pleased with a neat place for depositing their eggs, and appreciate good care. Hens receiving proper attention will give a net profit of $1.50 to $2.00 a year each until they are four years old. Clam shells are excellent for making egg shells. They should be burnt, pulverized, kept in the hennery at all times, especially in winter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Duke of Sutherland (says a Hanley correspondent) has presented each of the tradesmen on his Trentham estate—some 120 in number—with a milch cow and sufficient pasture land for feeding. This is in addition to the gardens and pasture land they already possess.

LADIES COLUMN.

To the Editor of the Ladies' Column.

DEAR SIR:—In my letter of last week, I mentioned that in addition to the over coat of which I made such good use, there was an old tweed suit of my own, and some trousers and a thin coat. I took the basque and overskirt to pieces, washed and ironed them, the color was a brown and drab mixture, and was trimmed with brown military braid about half an inch wide, and out of the best of the overskirt made a petticoat which I trimmed with the braid, and lined at the bottom with the aforementioned parts; (remember that in making up cloth dresses they must be pretty well gored, or they will not hang either comfortably or gracefully. The basque I made up again without taking in darts and thus made a jacket to wear over my dress on extremely cold days, and trimmed it like the petticoat with braid. The jacket and petticoat I wore nearly two winters and then gave them away to a charwoman, who when last I saw her, said that they were still the most comfortable articles of the kind she had ever worn.

Yours, &c.,
ECONOMY.

To the Editor of the Ladies Column.

DEAR SIR:—As the question of economy in dress is before the mind of all the heads of families, I would like to suggest some of the materials best suited for the wear and tear of school life. For warmth and comfort as well as good wear and looks, nothing equals Canadian tweed, as dress goods. I don't mean dress tweed but men's suiting. I have bought it in Montreal at 38 cents a yard and 6 yards makes a Princess dress, pockets, cuffs and collar for a girl of 15; which dress trimmed with military braid or corded with stuff of the jacket shade of the tweed, looks good as long as there is a shred of it left. By the way talking of Princess dresses I may as well tell you what to my mind is their greatest recommendation. The warmth is regularly diffused over the body, and all the weight depends from the shoulders. Another and to some a greater one is that it cut properly from a good pattern they take less stuff, both in the dress itself and the trimming; for to look really graceful, the less trimming there is on them the better so long as they are not absolutely plain. Something worth remembering in regard to trimming these dresses, is that for short people it should be perpendicularly disposed; for tall slim people horizontally. Next week I purpose giving you another letter with other materials and styles for hard wear and durability. Yours, &c.,

MARTHA GRIMSBY.

A CUT-AWAY COAT FOR LADIES. The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury* writes:—"A fashion that is springing up in Paris, and that is as yet rather "fast," is the wearing by ladies of a garment exactly resembling a man's cut-away coat. I saw many of these in shop windows, and one or two on persons who evidently did not mind being observed. A lady on the Boulevard des Italiens wore, for instance, a dark cashmere short skirt duly plaited, and round her a scarf bordered with green silk; her bodice was a short cut-away coat, fastened by three buttons at the chest, and showing away at the neck and at the waist, leaving visable a waistcoat of the palest shade of green satin, elabrately worked in darkest green silk. The effect was striking, and the style of dress is undoubtedly extremely sensible and pretty for street wear. Everybody has been railing at women for several years past because of the impracticability of their walking dresses, and those who have railed most should be the most pleased when something practical and sensible appears in the domain of fashion. These cut-away coats, worn over fancied waistcoats, to which I have alluded, are to be worn in colors over black skirts—for instance, an orange satin coat over a white waistcoat embroidered in orange silk—and a black silk or satin skirt *extreme* will be permissable, or a deep rose pink coat over white embroidered waistcoat and pale pink skirt, and so on.

DRESSY FANS, made of feathers are filled in with little butterfly bows, either of white or some delicate color, instead of flowers as heretofore.

NEW SHORT COSTUMES have no overdress in front, but consist of box or kilt pleatings from the vest down, often of two materials.

Sealskin will be much worn this winter; it is somewhat scarcer, and correspondingly high this year. Sacques are worn thirty-eight to forty inches long.

QUILTED SKIRTS of black satin lined with alder down, are the most desirable petticoats to wear with street suits. They are wonderfully light in weight, and cost twelve dollars apiece.

A perfume for note paper said to be that used by the Queen of England is made of powdered starch, one half ounce; otter roses ten drops. Put this in bags and keep in the desk with paper.

MR. FULTON testifies that English women still wear the dowdiest bonnets in the world. The present style is an oval or square-top hat large enough to come down to their eyebrows, and mostly covering the upper part of their ears. Around the crown, almost hiding it, is wound an abundance of ostrich feathers and lace trimming.

A Charming recipe for scent powder to be used for wardrobes, boquets, etc., far finer than the mixtures sold at shops, is the following: Corinder, orris root, rose leaves and aromatic cacamus, each one ounce; lavender flowers, two ounces; rhodium wood, one forth of a dram; musk, five grains. These are reduced to a coarse powder. The scent on the clothes is as if all fragrant flowers has been pressed in their folds.

All delicate flavours may be improved by keeping the delicate substance in deodorized alcohol. How deodorized? filtering through animal charcoal or bone black in powder, the black may be used many times over; a thick flannel bag with wire on the top will answer for a filter. Fill it with the black dust and pour the alcohol in it, leaving it to settle through. Have wide mouth bottles with glass stoppers ready, and fill with alcohol; then fill with powdered lemon peel, peach leaves, almonds, slices of pine apple, raspberries or fresh cherries, and she will have a finer assortment of flavours than any manufacturer will furnish her. If she wishes, however, flavours which are out of reach, it is best to use compounds of which she is not ignorant.

Uniformity is now observed in the making up of suits. The top garment lives no longer in the single blessedness; it has become united to the skirt in looks and quality of cloth. Entire suits are now made of the same material.

Banana may be imitated with oil of jasmine and a very little tartaric acid.

Strawberries with a strong tincture of orris and a very little acitic ether—one ounce of the tincture and one eighth of ether.

MARRIED LIFE. The following council is from a wife and mother: "I try to make myself and all around me agreeable. It will not do to leave a man to himself until he comes to you, to take no pains to attract him, or to appear before him with a long face. It is not so difficult as you think, dear child, to behave to a husband so that he shall remain for ever in some measure a husband. I am an old woman, but you can still do what you like, a word from you at the right time will not fail of its effect, whereas have you to play the suffering virtue? The tear of a loving girl, said an old book, is like a dew-drop on a rose; but on the cheek of a wife is a drop of poison to a husband. Try to appear cheerful and content, and your husband will be so; and when you have made him happy, he will become so—not in appearance, but in reality. The skill required, is not so great. Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of a wife; he is always proud of himself as the source of it. As soon as you are cheerful you will be lively and alert; every moment will afford you an opportunity to let fall an agreeable word. Your education, which gives you an immense advantage, will greatly assist you; and your sensibility will become the noblest gift that nature has bestowed on you, which it shows itself in affectionate assiduity, and stamps on every action a soft, kind, and tender character, instead of wasting itself in certain repinings." This is most excellent advice, and worthy of being treasured up.

WIFE.—What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that dreadful word *femme*. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be housewives or housemoths; remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes or embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glowworm in the night cold grass may be the fire at her feet; but home is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar and painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are homeless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power.—*Ruskin.*

CARELESS WIVES. It is very common to hear the remark made of a young man that he is so industrious and so economical that he is sure to be thrifty and prosperous. And this may be very true of him as long as he remains single.

But what will his habitual prudence avail him against the careless waste and extravagance of an uncalculating, unthinking wife! He might as well be induced to spend his strength and life in an attempt to catch water in a sieve.

The effort would be hardly less certainly in vain. Habits of economy, the ways to turn everything in the household affairs to the best account—these are among the things which every mother should teach her daughters. Without such instruction, those who are poor will never become rich, while those who are now rich may become poor.

A Dead Failure.

A small newsboy who is every morning to be found on the steps of the people's savings bank was one day observed by a policeman to remove his stockings and shoes at an early hour and hide them under the steps. The lad then took great pains to exhibit his bare feet to all passers, and was often noticed standing on one leg, as if the cold pavement was very painful. Man after man passed without a word of sympathy, and the sales of papers did not increase by one. By and by along came a man with a red nose and a good natured look, and the boy held out a paper and said:

"Have a paper—my feet are almost frozen."

"Eh! Barefooted?" queried the man as he halted and looked down.

"Yes, and my feet are freezing."

"Ah! eh! See here, bub, I'll put you up to snuff. Just run home, and then take a lay-off in the hospital for all winter! Nice fries-chicken soup—nothing to do, and your feet'll thaw out early in the spring and shed every stone-bruise in fact, bub—tried it seven winters myself."

The boy looked after him in a doubtful way, and then made for his shoes on a skip, muttering:

"Mebbe he lies and mebby he don't but I'm busted up as clean as the chap who held his watermelons over winter for a rise! Ouch! What's them stockins and cowhides!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

But one Opinion Prevails Throughout the world, and that is so strong in favor of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity.

A Never Failing Remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness, Dizziness of the eyes, Nervousness, Sea Sickness, &c., Dr. Harvey's Bilious and Liver Pills, without mercury are unsurpassed, mild in their operation they create appetite and strengthen the whole nervous system.

In Thousands of Cases.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers do not fail to procure it.

Why Will You Suffer?—To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp, in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say, The Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want, for internal and external use. It has passed the above complaints in the hands of cases. There is no mistake about it.—Try it. Sold by all druggists.

Consumption.—For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that even show more evidence of relief than Allens Lung Balsam. This unequaled expectorant for curing Consumption and all diseases leading to it, such as Affections of the Throat, Lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the suffering public after the merits for the cure of such diseases have been fully tested by the Medical Faculty. The BALSAM, consequently, recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

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OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,

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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 none of that biliousness now. I have recommended them to others with the same good effect. Thanks to you, I think that my Doctor's bill will be a little smaller this year than last,

Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

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N.B.—The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

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MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, FREE. A warning against imposition. How young and middle age (both sexes) may restore their shattered constitutions, especially if arising from early indiscretions. Herein lies your only safety; by a professional gentleman of rare ability. High Canadian press testimonials. Mention this paper, 86nd stamp for answer. See advertisment headed "*Rupture.*" Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 nd,

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.
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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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the Chest, Side and Back,
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The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,

Prescott, Ont.

It has been discovered that certain bitters sold in England as temperance drinks contain a percentage of alcohol.

Violators of the Dunkin Act in the County of York are being vigorously prosecuted.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

METHODIST. Rev. E. Robson, Minister. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 2:30 p. m. Week day services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

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

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bell, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Grenville) 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 Bourgeouis, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 14th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 18th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

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

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

Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chief 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 June; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETTE is in the township of Dessaulbury, 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., and start 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.

CHATHAM—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about two 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 on the M. O. & W. R. R., about five miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER—
On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,
On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 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.