THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1879. NO. 18

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 **D. KERR, & 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.

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

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

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

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee 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 Botham 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

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.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.
In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to other premises as above, where I will continue to execute with prompt attention all orders that are entrusted to my care. L. GOBIELLE.
Lachute, December 20th, 1878. y1

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE,
(Mrs. Cline's Building, East End.)
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
Edward Hume,
Agent.
1y1

GEO. BOND & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, 1oy1

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LACHUTE.
SLEIGHS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.
Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 24, 1878.

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

Christmas Bells.

Christmas bells, with your cheerful ring
And merry peals of gladness,
What joy and peace to some hearts you bring
And to other hearts what sadness!
To-night, as your gladsome music swells.
Sad thoughts o'er my soul come stealing—
Thoughts of the days, sweet Christmas bells.
When I loved your joyous pealing,
Christmas bells, Christmas bells,
Then I loved your joyous pealing.

But gone, sweet bells, are these happy times,
And I am now so lonely
That the sound of your merry, gladsome chimes
Brings to me sadness only.
For O! that sound a sad story tells
Of the friends and hopes I cherished—
Youth's friends, youth's hopes, O, Christmas bells,
You remind me how they perished!
Christmas bells, Christmas bells,
You remind me how they perished.

Yet, gla-some Christmas bells, ring on,
The midnight silence breaking;
For while you tell of life's pleasures gone,
New hopes in my heart are waking—
Hopes of a home where joy ever dwells,
Of eternity's glorious morrow,
Where Christmas bells, Heaven's own bells,
Will find not one heart in sorrow;
Where Christmas bells, Heaven's sweet bells
Will find not a heart in sorrow.

JACK'S CHRISTMAS.

Jack had just heard of Christmas for the first time! Ten year old, and never knew about Christmas before! Jack's mother was a weary, overworked woman, and had no heart to tell the children about merry times and beautiful things in which they could have no share.

His parents were very poor. When I tell you that they lived in a log house you might think so, although some people live comfortably in log-houses. But when I say that the snow drifted thro' the cracks in the roof until the chamber floor was fit to go sleighing on, and that it was so cold down stairs that the gravy froze on the children's plates while they were eating breakfast, and that the little girls had no shoes but cloth ones which their mother sewed to their stockings, you will see that they were poor indeed. Mrs. Boyd, Jack's mother, generally went about her work with a shawl tied around her, and a comforter over her ears, on account of the ear-ache; and on the coldest days she kept Jack's little sisters wrapped up from head to foot and perched on chairs near the stove, so they wouldn't freeze. No; she didn't feel much like telling them about Christmas, when she didn't know but they would freeze to death, or, may be, starve before that time. But Jack found out. He was going to school that winter, and one learns so much at school! He came home one night brimful of the news that Christmas would be there in three weeks, and that Santa Claus would come down chimneys and say, "I wish you Merry Christmas!" and then put lots of nice things in all the stockings.

Mrs. Boyd heard him talking and was glad the children were enjoying themselves, but hoped from her heart that they wouldn't expect anything, only to be bitterally disappointed. Most of that evening little Janey, the youngest girl, sat singing:—

"Wis' you Melly Kitsmas!
Wis' you Melly Kitmas!"

in a quaint, little minor key, that wasn't plaintive enough to be sad, nor merry enough to be jolly, but only a sweet monotony of sounds and words showing that she was contented and didn't feel any of the dreadful aches and pains which sometimes distressed her so.

For a week, Jack wondered and mused within himself how he could get something for Christmas presents for his little sisters. He couldn't make anything at home without their seeing it, nor at school without the teacher seeing it, or else the big boys plaguing him about it. Besides, he would rather buy something pretty, such as they had never seen before—china dolls in pink dresses, or something of that kind. One morning, however, Jack discovered some quail-tracks in the snow near the straw-stack, and he no longer wondered about ways and means, but in a moment was awake to the importance of this discovery. That very evening he made a wooden trap, and the next morning early set it near the stack, and laid an inviting train of wheat quite up to it, and scattered a little inside. He told his sisters, Mary and Janey, about the trap, but not about what he meant to do with the quails when he caught them. That afternoon Jack went to his trap, and to his unbounded joy found an imprisoned quail, frozen quite stiff. He quickly set the trap again, and ran to the house with his bird. All that evening he worked at quail-traps and made three more.

It was so much warmer that their mother let the children stay up a little longer than usual; and Mary ventured to bring out her playthings and Janey's. These were two dolls, some bits of broken dishes, and a few little pine blocks. Mary watched her mother's face until she was sure she was "feeling good," before she ventured to begin a play, because on days when mother was very discouraged it made her feel worse if the children were noisy, and so they would keep quiet and speak in whispers.

"Does Santa Claus bring dolls?" asked May, suddenly, of Jack.

"Oh, yes; dolls with pretty dresses on and little bonnets and pink shoes; and little cupboards to keep their cloths in and chairs, and everything," said Jack enthusiastically.

"Oh, my!" sighed Mary as she looked dolefully at their poor little heap of toys.

Reader, their dolls were cobs, with square pieces of calico tied round them for dresses; and after hearing what Jack said, it wasn't so much fun playing, and the little girls soon went to bed. After they were asleep Mrs. Boyd said, reproachfully:—

"Jack, I wish you wouldn't say anything more about Christmas to the children."

"Why, is it bad? asked Jack, so astonished that he stopped whittling.

"No, of course not; but you're getting their heads full of notions about fine things they never can have."

Jack's eyes twinkled.

"Oh, but you don't understand mother," said he; "may be Santa Claus will come this year."

His mother shook her head.

"You know I caught one quail today!" whispered Jack.

"Well!" said his mother.

"Well, I'm going to save 'em all the week, and on Saturday take 'em to the meat-man in the village. I guess he'll buy 'em. I heard that quails were fetching two cents apiece. And I'm going to get money enough to buy the girls something nice, and you must make 'em hang up their stockings, mother, and then we'll put the things in after they get asleep."

His mother smiled quite cheerfully.

"Well," said she, "do the best you can."

Their father was away that evening. He was generally away evenings, because most of the neighbors had cosier firesides than his, besides apples and sometimes cider, and so he passed many a pleasant hour in gossip and farm-talk, while his own little family shivered gloomily at home.

By Saturday morning Jack had ten quails. The four traps had not been as fruitful as they ought to have been, perhaps, but this was doing very well, and he trudged joyfully to town with his game hanging on a stick over his shoulder. The meatman did indeed give two cents apiece for quails, and he invited Jack to bring as many more as he could get.

The next Saturday was only two days before Christmas, and how beautiful were all the stores on village street! Even the groceries had Christmas toys and Christmas trees. A good many boys and girls stood around the store windows, pointing out the things they most admired, and wondering what Santa Claus would bring them. Jack had fifteen quails, which brought him thirty cents; so he was now the owner of half a dollar, which was more money than he had ever possessed in all his life before. But when two dolls were bought, and they wern't very fine dolls either, there were only twenty cents left. Jack *did* mean to buy something for his mother too, but he had to give that up, and after looking over the bright-colored toy-books in the show-case, he selected two little primers, one with a pink cover and one with a blue one, and with a big ache in his throat, parted with his last ten cents for candy. How very, very little he was buying after all, and not one thing for his dear mother who had sat up till two o'clock the night before, mending his ragged clothes for him.

Jack's heart was very heavy, as he walked out of the gay store with such a little package, but it sank still lower when his father's tall form loomed up suddenly before him right in front of the door.

"What you doing here?" he asked sternly.

"Been buying a few things," said Jack.

"Let me see 'em," said his father.

Jack tremblingly opened his package.

"Where'd you get the money?"

"With quails," said Jack meekly.

His father fumbled over the things with his big mittened hand, and said quite gently: "For the girls, I spose?"

"Yes, sir," answered Jack, beginning to feel relieved.

"Well run along home."

Jack was only too happy to do so. There wasn't much sympathy between him and his father, nor, indeed, between his father and any of the family—that is, there didn't seem to be; but I guess the stream was frozen over, and only needed a few gleams of sunshine to make it bubble on, laughing and gurgling as in the best of hearts.

Jack related his adventures to his mother in whispers, and hid the Christmas articles in the wash boiler until such time as they should be wanted for certain small stockings. He told his mother how sorry he was not to have a present for her, and that little speech went a long way toward making her happy. That night she sat up—I wouldn't dare tell you how late—making cookies—something that hadn't been in the house before that winter. She cut them out in all manner of shapes that feminine genuity and a case knife could compass, not forgetting a bird for Janey, with a remarkable plump bill, and a little girl for Mary, with the toes turned out. She also made some balls of brown sugar (the Boyds never thought of such a luxury as white sugar), to make believe candy, for she didn't know Jack had bought any candy.

Now I am going to tell what Mr. Boyd did after he met Jack by the toy-store. He had gone to the village to have a "good time." That didn't mean, as it does with some men, to get tipsy; but it meant he was going to Munger's grocery where he could meet people, and talk and joke, and keep warm.

Mr. Boyd had been chopping wood for a farmer, and had received his pay; but instead of going dutifully home and consulting his wife about what he should buy, he was going to "look around" and see what Munger had. He was touched at the sight of Jack's poor little package of gifts, but I doubt if it would have made much impression on his mind if somebody hadn't walked in to Munger's and asked in a brisk, loud voice: "Got any Brazil nuts, Munger?"

The man with the brisk voice bought I don't know how many quarts of Brazil nuts, and wallnuts and filberts, and almonds, with all the loungers looking on, very much interested in the spectacle. Then he bought raisins, and candy, and oranges, Mr. Munger growing more smiling every minute.

"Going to keep Christmas, I guess," said he rubbing his hands together.

"That I am; Christmas comes but once a year," and there are little folks up at our house who've been looking for it with all their eyes for a fortnight."

Then he bought a bushel of apples, and, filling a peck measure with them, passed them around among the men who sat and stood about the stove.

"Take 'em home to your little folks if you don't want 'em," he said, when any one hesitated.

There were three or four apples apiece, and Mr. Boyd put all in his pockets, with a slight feeling of Christmas warmth beginning to thaw his heart.

After this cheery purchaser had gone, some one asked: "Who is that chap?"

"He's the new superintendent of the Orphan Asylum," answered Mr. Munger, rubbing his hands again; "and a mighty nice man he is, too. Pays for all them things out of his own pocket. Very fond of children. Always likes to see 'em happy."

There were two or three men around that stove who hung their heads, and Mr. Boyd was one of them. He hung his the lowest, perhaps, because he had the longest neck. I don't know what the other men did—something good and pleasant, I hope,—but Mr. Boyd thought and thought. First he thought how the "orphans" were going to have a brighter and merrier Christmas than his own children, who had both father and mother. Then he thought about sweet, patient little Janey, and quiet Mary, and generous Jack, who had taken so much pains to give pleasure to his sisters, and a great rush of shame filled his heart. Now, when Mr. Boyd was once thoroughly aroused, he was alive through the whole of his long frame. He thumped his knee with his fist, then arose and walked to the counter, where he dealt out rapid orders to the astonished grocer for nuts, candies and oranges; not in such large quantities, to be sure, as "the orphan's" friend had done, but generous enough for three children. And he bought a calico dress for his wife, a pair of shoes for each of the little girls, and a cap for Jack. That store contained everything, from grindstones to slate-pencils, and from whale oil to peppermint drops. These purchases, together with some needful groceries, took all Mr. Boyd's money, except a few pennies, but a Christmas don't care feeling pervaded his being, and he borrowed a bag, into which he stowed his goods, and set out for home.

It was a pretty heavy bagful, but its heaviness only made Mr. Boyd's heart the lighter. When he reached home, he stood the bag up in the corner, as if it held turnips, and said, "don't meddle with that children." Then he went out and spent the rest of the short day in shopping-wood, which was very cheering to his wife. So many Sundays had dawned with just wood enough to cook breakfast, that Mrs. Boyd began to dread that day particularly, for her husband was almost sure to go right away after breakfast and spend the whole day at the neighbours' houses, while his own family shivered around a half empty stove.

Mr. Boyd said never a word about the bag, and the unsuspecting household thought it contained corn or some other uninteresting vegetable, and paid little attention to it. It also stood there all the next day, and the children grew quite used to the sight of it.

Sunday went by quietly, and, to the surprise of all, Mr. Boyd stayed at home, making it his especial business to hold Janey on his lap, and keep the stove well filled with wood. Janey wasn't feeling well that day, and this unusual attention to her made the family very kindly disposed toward their father, whom of late they had come to regard as an alien.

Jack, whose shoes were not yet worn out, went to Sunday-school, and after his return the winter day was soon gone. Then he began to fidget, and was desirous that his mother should put the little girls to bed; while strange to say, his father was desirous that the whole family should go to bed, except himself. In course of time the little girls were asleep in their trundle bed, with their little red stockings hanging behind the door. Master Jack slipped in his presents without his father seeing him, and went to his cold bed upstairs.

"Aint you going to hang up your stockings, mother?" asked Mr. Boyd after Jack had gone.

Mrs. Boyd looked startled.

"Why no," she answered, hesitatingly, not knowing whether the question was asked in irony or in earnest.

"You'd better, said Mr. Boyd, going to the bag in the corner, and beginning to untie the strings.

He laid out package by package on the floor. His wife knelt down by them in a maze of astonishment. Then, with a great deal of enjoyment, Mr. Boyd untied them one by one, showing candy, nuts, oranges, shoes and all the rest except the calico dress, which he kept out of sight.

Aladdin felt very fine when he found the cave-full of precious stones, but I don't believe he was much happier than Mrs. Boyd. Her eyes were full of tears that there seemed to be about eight pairs of shoes, ten legs, and half a dozen Mr. Boyds; but she managed to lay hands on the real one, and him she embraced fervently. Then she brought out the cookies and sugar balls she had made, and said to her husband, in a very shame-faced way:

"See my poor presents; I didn't know the children would have anything nice, so I made them these. I guess I won't put 'em in their stockings though, now."

But Mr. Boyd insisted on their going in with the other things, and I think they were prized by the children a little more dearly, if such a thing could be possible, than those which they called their "boughten" presents.

Now, I can't begin to describe the joyful time they had next morning, and particularly, the utter astonishment of Jack, who didn't expect a thing, and hadn't even hung up a stocking. When that devoted boy recognized one of his gray socks crammed full of knobs and bunches, with a beautiful plush cap on top, he was almost out of his wits. Likewise Mrs. Boyd's surprise was great at the discovery of her new dress. The little girls were too happy that day to do much else but count and arrange and re-arrange their delightful Christmas presents. Mr. Boyd killed a chicken, and Jack contributed four quails which he had caught since market day, and the festival of Christmas was kept with much hilarity by the Boyd family.

The neighbours, one by one, were surprised that Mr. Boyd hadn't dropped in, as he usually did on Sundays and holidays. But Mr. Boyd was engaged elsewhere. And this was only the beginning of good days for that family, for somehow, the Christmas feeling seemed to last through many other years; and the little ball set rolling by Jack with his quail traps, grew to be a mighty globe of happiness for the whole family.

Why the Rev. Dr. Mudge Stopped his Paper.

Some years ago when the writer was a reporter upon an Eastern paper, it devolved on him to write for the same edition an account of a presentation of a gold-headed cane to the Rev. Dr. Mudge, the clergyman of the place, and the description of a new hog-killing machine that had just been put in operation at the factory. Now what made the Rev. Dr. Mudge mad was this: The inconsiderate buccaneer who made up the form got the two locals mixed in a frightful manner, and when we went to press, something like this was the result:

"Some of the Rev. Mudge's friends called on him yesterday, and after a brief consultation the unsuspecting hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along a beam until he reached the hot water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit and presented him with a gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail, and swung him around and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said that there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not do more than attempt to thank those around him for the manner in which so huge an animal was cut into fragments was astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks, the machine seized him, and, in less time than it takes to write it, the hog was cut into fragments and worked into delicious sausage. The occasion will be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be obtained for fifteen cents per pound, and we are sure those who sat under his ministry will rejoice to hear that he has been so handsomly treated."

Mad! Well, about nine o'clock that morning the office had been abandoned by every man but the advertising clerk, and he ascended to the roof, and robed himself in boiler iron, so that he could see the clergyman tearing round down in the street with his congregation, all wearing the panoply of war, and carrying butcher-knives and things. The next day we apologised, but the doctor stopped his subscription.—*Indianapolis Times.*

The Earnest Listener.

A pious clergyman had a careless and idle son, who left his home and went on board a vessel and sailed to a foreign land. His sorrowful parents could only pray for him, and send him good advice when they wrote to him. The ship which contained their boy reached a distant port, and was there waiting to take in a cargo, when the sailors went on shore and brought back with them a little native boy, who could play some curious kind of music. He amused them for a long time, but at last he said, "You must now take me on shore." The sailors told him he must not go yet. "O, indeed I cannot stay away any longer," replied the little black boy, "and I will tell you why. A kind Christian missionary has come near the village where I live. From him I have learned all I know about Jesus Christ, in whom I wish to believe. This is about the hour that he meets us, under the shade of a tree, to tell us more; I want to go to hear him." The sailors were quite overcome by the boy's cries, and at once rowed him ashore.

The clergyman's thoughtless son was struck with the words of the little heathan boy. He felt condemned by them. "Here am I," he said to himself, "The son of a minister in England, knowing far more about Jesus Christ than that boy, and yet caring far less about him! That little fellow is now earnestly listening to the word of life, while I am quite careless about it!" In great distress of mind he retired that night to his hammock: but his pious father's instructions came back to his thoughts, and reminded him how he might seek and find that salvation which he so much needed. He became a real Christian; and great was the joy in his English home when the happy tidings reached his parents.

Two Little Waifs.

FATHERLESS AND MOTHERLESS, AND WORKING THEIR WAY FROM GEORGIA TO BUFFALO.

A bright black-eyed little fellow, clad in rough but warm clothing, and looking clean and neat, entered the Temperance Dining Rooms in Market Street, Newark, on Friday evening, and said to Mrs. Brethington, the proprietoress:

"Missus will you give me and Liz something to eat for a quarter!"

When Mrs. Brethington inquired who he ment by "Liz," the boy brought a little girl into the room and said: "Here she be." She was a wee thing, and her large blue eyes and gold-colored hair attracted the attention of the customers at the tables. The boy said that she was his sister, that she was seven years old, and he was ten. His name was Robbie Hurd and she was Lizzie Hurd. They were born in Buffalo, but their parents moved to Savannah, Georgia, when Lizzie was two years of age. Two years afterward their mother died, and their father who was a porter in a store, had a hard time of it in caring for them. Robbie helped him a little after he was 7 years of age selling papers and blacking boots. After their father died, five months ago, the children were left penniless. Robbie remembered that they had friends in or near Buffalo, and he resolved to make his way to that city with his sister.

"Some good folks," said Robbie, "they give me some money, an' they give Liz some new clothes, an' we got as far as Raleigh all right. Then we got off, an' I sold fruit and blacked boots there for two weeks, and saved three dollars. We got on the train, an' we got to Richmond for a'most nothin', where we stayed until a man sent us to Baltimore on a ship. The Christian women kept us at their place for some time an' then we just got on the car, an' the conductor took us to Philadelphia, an' there we stayed selling papers till Tuesday, when we started for Newark. We begged on the way an' was took some ways on the railroad, but we had to walk from Elizabeth."

"What we goin' to do now? Why, we's goin' to New York, and I am goin' to black boots till I get money enough to go to Buffalo. I've saved four dollars an' thirty cents, besides the quarter for supper. Afraid of New York? No, man, for we'll make our way, an' we'll be all right in Buffalo."

Then the girl with pride said that she had $1.42 saved, and that she would help Robbie. Mrs. Brathington gave the two waifs a good supper, and told them to keep their money. A purse of $2.15 was made up, and the little ones started for New York.

The Investigation Committee on the West of England and South Wales District Bank, have made their report, and it shows the whole capital and reserved funds had been lost, and there is a further deficiency of $1,500,000 for which the shareholders are liable. There is no possibility of a reconstruction of the Bank.

The Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra of Denmark were married in the chapel at Christian Castle on Saturday.

Disgraceful.

The last device for augmenting church funds is thus described in a leading New York newspaper, the *Tribune*:

"The fair in the Free Baptist Church, West Twenty-fifth street, New York, culminated in a rifle match, which match in a church is a novelty, and the fact that the contestants were young ladies added to the novelty. The target was placed against the wall over the pulpit. The markswomen stood at the other end of the room and fired down the aisle. The room was crowded to suffocation, and it was hard work for the managers to clear a lane from the firing point to the target. The twelve girls were divided into three teams—American, Scotch and Canadian. The teams making the highest score was to be called the champion team, and then the member of the champion team making the highest score in two shots was to be declared the winner of the prize—a silver cake basket. In the team shooting, each member had three shots, with a possibility of making 36, and a team possibility of 144.

"The Scotch team shot first, and the first girl to mount the chair and level her rifle at the bull's eye was Miss Becky Perry. The ball went true, and she scored 12, amid applause. Her two following shots were 7 and 9, and total was 28. Minnie Andrews followed with a total of 12, Ida Reid, with 15, and Eveline Reed with 10. Total for the team 65.

"Amid applause the American team went to the front. Eveline Spurgeon scored 12, Anna S. Reed 11, Jennie Walker 18 and Carrie Earnest 19. Total 61.

"Then the Canadian team shot. Jennie Reed 16, Hattie Williams retired with two Os and 6; Jennie VanBrakle made 26 and Jennie VanDorn 28. Total 76. The Canadian team were declared the champions.

"Then the members of the winning team contested for the cake basket. The girls were nervous, and the audible comments and exortations of their friends did not add to their composure. Twenty-four could be made in the two shots each had, and Jennie Reed made 16, Hattie Williams 14, Jennie VanBrakle 6 and Jennie VanDorn 12. Amid the cheer of the spectators, Miss Reed went forward and was presented with the prize.

Now while a spirit of patriotism disposes us to feel gratified at the success of the Canadian team, composed of Misses Jennie Reed, Hattie Williams, Jennie VanBrakle and Jennie VanDorn we cannot refrain from remarking that while no one can take exception to rifle contests on moral grounds, we are among those who believe that an ecclesiastical edifice, dedicated to the worship of God, is not the place for carrying them on, notwithstanding the fact that the object is to raise money for church purposes. The fact of the matter is, the modern tendency in the direction of resorting to all sorts of practices for church-sustaining objects is degrading to the cause of religion, and says little for the liberal impulses of the adherents of various denominations. It is time the brakes were put on. If that be not done, we shall not be surprised to find the existence of gambling-houses and the practice of gaming justified on account of the prevalence of gambling, in different forms, carried on with the object in view of sustaining the cause of religion. In all conscience Protestants are not in a position to lecture Roman Catholics in this matter.

He Backed Out.

A Manchester curate, while walking along street at the dinner hour, passed a lot of bricklayers smoking their afternoons pipes, and heard one of them say:

'I'd like to be a parson, and have naught to do but to walk along in a long black coat, and carry a stick in my fist, and get a lot of brass.'

Of course there was a laugh at the parson's expense but he turned about around and replied,

'So you'd like to be a parson! How much do you get a week?

'Twenty-seven shillings,' was the reply.

'Well said the curate though I'm only a poor man, I'd give you twenty-seven shillings if you'll come along with me for six days, and see how you like it.

'Then you'll be better able to talk about it.'

The bricklayer tried to back out of it, but his mates told him,

'Nay, man, thou said'st thou'd like it, thou mun go with the parson, chap.'

So he put on his coat and started with the curate, amid a roar of laughter.

The parson presently turned down an alley, and told his companion they were going to see a sick man, and that he must mind not make a noise going up stairs.

'What might be the matter with him?' asked the bricklayer.

'Small-pox,' said the parson.

'O then, said the man, 'I'll just wait outside for you sir, for I've not had it myself, and I have got a wife and children to think of.'

'That's exactly my case,' replied the curate; 'for I have a wife and children depending on me. But you agreed to come with me wherever I went.'

The man of bricks began not to like it, and after a moment's hesitation, he asked:

'And where are you going next?'

The parson told him that they would have to visit another house that day, where the father lay in his coffin and all the family were down with the scarlet fever, and also a house where there was typhus, and on the morrow, there would be a larger round.

This floored the bricklayer.

'Sir,' he said' I'll go back to my old job, if you please, and I'll say no more again you parson.'

A LUNATIC named MADDEN was arrested for threatening the life of the Queen. He demanded a thousand pounds with the alternative in case of refusal of going to Balmoral and changing the form of Government.

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, JAN. 3, 1879.

THE "WATCHMAN" FOR 1879.

No pains will be spared in making the WATCHMAN a first class family paper, not only for this County, but for the whole Ottawa Valley and the cities adjoining. We ask our friends to assist us in securing new subscribers. There will be found timely Editorials on all the great living questions of the day. A good weekly summary of current News of the County, the Dominion and the World. The latest Intelligence of the progress of Education, Temperance and Religion, careful and impartial reviews of the political parties and their doings.

Interesting articles on Domestic and Agricultural subjects, and a carefully selected Story of thrilling interest in each number.

PREMIUMS!

Subscription price of the WATCHMAN *only $1:00 a year paid in advance.*

To every Subscriber sending us one new subscriber with one Dollar we will give one of any of the following choice grafted Apple trees delivered at our office in time for spring planting. Fameuse, Red Astrachan, Hawthornden and St. Lawrence. For every two subscribers, two Trees. For every three subscribers, three Trees, and so on. These trees are worth at least forty cents each, and are from local nurseries and suitable for this climate. We trust all our friends will make a vigorous canvass at as early a date as possible, and secure some of these valuable fruit trees

THE LATE FIASCO.

We publish this week a letter from Mr. MACKAY, Advocate of St. Andrews. He denies that he asked the liquor sellers to put their cases in his hand. We did not say so. We especially said he had been retained by them. He denies that he brought any witness &c. We did not charge him with doing so. We simply stated the witnesses though in the Court House at the time were not called and therefore the cases were dismissed. Again Mr. MACKAY states that he informed his clients "that a settlement directly or indirectly was impossible." All we know and stated is that Mr. MACKAY's clients paid him thirty dollars each, on the understanding that the cases would be in some way arranged, and in settlement of the matter. Our informants who stated they paid Mr. MACKAY thirty dollars each on those terms, also stated they did not know how it was settled, nor anything more about it.

We do Mr. MACKAY but justice when we state that we do not believe he tampered with any of the witnesses, but facts are difficult to overcome. Those we published, we ourselves received from two of his clients. However, we have heard the statement of the Counsel for the defence.

THE ST. HYACINTHE WRIT.

Mr. Speaker TURCOTTE has been made a Q. C., that is one of her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law. This announcement took many people by surprise, especially those who knew Mr. TURCOTTE well. About the same time as this appointment was made, people were wondering why the Writ for a new election in the County of St. Hyacinthe was not issued, it having been generally made known that Mr. TURCOTTE had promised to sign the Writ on or about a certain date. That date arrived and passed and still the Writ was not issued, and then Mr. TURCOTTE was made a Queen's Counsel.

On enquiry being made it was found that Mr. TURCOTTE had kept his word, to the letter, he had signed the Writ but then he had not dated it.

It may not be generally known that under the Election Law of the Province of Quebec, within forty days after the issue of a Writ for a new Election, the the nomination must take place, and the date of such nomination is to be fixed by the Lieut. Governor in Council. Now the Writ cannot be issued until it is dated, and had Mr. Speaker TURCOTTE dated that Writ for a new Election in St. Hyacinthe, when he signed it Mr. LETELLIER and his Ministry would have been placed in an extremely inconvenient position. They are not ready for a new election in the County of St. Hyacinthe, the late member the Hon. Mr. BACHAND was only elected by a majority of 64, and within fifteen days after his election Mr. Justice SICOTTE (who by the way is not a Conservative) struck from the list the names of 80 of those who had voted for Mr. BACHAND. At the general election in September a Conservative was returned by a small majority; and now that Mr. BACHAND is dead the Electors of St. Hyacinthe claim that the new election should take place while the present list is in force. Mr. LETELLIER and his Ministry say NO! wait till March next when the list will be revised, and then we will have an election. So it will be seen that by signing and not dating the Writ Mr. Speaker TURCOTTE has rendered a great favor to Mr. LETELLIER and his Ministers. As we before remarked Mr. Speaker TURCOTTE was about that time made a Queen's Counsel, some people say, because of services rendered to the Government. That can hardly be the case; Mr. TURCOTTE stated in the House, when he voted himself the position of Speaker that he was a Conservative, he had always been a Conservative, and a Conservative he would remain; and Mr. JOLY and his 31 followers all said "Hear, hear." So surely that cannot be the reason—it must be a Christmas Box from the Ministers to their existing vote—a sort of *Bon-bon* to keep him in a good humor. Anyway, whatever the reasons, the facts still remain—Mr. TURCOTTE has been made a Queen's Counsel, and no Writ has yet been issued for a new election in St. Hyacinthe.

If the Electors of St. Hyacinthe really desire a new election to take place at once, let them petition the Lieut. Governor in Council, and if they find that has no effect, let them petition the Governor General.

TURNING POINTS IN LIFE.

The lecture on the above subject in the Methodist Church on New Year's night, was a decided success. Besides a fair representation from the village, we noticed among those present R. Morrison, Esq., J. P., from Brownsburg; Messrs. BRADFORD and GOWANLOCK, from Chatboro'; and Mr. and Miss MCCONNELL, from Ogdensburg; as well as many others from a distance.

The chair was occupied by F. C. IRELAND, Esq., who after singing and prayer, introduced the lecturer in a few well chosen remarks.

Upon coming forward the Rev. Mr. ROBSON was received with cheers, and proceeded at once to the delivery of his lecture, which was not read but given in a free off hand style, aided by a few brief notes.

He began by illustrating what was meant by "Turning Points in Life," and shewed that in the history of the race, of nations, of science and of battles there are pivot events which may properly be called "Turning Points." These "Turning Points," or crises, are also to be met with in the individual life. The object of the lecture he stated to be the indication of those periods and occurrences in life in connection with which these "Turning Points" arise, and the best means of utilizing them when they come.

These were enumerated as School Days, College Life, Choosing a Profession, Arrival at Majority, Leaving Home, Marriage and the Decision of one's Religious Status. In connection with each one of these topics the lecturer grouped illustration and incident in great variety and profusion interspersing the whole with instructive remarks and pertinent suggestions in reference to National prosperity, the care and education of the young, the importance of adding developing schools and schools of labor, for the purpose of technical instruction, to our present system of Education, the blessings of home, the great importance of a wise choice in marriage, and the tremendous issues which follow a religious decision whether a man becomes a true believer, an infidel, or a waverer. The above is but an imperfect synopsis of the plan of the lecture which was at once elegnent, instructive and amusing. Its delivery could not fail to do good, abounding, as it did, with the noblest sentiments of loyalty, patriotism and philanthropy. The lecturer seemed to be animated by an earnest desire to aid his fellow countrymen in rising to a just appreciation of the great dignity and responsibility of their position as citizens of a young nation, ushered into existence under most favorable circumstances but nevertheless dependent upon the virtue, intelligence and enterprise of its people, for the achievement of the best type of national character.

The Rev. Gentleman was frequently and heartily cheered during the delivery of the lecture, which was listened to with marked attention, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. DAWSON KERR and seconded by Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, both of whom took occasion to speak of the interest and profit with which they had listened.

The Chairman in putting the resolution to the meeting expressed his heart concurrence therein, remarking that he had been carried back to the time when, residing in the city, he had been favored with the privilege of hearing lectures of the kind to which they had just listened—a privilege not often enjoyed in a country village. The motion was carried by hearty acclamation; and after the benediction the audience separated—quite a number of them, as we witnessed, personally thanking the Rev. Mr. ROBSON for the treat they had enjoyed.

During the evening the congregation were entertained by several anthems rendered in a superior style by some of the musical friends of the church, accompanied by Mrs. IRELAND at the organ and Mr. FISH with the clarionet; also by a Canadian patriotic song, "The Maple Leaf," by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. MONCK, which was euthusiastically and deservedly cheered.

WE publish the following literary production, *verbatim et literatim*, for the delectation of our numerous readers, without word or comment.

LACHUTE Dec The 30 78

To The Editor of The Watchman

MR DAWSO KERR

Dear Sir—In Looking over The Last Number of your paper My Attention is Drew To an Article in one of its Columns Denouncing The Hotells and their keepers and also upholdiugs The informers and wishing Them success in their procutions for the future If we Can Not get any better reading Matter than That I for one wish To DisContinue your paper such Trash Does Not interest Me and More I Do Not believe in The Dunkin Act And Do Not wish to support any Journal That upholds the said Acts you Need Not send Me another Copy if I am indepted to you please Let Me know The amount and I will remit The same An Early Reply will Much oblige

your so

ALEXR MCCALLUM

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.

Temperance.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN,

SIR,—Your article last week appears to have stirred up the people to no small degree,—It is time some arousing was made. The position temperance people and Hotel-keepers are both placed in at present, in this County, is such that, one or the other, must yield soon, it cannot continue long as at present. Let one or the other desist! Which will do it? The Temperance people will not likely give in. The Hotel-keepers will not likely give in either. Such is the dilemma—if the Hotel-keepers had a license they would have a perfect right to sell, but without a license, they should not sell. Their business therefore is to get the Dunkin Act repealed, or give up selling. The Temperance people should allow the repeal, or enforce the Act. They have thus far failed to enforce the Act. The Hotel-keepers laugh at them and continue their business without a license. Such is the state of things in Argenteuil, and intoxicating liquors flow freely and drunkenness abounds. The Hotel-keepers have said "let us have an share to repeal the Dunkin Act and if we are beaten then we will bow to our fate and close our houses." This is a fair proposition, and the Temperance people need not fear the result. If they are beaten then they can resort to the Scott Act and carry it. One thing is certain, the temperance element is not to be put down, and while the hotel-keepers may feel themselves aggrieved, they should not violate the law by selling without a license, at the same time they should have another chance to try the County, in favor of their business.

Yours truly,

ANTI-DUNKIN.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1878.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN,

MR. EDITOR,—It is very unreasonable to expect a correspondent to manufacture news as some of the political papermen cut out news,—as for instance the very incorrect report which recently appeared in the *Globe*, and has gone the rounds of the lesser crouts, doing duty against the Government—that Mr. TILLEY was very unsuccessful in floating the loan he went to London to negotiate, that on Christmas day over one half of the loan was unaccepted—while the *fact* is the whole was taken on the 9th inst., and part had already been paid,—for this reason, therefore you have had no notes from me for some time.

The long wanted snow having come, business during the last week has been brisk, all trades alike participating. Municipal politics have also added to the interest of the week. Mr. O. H. MACKINTOSH, the Editor of the *Citizen*, has been presented with the largest requisition ever handed to any public man in Ottawa, asking him to be a candidate for Mayor, over 1400 electors, pledging themselves to support him. He has consented and was nominated to-day, and will be opposed by the present incumbent, Mr. C. W. BANKS. A hot contest is anticipated.

The new Governor has been received amid a storm of applause mingled with some very bitter attacks upon the famous "low neck dress" order, and the "press dinner," all of which seems to have been merited; but while some writers seem to be following the young husband's—my mother did this or that, or something else—His Excellency has taken hold, business like, and established a rule to be in his office every Tuesday and Friday, while Lord DUFFERIN was not in his office during the five years of Mr. MACKENZIE'S rule half a dozen times long enough to have his flag hoisted. Besides regularity in business he has also taken an interest in the poor and the distressed. Only to day he and his Royal helper made a visit to the Protestant and Catholic Hospitals. A few days before Christmas large quantities of beef and other necessaries of life, found their way to many a poor home from the liberal LORNE, only to be followed by a Christmas box of $400 to the general charities of this city, and $200 to Hull. Thus, while Lord DUFFERIN was liberal, and as the Kingston *Whig* says, "never made a mistake but always did the right thing at the right time," gave fancy balls, encouraged pride and extravagance, the poor human Lord LORNE makes mistakes, feels for the poor and has given away more in the short month he has been in Canada than the unerring DUFFERIN during his whole residence in this country.

The Princess appears on the street very often and always carries a cane, which habit bids fair to become as fashionable among the ladies as the glass eye did among the men.

Orders have been given by the Department of Public Works to take down the top of that monument of ill judgment and unsightliness, the tower in the Western block, known in the city as "Mackenzie's lip," "Mackenzie's cowbells," &c. which will be replaced by a top similar to that on the centre tower.

CHRINGING CHRIS.

ST. ANDREWS.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—On account of absence, I only read yesterday in your journal, the Editorial headed, "information wanted." I hasten to satisfy your curosity, as far as I am concerned, presuming the prosecution is well able to defend its own case:—

1st. Instead of demanding the liquor-sellers, so styled by you, to place the defence of their cases in my hands, the gentlemen sued and intended to be blackmailed, voluntarily called on me here at my office in St. Andrews, where they entrusted me with their cases, the fact whereof until then were absolutely ignored by me.

2nd. The story intimates that I proposed a settlement which was accepted, and that witnesses, etc., were bought by me and afterwards despatched—I declare that I did not see, nor did I speak to the witnesses or informers on that day, or at any other time or place concerning the suits in question—I have the honor to state that I do not know the individuals in question—on the contrary, not ignoring the sections of the law quoted by you, I took the precaution to state most emphatically to my clients, in presence of other persons, that a settlement directly or indirectly was impossible and that for no consideration would I consent to be a party to it—as for the fees exacted by me, you must admit that these most immediately concern my clients and no others.—Should they feel disposed to complain of their luck, and mine, over the success of their cases,—then, it will be time to give them a hearing which will be kindly granted—I presume.

The reply asked for is this time given as demanded in your journal, but with full reservation for any action which may be deemed necessary to adopt in the future, for you must admit with me, Mr. Editor, that low and malicious insinuation against the professional character of any gentleman, should always be avoided when reliable information can be procured at a proper source.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. N. MACKAY,
Advocate.

St. Andrews, Dec. 31st, 1878.

School Examinations.

The scholars who passed first, and marks obtained by some of them in the School Inspector's recent examinations in this county, are as follows:—

Municipality of St. Andrews; the village, Alice Wanless, River Rouge; Quintin M'Adam, Carillon; Walter Brown, Geneva; Grace Todd 890 marks, Minnie Hooker, 889, Caroline Hooker, 887.

St. Andrews, dissentient, No 1, Alexina Desjardins; No 2, Magloire Campeau, No 3, Rose Lalonde. College Bonin, Edmond Ladouceur. Convent, Elizabeth Robyd.

Chatham 1, school No. 3 (Stonefield) Owen Owens 610. No 1, Marie Gaston 478. No. 5, Elizabeth Wilson 342. No 8, (Ogdensburg) Agnes Heatly 287. Chatham dissentient, No 1 (Muddy Branch), Nelson Lechair; No 2, Philomene Mallen,

In Huntingdon County

Hemmingford No 2, Ellen Roberts 336, No 5, Jessie Bradford, 655.

Franklin No 6, Kate Edwards, 641, No 5, Geo. Parham, 1196 marks.

☞ Go and hear Dr. Hall next Thursday evening!

OTTAWA DIVISION, S. O. T.—Next week having been set aside as a week of prayer, the usual meeting of the Above Division has been postponed till Saturday evening next the 11th inst., when the officers for the ensuing term will be installed.

OTTAWA.

The Governor-General and Princess Louise visited the Protestant and Roman Catholic Hospitals on Saturday afternoon.

The Governor-General received visitors on New Year's day at the Council Chamber, between the hours of 11.35 a.m. and 1 p.m.

"Negotiations" are in progress concerning land concessions, which, if satisfactory, it is intended shall result in the immigration of 10,000 Swedes to this country.

The largest requisition ever signed in the city was presented to Mr. O. H. Mackintosh, asking him to be a candidate for the Mayoralty for 1879. He has accepted the nomination. The list occupies three closely printed columns, and contains the names of many of our most prominent citizens.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, January, 2, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$3.00	@ $3.75
Flour per bag	2.45	@ 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	@ 2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25	@ 0.00
Moulie " "	1.25	@ 0.00
Grue " "	1.00	@ 0.00
Bran " "	0.90	@ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	3.70	@ 4.00
Pork per lb	0.06	@ 0.08
Beef " "	0.05	@ 0.06
Mutton " "	0.07	@ 0.09
Lamb " "	0.09	@ 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

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE, P. Q.

THE above Factory is prepared to execute all orders for

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings,

And every description of Domestic and General

WOODEN-WARE.

Specialities to Order.

☞ First-class Workmanship and Moderate Charges.

Charles Drake,
Proprietor.

1877.

THE

BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD.—The unprecented success which has attended my experiment in cultivating in the open air, vines such as Point Claire, this new and, to the climate and conditions of Canada, admirably adapted vine; and the host of enquiries in regard to its culture, consequent upon the very flattering notices it has received from the daily press has induced me to engage largely in its cultivation, and to supply the demand for these vines which has sprung up. For this purpose I have associated with myself a practical nurseryman, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 16th, 1878.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Pointe Claire, P. Q., Menzies & Gallagher, Proprietors.—The proprietors are prepared to supply vines of the "Beaconsfield" variety at the undermentioned prices:

Per dozen	$ 12.00
Per hundred	75.00
Per thousand	500.00

delivered, carriage paid, to any railway station in Canada.

Mr. Gallagher may be seen daily at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with vine culture, suitability of soil time and manner of planting, pruning &c.

The public are informed that the name of this vine, "The Beaconsfield," has been registered in Canada, and cannot be used by any other than the undersigned proprietors.

All communications addressed to Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.

Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 16m4.

DR. C. LOISEAU,

SUCCESSOR TO

DR. G. LABRIE,

ST. ANDREWS.

☞ Office:—At Dr. Labrie's Building.

Bread! Bread!!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, First Quality of White and Brown bread, twists, scones rolls and buns.

All Kinds of Confectionery, Cakes and pastery.

Oysters—solid meat—35c. per quart—received fresh by rail every week.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

JOHN HOPE,
Pastry Cook, &c.,
Lachute.

11 16y1.

THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of the County of Jollette,

Head Office:—214, ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

PRESIDENT.—John Crilly, Esq., Wholesale Paper Manufacturer, of Montreal.

Vice-PRESIDENT.—Frank O. Wood, B. A. B. C. L.

SECRETARY.—A. A. Dickson.

INSPECTOR.—G. A. Tessier.

This Company Insures all classes of desirable risks in the Province of Quebec, (except in large Towns and Cities,) at equitable rates. All necessary information will be given on application to

PLACIDE LATOUR,
Lachute P. Q.
General Agent, for the District of Terrebonne.

VICTORIA HALL

Lachute.

DR. F. W. HALL,

of Yale College, will deliver a Lecture in the above Hall, on

Man: His Primitive and Present Condition and Probable Further Destiny.

On January 16th, 1879.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m., Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

Admission, 15 cents. School children 10 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at the principle Stores

16w4.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

St. Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is quite opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies.

GOOD STABLING.

17y1. ANTOINE JOLY.

LIME

FOR SALE AT

LEGGO'S

RUPTURE.

CURED 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.

51 m6.

Gilt Edged Butter

"Cooley" Sustained.

Opinions of the People.

Unfavorable reports having been manufactured and industriously circulated by interested parties; I beg to refer to the following testimonials from persons well known in the community, who may be consulted on the subject,—and I challenge any one to find among those who have used the cans throughout the season one who is not well satisfied with the investment.

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 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.

JAS. 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 it 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 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 any I ever used, and may with the greatest propriety—be called GILT EDGED BUTTER.

F. C. IRELAND.

MR. WM. HAY, LACHUTE.

The Cooley Cans I got from you in July last I set in my spring and have used it ever since; it has saved milk by 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.

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 proper care 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.

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 superior—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.

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.

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.

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.

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 entirely on our experience 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.

Any person by calling at my office may see samples of the COOLEY Butter, and obtain abundant *proof* of its keeping qualities.

CAUTION.

Any person found making, selling or using the COOLEY Can or an imitation thereof within the Counties of Argenteuil and Two Mountains, without my permission; or otherwise infringing on the rights secured to me by patent, will be prosecuted as the Law directs; and I hereby offer to suitably reward any one who will furnish evidence that will convict any person guilty of such fraud.

Wm. HAY

Insurance and General Agent.

Lachute, Dec. 21st, 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-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It 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, 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, 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 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 complaints and fevers.

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

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,

GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street,
Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

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

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Philitis 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 $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, nathis. 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

LAVOIE

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRID PREVOST. } P. 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. $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.

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.

Never failing success—Mrs Winslow.
Sprains and burns—Brown's Liniment.
Indigestion Esther Briggs.
Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Vegetine—H. R. Stevens,
Removal—L. Gobeille.
Public Notice—M. J. O. Charlebois.
Sausages—J. Stewart
A Tea Meeting at Cushing.
Carter, Church and Chapleau—Advocates.
Take Notice—Alfred Benn & Co.
Photografic Gallery—J. G. Parks.

LOCAL.

☞ Every body should attend the lecture in Victoria Hall on the 16th. ☜

Card.—The Rev. H. J. Evans begs to tender his sincere thanks to his congregation in Lachute, for their thoughtful kindness in presenting him with a purse of money at Christmas and many other seasonable gifts. And to his Wentworth parishioners for many offerings in kind.

CAUTION.

I am informed that certain parties going through the country are circulating falsehoods in reference to the "*Cooley Cans*," with intent to deceive the public. Every part of these Counties will be visited in due time, and satisfactory *proof* given of all that is claimed for the "*Cooley System*,"

Wm. Hay.

Lachute, Dec. 21st. 1878.

The Weather.—Christmas and New Year passed with the most beautiful of weather, yesterday however, a heavy Snow-storm arose and lasted all day. The trains were delayed in the evening owing to the heavy drifts.

Social.—On Tuesday evening next there will be a Social at the Stone Hall, Cushing, when an interesting programme of Music and Readings will follow a Tea-meeting. What more could be desired! Read the advertisement.

A Complaint.—With regard to the item under the above heading, which appeared in our issue of the 20th December, we have communicated with our informant and will publish the reply as soon as received.

New Year's Day.—Visiting was freely indulged in on Wednesday, but many ladies complained that it was not so general as on former years. They are of opinion that either all the gentlemen should call or else stay at home, and let them do the calling.

Argenteuil Election Petition.—The argument on the preliminary objections filed against the Petition will be heard tomorrow (Saturday) at St Scholastique, when the important point will be decided whether the Bailiffs of Lachute are to become personally acquainted with all the servant girls in the District.

Watchnight.—A large congregation assembled in the Methodist Church on Tuesday night at half-past ten when an earnest and able discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Robson. At the conclusion of the services the congregation greeted their pastor, as they left the church, wishing him and his a Happy New Year.

Sabbath School Festivals.—On New Year's morning, festivals were held in the Methodist and Henry's Churches. In the former a most enjoyable morning was spent; songs, music, recitations, etc., made time pass with quickness and pleasure, while the donation of a bag of candies and other good things to each scholar rejoiced the hearts of all. During the morning, and at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Robson, the following telegram was sent.

"To Rev. D. Winter,
Farmersville, Ont.

Compliments of the season to yourself and family, including baby.

The Methodist Sabbath Schools."

At Henry's Church an equally joyous time was spent, Addresses, songs recitations etc., followed each other and delighted the children, who were further pleased with the candies etc., provided for them.

J. G. Parks' Photografic Gallery will open again on the 13th. inst. at Lachute, and he wishes us particularly to say that dull weather does not prevent him from taking good pictures, and to advise the people intending to have work done to come early as the Gallery here will only be open a few days. Remember the day, Monday the 13th. inst.

Travelling the old Way.—Owing to the recent increase in the rates of freight in the Q. M. O. & O. Railway a number of farmers and merchants have been drawing their goods by team between the County and Montreal. One farmer says he paid 22 cents per 100lb. on pork by train and finds that at that figure and paying cartage to and from St. Andrews, and other places, the old team price of 25 cents per 100lb, is much cheaper.

Pills for the Advertiser.—Our contemporary charges us with endeavoring to ferment discord in connection with alleged overcharge of rates on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway. The Superintendent personally thanked us for drawing his attention to the facts we pointed out and immediately had the rates altered. Again, the Superintendent saw the necessity for a readjustment of the freight tariff, as suggested by us and has informed us that for the future there will be but one rate for all shippers, except special contracts are made.——We are in a position to inform our contemporary that "The Railway Seizure Trouble" is *not* "finally settled," it being Mr. Macdonald's intention to appeal to the Privy Council of England, where there is no doubt whatever, the decision of the Court of Appeals will be reversed.——A correspondent of our contemporary in a communication, filled with bigotry and ignorance, has taken for granted that what appears in the *Witness* must be true. We have ourselves examined the article that appeared in *La Canadien*, and find that it has been carefully and wilfully mistranslated, and that no such construction as that alleged can be put upon it. One pill to be taken each day —M. D.

☞ Go early and secure your seats at Dr. Hall's lecture. ☜

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Universal Week of Prayer.

Arrangements have been made for the observance of the week of prayer in this village, by the holding of union services in the different places of worship, according to the subjoined programme:

Sunday, *January 5th*, Sermons in the various places of worship:—"The years of the right hand of the most high."—Psalm lxxvii., 10.

Monday, *January 6th, Henry's Church*: Addresses by Revs Robson and Evans.—Praise:—"Praise to God for his long suffering kindness and mercy, for the goodness of His providence; and especially of salvation in Jesus Christ, and for the blessings enjoyed under the present dispensation of the Holy Ghost. Thanksgiving for the cessation of war and the peaceful settlements of the European questions; also the the Divine blessing that has attended the International meetings and services held in the *Salle Evangelique*, the distribution of the Holy Scriptures and other Christian work during the Universal Exhibition in Paris. Confession of unbelief and unfruitfulness.' Ps. cxvii., Ps. cvii., 33-13; Rom. xi. 33-36; Acts ii., 14-21; Ps. xlvi. 6-11; Dan. ix., 3-10.

Tuesday, *January 7th, Court House*: Addresses by the Revs. Forlong and Robson.—Prayer:—For the power of the Holy Spirit to rest upon and operate in the Church of God everywhere, so that the disciples may be led into the truth; that errors in doctrine and corruption of Spiritual worship may be stayed; that faith and hope, brotherly kindness and charity may be increased; and that the general tone of spiritual life may be elevated in communion with the Lord. Intercession for believers who are afflicted. John xviii. 36-38; John xvi. 14. 2 Thes. iii., 15; Rom. xii. 9-18; Eph. i., 15-23; Ps. xxxiv., 17-19.

Wednesday, *January 8th, Methodist Church*: Addresses by the Revs. Mackie and Evans.—Prayer:—For the energetic operation of the Holy Spirit in the world at large, convincing men of sin, of unrighteousness, and of Judgment: and in bringing those who are merely nominal Christians under the quickening power of the truth. Also for Christian families. For the training of the young in the fear of the Lord, that they may be kept from error and evil, and especially that the grace of God may be upon them. John xvi., 7-14; Gen. xviii., 17-19; Col. iii., 16-24; Prov. xxii., 6; 1 Chron. iv., 9-10.

Thursday, *January 9th, First Presbyterian Church*: Addresses by Revs. Robson and Forlong.—Prayer:—For the effusion of the Holy Ghost "upon all flesh;" for the continuance of peace; for the establishment of a righteous government, good-will and love of Justice among the nations, and for their conversion to Christ; for the removal of intemperance and other social evils; special prayer for the nation, its Sovereign, and all in authority. Is. xi., 1-10; Prov. xiv., 14-27; Is. lxi.; Gal. v., 19-26; 1 Tim. ii., 1-4.

Friday, *January 10th, Oliver Hall*: Addresses by Revs. Forlong and Mackie.—Prayer:—For the blessing of the Spirit of God to accompany evangelistic and missionary labours, and render them fruitful to Christ; for the turning of all Israel to the Lord; for the growth and stability of young churches gathered from heathen communities; for the revival of Bible Christianity in Eastern lands; for the preaching of the Gospel among all nations, and for "cheerful giving" on the part of those who go not themselves to this work. Matt. xxviii., 19-20; Rom. xi. 26; Acts. xi., 19-30; Matt. xxiv., 14; Phil. iv., 10-19.

Saturday, *January 11th, Henry's Church*: Addresses by the Revs. Mackie and Robson. Prayer:—For those who preside over the Churches of the Saints, and for all who are called to preach and to teach; for the due observance of the Lord's day; for the wise guidance of biblical translators and critics; for successful resistance to secularism and infidelity; for the Divine blessing to accompany and follow the General Conference of Christians of various nations to be held this year in Switzerland. Eph. vi., 18-19; Is. lviii., 13-14; 2 Tim. ii., 15-19.

In each case the Pastor of the congregation in whose place of worship the meeting is held, will occupy the chair.

Meetings will commence at half-past seven o'clock each evening.

The singing will be from the books commonly used in the place of meeting.

It is to be hoped that all local societies will be kind enough to suspend their meetings for the week.

☞ Don't forget the lecture on Man in the Hall on Thursday evening. ☜

On the Bereavements of the Biglow Family.

Death has visited our home,
Called our loved ones to the tomb;
God forbade their longer stay,
He hath taken them away.
Surely what He wills is best,
Happy in His will we rest.

First our dearest earthly guide
Whom we loved of all beside,
She of all good mothers best,
Who had nursed us on her breast,
Toiled with us through weal and woe,
She the first was called to go.

Ah! we thought life's joys were o'er
When that mother was no more;
But no bitter tears we weep,
She in Jesus fell asleep,
Now we know her soul finds rest
Pillowed on her Saviour's breast.

Next the messenger was sent,
And our infant brother went,
Went to join the cherub band,
In that heavenly happy land,
Better far for him we said,
As we left him with the dead.

Ere time yet had healed the smart,
With another we must part,
Sickness laid our brother low,
And he too was called to go,
Just before his life's bright noon,
Must he go to sleep so soon?

Could he find no solace here?
Must he seek a higher sphere?
In the flush of manhood's pride,
Trusting in the Lord he died,
"Meet me all" He said, "in heaven,"
"Ask and have your sins forgiven."

Caution kind to each He gave,
Our immortal souls to save,
Then to higher world he soar'd,
To the presence of his Lord,
Where worlds no more can sever
Parent and child forever.

There a happy land they wait,
Watching at the pearly gate,
Waiting till their dear ones come,
Till the Father calls us home,
Heaven grant us all a seat
At our dear Redeemer's feet

G. Lizzie Robertson.

DEATHS.

Miller.—On December 28th, Sarah Elizabeth, only child of William and Mary Miller, aged five months and fifteen days.

VEGETINE.

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseased.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alternative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

DYSPEPSIA.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood,

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

18—1m

ROBERT O'BRIAN, M. D. C. M.,
Graduate of McGill College University
Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec.
May be consulted at all hours.
Office—Timber's Buildings, Grenville.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription, only $1. a year.

WHISKERS or a luxuriant Moustache can be grown on the smoothest face in a few weeks, also a remedy for baldness, a new and wonderful discovery; safe and sure. Prescription sent on receipt of 25 cents. 2 cents per bottle. Address Prof. Conway, & Co, London, Ont. 17-13w13

A Tea Meeting!

UNDER the auspices of the Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's Church, (Front of Chatham) will be held in

THE STONE HALL, CUSHING,

ON

Tuesday Evening, January 7th.

After the Tea Meeting there will be *ADDRESSES, MUSIC, &c., &c.*

Admission ----- 25 Cents.

18—1w.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PARTIES owing are hereby notified to call and pay, as unpaid accounts are to be handed to a collector AT ONCE.

ALFRED BENN & CO.

18—tf

CARTER CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,

ADVOCATES,

St. John Street, Montreal.

EDWARD CARTER, Q. C,
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.

Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18-1y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned have acquired the debts due to the Estate of the Late William Fletcher, insolvent by act of transfer passed before A. Berthelot N. P., on the 24th day of December 1878, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby notified to come and settle immediately.

M. J. O. CHARLEBOIS.
WIDOW Wm. FLETCHER.

Carillon, Dec. 30, 1878. 18—2w.

SAUSAGES!

THE subscriber will keep on hand during the winter months a stock of sausages which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. STEWART.

Lachute, December 28, 1878. 18—tf.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne No. 838.

In the Circuit Court,
St. Scholastique.

Tuesday December the Seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy eight.

DURING VACATION.

J. E. A. de Bellefeuille, Esquire, Advocate, of the City and District of Montreal; Eustache Marc A. L. de Bellefeuille, Gentleman; Dame Caroline L. de Bellefeuille, widow of the Late Edward Lindsay, all three of St. Eustache, in the District of Terrebonne; Dame Angelique L. de Bellefeuille, wife separated as to goods of Ant. Chartier de Lotbinière Harwood Assistant Adjutant General, to the end of authorising his said wife to sue and be sued both of the Parish of Vaudreuil, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

William McRitt, *alias* McRiff, Farmer of the Seigneury, of the Augmentation of Mille Isles, in that portion which is in the said District of Terrebonne,

Defendant.

Upon the application of Chas. L. Champagne, Esquire, Advocate, for the Plaintiff, as well as appears by the return of David Raitt, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Terrebonne,

It is ordered that the said Defendant be notified by two advertisements to be inserted twice in the French language in the Journal *Le Nord*, a new paper published at St. Jerome, in the said District, and in the English language in the Watchman, a newspaper published at Lachute, in the said District, to answer the action of the said Plaintiffs and in case of default by the said Defendant to do so within two months after the last insertion of the said advertisements, they will be allowed to proceed against him as in a case of default.

Alph. Raby,
17w2 Dep. C. C. C.

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's

EXCHANGE,

St. Andrews.

Is still the admiration of everybody, as exemplified daily by those who frequent this establishment in search of the Cheapest and most superb quality of

Groceries, Provisions, Teas

Yes, Teas! of such variety and exquisite flavour that was never equalled by the fabled Nectar of old.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, CANNED MEATS,
SOUPS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

And the many other New Varieties of seasonable Delicacies, offering at a greater re-duction than ever, to suit the times, best teas a great variety of

Stone and Glassware,

To Furnish every Table.

Buffalo Robes!

To keep you warm.

FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Agent for WHITELY'S celebrated Toronto Mower. Also for SHARP'S SELF-DUMPING HAY AND STUBBLE RAKE, sold on the terms of "no equal or no sale," and other articles of Husbandry.

☞ *Cash paid for Produce and received in Exchange for Goods.*

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
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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 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.

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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.

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St. Phillippe, Jan. 13, 1878. 2tf

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Lachute, Nov. 21st, 1878. 48-3

Rest in the Lord.

God draws a cloud over each gleaming morn.
Would we ask why?
It is because all noblest things are born
In agony.

Only upon some cross of pain or woe
God's son may lie,
Each soul redeemed from self & sin must know
Its Calvary.

Yet must we crave for neither joy nor grief;
God chooses best;
He only knows our sick soul's fit relief,
And gives us rest.

More than our feeble hearts can ever pine
For holiness,
That Father, in his tenderness divine,
Yearneth to bless.

What though we fall, & bruised & wounded lie,
Our lips in dust?
God's arm shall lift us up to victory:
In Him we trust.

For neither life, nor death, nor things below,
Nor things above,
Shall ever sever us that we should go
From His great love.

Winter.

Who does not love the winter,
The hop the song and the play,
The jolly, joyous winter,
The jingling bells and the sleigh?
Who does not love the winter,
The white and beautiful snow,
The gay and festive winter,
While we can pay as we go?

Who does not dread the winter,
Its misery, cold, and gloom,
The bleak and dreary winter,
The fireless, comfortless room?
Who does not hate the winter,
Its frost, its cold, and its snow,
Merciless, cruel winter,
When we can't pay as we go?

LADIES COLUMN.

BROKEN FRIENDSHIP.—Friendship is a good deal like china. It is very durable and beautiful as long as it is quite whole; but break it, and all the cement in the world will never quite repair the damage. You may stick the pieces together so that, at a distance, it looks nearly as well as ever; but it won't hold hot water. It is always ready to deceive you if you trust it; and it is, on the whole, a very worthless thing, fit only to be kept empty on a shelf, and forgotten there. The finer and more delicate it is, the more utter the ruin. A mere acquaintance, which needs only a little ill-humour to help it up, may be coarsely pattied like that old yellow basin in the store-closet; but tenderness and trust are sweet exchange of confidences can, more be yours when angry words and thoughts have broken them, than can those delicate porcelain tea-cups which were splintered to pieces be restored to their original excellence. The slightest crack will spoil the true ring, and you had better search for a new friend than try to mend the old one.

And all this has nothing to do with forgiveness. One day forgive and be forgiven, but the deed has been done, and the word said; the flowers and the gilding are gone. The formal "making up," especially between two women, is as no more avail than the wonderful cements that have made a cracked ugliness of the china vase that you expected to be your "joy for ever." Handled delicately, washed to purity in the waters of truth, confided to no careless, unsympathising hands, friendship may last two lives out; but it does not pay to try to mend it. Once broken, it is spoiled for ever.

MULLEN AS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—A correspondent writes as follows:—I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After having this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought that philanthrophy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullen, steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in close bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes away inflammation from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada, and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use.

ANTI-MATRIMONIAL.—By the Indian mail we have the account of a public meeting recently held at Calcutta in connection with a singular anti-matrimonial movement. At the meeting referred to 25 students gave in their names to the "pledge" against early marriage. This curious pledge runs thus:—"Deeply impressed with the pernicious character of the custom of child-marriage, and with the evils that have followed in its train, convinced of the solemn duty I owe to myself and to my countrymen to discourage, so far as may lay in my humble power, a custom so hurtful to students, so prejudicial to the best interests of my countrymen at large, I hereby solemnly declare that I will not marry, nor allow myself to be given in marriage, till I have completed the age of 21 years, my present age being ——."—[Witness.

ASIATIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The most desolate looking, sick-smelling, and every way repulsive room in most houses is a cold, unventilated bathroom. The prevalent notion is, that if it is cold, it does not need ventilation; and the next thing is to caulk up the windows, so that they do not get opened by any chance. This is all wrong. Other things being equal cold air is more invigorating than warm air, but it is not more wholesome, and therefore, cold air in the bedroom is to be preferred during the night. It is almost true that cold air may be impure, and warm rooms need ventilation even in winter. If the room is warm cold rushes in more eagerly, and we feel it more keenly, and last malaria as to think that we need not take care to ventilate rooms in cold weather. All this being true, a fire in the room helps ventilation, especially an open grate, and it is well to have fire enough to take the chill off the air and bedding every evening. It may never be heard going all night, provided you have some window or ventilation open. If you have not been accustomed to sleep with the window open begin with a very small opening and then gradually increase it, but do not let the wind blow directly on you. If you feel it and cannot avoid it, turn your face to it. In the morning, just as you are getting up, before the fire is made and the room is heated, throw open the windows and let the fresh air in.

HAPPINESS.—No person ever lived who at all times had everything he desired; but it is generally said that the nearer a person is supplied with all he desires, the happier he is. Perfect happiness, according to the standard, would therefore be when a person has everything his heart desires. And to attain to this perfection it would, of course, be the same whether he would contract his wants within the supply, or expand the supply to cover all the wants. But, unfortunately the wants of man generally increases with the supply, always keeping far in advance of it. Hence happiness is like "will-o-the-wisp," always ahead of us.

FAIRY PRINCESSES.—Thyra, of Denmark, is an extremely pretty and accomplished young lady of 23. She has a beautiful shaped face, large, gentle eyes, and a very sweet expression. The Duke of Cumberland, her future husband, is in his 24th year, and has a pleasing, good natured countenance of the German type. The Princess Emma, of Waldeck, who is about to marry the old king of Holland, is a graceful, warm-hearted little person, with bright eyes and a piquand face.

It is stated in Dublin that Lord Beaconsfield will carry on his system of giving employment to Princes by making the Duke of Connaught Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

CRISP MUFFINS.—One pint of sifted Indian meal, one pint of milk or cream, two eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a spoonful of butter or lard. Drop the batter in a hot, greased pan or oven by spoonfuls, taking care that your muffins do not touch. Let them bake till crisp and brown.

SOFT GINGER CAKE.—One egg, one cup of molasses, a spoonful of ginger, one cup and a half of sour cream, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, and flour for rather a thin batter.

SUGAR COOKIES.—One cup of butter, one cup of sugar, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, half a nutmeg grated; roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

CREAM PIE.—To make two pies take three eggs, two-thirds of a cup fine granulated sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, and one half teaspoonful of soda. Take the yokes of the eggs and sugar, and beat them together very thoroughly, beat the whites stiff and add. Put the cream tartar and soda dry in the flour. After it is all mixed, put in a little water to thin it. Bake on tin plates and split, filling with a thick boiled custard.

GINGER COOKIES.—I am growing interested in the housekeeper's column. I have a receipt for soft ginger cookies which is good. Take two cups of good molasses (syrup will not do) and stir into it a large tablespoonful of saleratus; stir the two till they are thoroughly mixed; add one cup of fried pork fat, melted with one cup of boiling water, stir in with the flour a spoonful of ginger, and (if you prefer snaps to cookies) a little alum, grated fine will make them brittle. Do not mix them hard; use just flour enough.

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.]

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

OTTAWA, December 26.

The Temperance people of this city presented the Hon. Mr. Tilley this evening, with an address of welcome on his return from England. The ceremony took place in the Dominion Methodist Church in the presence of about 600 persons, among whom were many old and consistent advocates of Temperance. The Rev. Mr. Stafford, pastor of the Dominion Church presided, and among those on the platform were Hon. Dr. Tupper, Rev. Messrs Gordon pastor St. Andrew's Church; Phillips, Methodist Episcopal; Cameron, Baptist; Pollard, Phillipps and Kerr, of England; Huntington, Reformed French Presbyterian; Dr. Hartly and McKelleghan; Commissioner Johnston, of Customs; Ald. Heney M. Battle, Mutchmore, J. M. T. Hannam.

Rev. Mr. Huntington opened the meeting by reading the first Psalm, and the Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D., led in prayer. The choir then sang a chorus, after which the Chairman made a few remarks, referring to the Hon. Mr. Tilley's fidelity to the temperance banner.

Mr. M. Pyke, President of the Temperance Association, then read the following

ADDRESS:

To the Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B., M. P., Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, and in the order of the Sons of Temperance, a Past Most Worthy Patriarch of North America:

We, your friends, admirers and co-workers in the cause of temperance in the city of Ottawa and vicinity, desire on your return to take up your residence amongst us, to accord you a hearty and fraternal greeting, by giving formal expression to the warmest sentiment of good will and esteem entertained towards yourself, and to testify our profound respect and admiration at the honest and upright course you have heretofore pursued in that great cause wherein we have a common interest, and which has for its beneficent aim the welfare and advancement of the human race. We wish it distinctly understood that in doing so we are not actuated in the remotest degree by any feelings outside temperance enterprise, but comprising as we do, all shade of opinion in public affairs, we cordially unite on this broad and Christian platform to do honor to one whose unswerving fidelity to the spotless banner of temperance reform, through evil and through good report, whether public or private, entitles him to the most unqualified approbation. Your efforts at legislation in the cause of temperance, your eloquent public addresses, and above all, your noble and lofty example while occupying the honorable and exalted position of Lieut.-Governor of your native Province, have been admired and approved by all who have, from time to time, been interested in our common cause throughout the world. We rejoice to know that at Fredericton, with the salutary influence of Government House, it has more immediately been felt. Your actions has been signally endorsed, inasmuch as that city is the first municipality in which the Temperance Act of 1878 has been adopted. For this wise and excellent enactment are we indebted to the late Government, whose courtesy and zeal in the preparation and energy and tact in so successfully carrying it through Parliament, demand from the temperance community a lasting and grateful remembrance. Admirable as this statue undoubtedly is, it may possibly be found, like most new measures, susceptible of improvement and expansion, and we have every confidence that you will be found using your great influence and ability in introducing such provisions as experience may point out to be necessary, to make it still more stringent and salutary in its operation. We confess, however, that while we appreciate the general provisions of this measure, we value it chiefly because it admits of the great principle of prohibition for which we have long contended. Nor shall we cease our efforts until this most deadly and seductive vice, which renders nugatory in so many instances every holy and blessed influence, which casts its baleful shadow over many of the brightest and best among mankind, until this traffic, accursed of God and man, be swept from a land that is hourly desecrated and polluted by its existence. In harmony with your past record, we believe you are destined, if spared, to bear an honored and influential part in this great struggle. It will at once be a duty and privilege to be engaged in so glorious an enterprise, and long after the honors of victory and thanksgiving are past, impartial history will tell of your eloquent advocacy, abundant labors and eminent example, which added to the Christian virtues adorning your life, made your career as the path of the just, which shineth more and more un to the perfect day. With a great deal of pleasure we refer to the fact that, in the order of the Sons of Temperance, you have occupied the distinguished position of the Most Worthy Patriarch of North America, an office you filled with no less dignity and credit to yourself than to the satisfaction and advantage of that influential organization. Members of that body can point with just pride to one of their numbers who, amidst the greatest difficulties and temtations, maintained unsullied the great watchword of their Order, who has truly illustrated by his life and adorned by his character the sacred principles of Love, Purity, and Fidelity. We desire in an especial manner to convey through you to Mrs. Tilley our respectful compliments and best wishes for her welfare and happiness, and that no less for her own excellent qualities than as your amiable partner, we heartily welcome her again to the capital. Finally, we sincerely pray that not only may you long be spared to give countenance to any good word and work in the service of the Master, to enjoy the respect and esteem of your fellow men and laborers here below, but that a life of uprightness and consistency in our sacred cause may in the great hereafter receive from the Supreme Patriarch above its appropriate and glorious reward.

Submitted in Faith Hope and Charity.

HON. MR. TILLEY received a perfect ovation, and replied in a warm speech. In all his experience, which was of varied character, he confessed that he had never felt as much embarrassment as he did on the deeply interesting occasion On leaving Ottawa 6 years ago to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship, he thought that it would end his public life, but it had been willed otherwise by a divine Providence, and he was glad to be back again at the capital, among his many warm temperance friends, to aid and strengthen them in the promulgation of the principles of the cause. He felt that he had not at all earned the approbation expressed in the address, because he knew that he had been sufficiently compensated by the personal happiness and comfort he had experienced during his life, through being a teetotaller. He spoke of the mighty change that had taken place in public sentiment since he first joined the army of the total abstinence party years ago, and touched upon his action at the Government House, holding that he would be recreant to his pledge and to the principles he professed if he had encouraged wine-drinking there. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the Temperance Act passed last summer, and paid a compliment to the Hon. R. W. Scott for the active manner in which he had advanced the temperance cause. He spoke of the legislation in New Brunswick in 1877, and pointed out where the temperance people had made a mistake by being in advance of public sentiment. Instead of improving, under the New Brunswick Act, they lost ground. He therefore counselled them not to act precipitately, but in accordance with public opinion. The sympathy of the people must be first obtained, and then legislation. The Scott Act recognized the fact that it could not be put into operation unless it was the desire of the people, and having that moral support, the cause would go on gradually to a final and glorious triumph. After advocating the union of all shades of politics, creeds, and nationalities, and speaking of the effect temperance had on the moral, social and physical condition of man, the Hon. gentleman thanked the temperance people of the capital for the mark of their approbation, and expressed his willingness at all times to co-operate with them in the advancement of the principles of the cause which they advocated.

HON DR. TUPPER made a brief speech, in which he expressed admiration at the consistent course pursued by Hon. Mr. Tilley. He referred to intemperance as a fertile cause of poverty and crime, and wondered why Society remained under the thraldom, whilst being cognizant of its bad effects. He held that the only means by which the cause could be properly advanced, was through the active co-operation of the clergy, to whom the people look not only for precepts in morals, but examples.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Mr. Cameron, Rev. Mr. Phillipps, Ald. Heney, Vice-President of the Roman Catholic Society, and Mr. J. Johnston, Commissioner of Customs.

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.]

As most farmers have little but dry hay to feed in winter, they are apt to wonder what they can do to improve upon it. There is not one of them but could raise oats enough for a daily ration of a pint per head, and if the hay could give place once a day to cornstalks, oat straw, or pea straw, it would be much better than the present practice; and here let me say, that no corn fodder is equal to that of sweet corn, when properly cured. A full supply of salt must always be at hand, or else a weekly ration should be fed. Tar, for the sheep to lick at will, is excellent. Should the sheep begin to have a discharge at the nose, as is sometimes the case in bad weather, a solution consisting of one ounce carbolic acid salts, to a gallon of water, used once a week by turing a teaspoonful down each nostril will soon remedy the evil, care being taken not to allow the sheep to swallow the mixture. Smearing the nose with tar is good in summer to prevent the deposit of eggs in the nostril, which may afterwards develop into the much dreaded "grub-in-the-head," and is also a good practice in winter, by reason of its medicinal qualities as an antidote for colds and catarrhal troubles and besides, the sheep soon acquire a taste for it, and derive from it much the same benefit they would from nibbling boughs containing similar properties, in the forests. If grain is to be fed during winter, as it undoubtedly should be in the New England States, corn should be very sparingly used, while oats and peas can be safely and profitably fed in considerable quantities. Shorts, at present prices, may be fed to advantage. Cotton seed meal has been used to advantage by many of our best flock masters. The breeding ewes should be taken from the flock two or three weeks before lambing, and fed upon roots, mixed with oatmeal or shorts. The lambs, at a month old, may be fed upon bran, oatmeal, or even a very little corn-meal in addition to the milk from the mother, and this may be accomplished with but little labour by constructing a small pen with an opening large enough to admit the lambs, but small enough to exclude the dams. The circumstances and purposes of each breeder must determine whether the lambs shall come early or late. If a farmer has no suitable convenience for early lambing, it is far better to let the lambs be dropped after the sheep are turned out to pasture in May. With warm lambing pens and good care, the lambs may come even in New England, as early as February; and thus the lambs are ready for the grass when it starts in the spring. It is better when the spring comes, that the sheep should be turned into the pasture a few hours only, each day, lest a too sudden change induce the scours, which is such a scourge to sheep. The sheep should be thoroughly "tagged," by which term is meant the cutting away of the wool under the tail down to, and around the udder, so that the lambs may not be impeded in sucking, and to prevent the accumulation of filth, which would otherwise seriously impede the movements of the animal.

Within two weeks after the ewes are sheared, the lambs should be dipped in a decoction of tobacco and water, made strong enough to kill the ticks, 7 lbs. of plug tobacco being sufficient for 100 lambs; or in a solution of arsenic and water by dissolving 3 lbs. of white arsenic (powder) in boiling water and adding 40 gallons of old water. After the lambs are dipped, the wash must be put where no animal can have access to it, as the arsenic is a deadly poison. The person who dips the sheep must be one whose hands are free from eruptions and bruises.

FOX AND THE THIEF.—One day Edward Fox went with his brother, Charles Fox, to witness the first balloon ascent made in England. There was a great crowd, and Fox detected a pickpocket attempting to relieve him of his watch. "My friend," he said, "you have chosen an occupation which will be your ruin at last." The thief burst into tears and exclaimed, "Oh! Mr. Fox, forgive me, and let me go! I have been driven to this by necessity alone; my wife and children are starving!" Fox compassionately gave him a guinea, and he went away with blessings on his lips. Soon after Fox wishing to know what time it was, found his watch missing. "Good God!" he exclaimed, "my watch is gone!" "Yes," answered his brother, "I know it is; I saw your friend take it." "Saw him take it and made no attempt to stop him!" "Really," said the general, "you and he seemed to be on such good terms with each other that I did not like to interfere."

FOREIGN.

Bayard Taylor, Minister of United States, to Berlin, is dead.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Unusually heavy snow is reported in many parts of the European continent.

On Sunday last the thermometer registered 24 degrees below zero at Winnipeg.

It is asserted that both Conkling and Blaine have intimated their intention not to run for President, which, it is considered, insures Grant's renomination.

The Standard of the British Army for Royal Engineers and Infantry of the line has been raised. Royal Engineers from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 6½ inches; Infantry of the line from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. The minimum height for rifle regiments remains as at present, 5 feet 4½ inches.

Mr. A. Archambault, Q. C., received notification from the Quebec Government on Saturday, to prepare a deed of sale to them of the Papineau property, St. Mary street, know as Belle Riva. The price paid is said to be $60,000. It is understood that railway workshops will be erected thereon.

For Sprains and Bruises.—Use Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment. Relief from pain will immediately follow. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

I Have Been Suffering from Indigestion and violent Sick Headache for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the Faculty, but have derived no material benefit from any source, until I tried Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which I am happy to state, has done me more good than all I ever tried before. ESTHER BRIGGS.
Bolton, England.

If You are Suffering with a Cough or severe Cold, do not trifle with yourself by trusting your life to Lozenges and cheap and worthless cough mixtures, but buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam; it reaches to the seat of the disease and removes it root and branch; it does not alleviate and afford temporary relief, but it makes a permanent cure in all cases if used according to direction.

Never Failing Success.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a certain remedy for all diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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

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

METHODIST. Rev E. Robson, Minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

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

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bou, Esq., and John McAllster, Esq' (Grenca.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem) and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

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

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

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

Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Deseleubury, 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 angmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & G. R. R. distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

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

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

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail 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 Village at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 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. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

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

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

FOR SALE

At low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
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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 preferential support of the Canadian public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
42y Lachute, P. Q.

Lachute Hotel.

C. A. LAFLEUR, begs to call the attention of the travelling public to this First Class Hotel, which has been fitted up in the latest style with every accomodation to suit the travelling public. There is first class stable accomodation in connection with this hotel.

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

C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf

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

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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 advertisement headed "Rupture." Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

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. Can be used with any sort of clothes, thick or thin, heavy or light, they are all washed perfectly in a very short time. PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

Agents wanted every where.

STOCKTON, ROBERTS & CO., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Manufactory and Office, 171 Beaver Hall. S. S. BAKER, Manager.
23y1

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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

112 St. Francois Xavier Street,
(JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING)
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
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DENTISTRY!

DR. B. 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.
Granville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.
Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51tf

THE WATCHMAN

AND

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AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

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RAILROAD,

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Bill Heads,

Statements,

Invoices,

Note and

Letter Headings,

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&c. &c. &c.

G. ARMSTRONG, & CO.,

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that 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.

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.
35-tf.

Just Received

AT THE

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A SUPPLY OF

WRITING PAPER,
FOOLSCAP, ENVELOPES,
BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY
FOR LADIES, COPY AND
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SLATE AND LEAD PENCILS,
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For sale at the lowest rates.

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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 rates.
ALEXANDER PAUL.

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Sleeping Elixir!!

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

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

Prepared by H. MERCER & CO., 254 St. Paul street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

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MCGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1879. NO. 19

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 **D. KERR, & 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.

W. M. SMITH, M. D., C. M.

BOA'S BUILDING,

Opposite Post Office, LACHUTE.

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,
253 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Oct. 5-1y.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS

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No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR.
J. N. GREENSHIELDS.

Oct. 12, 1y

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES

61, 65 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, 40 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

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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.
McBourne 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

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

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And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street Montreal. 8y1

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

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389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Mills at Joliette, P. Q.

Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty

JAN. 18, 1878. 20y1.

REMOVAL !

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.

In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to other premises as above, where I will continue to execute with prompt attention all orders that are entrusted to my care.

L. GOBEILLE.
Lachute, December 28th, 1878. ply1

C. R. MONCK,

MARBLE WORKS

LACHUTE,

(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)

Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.

Edward Hume,
Agent.
1314

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

JAMES BARLEY,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,

LACHUTE.

SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.

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

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. 5tf

Olden Times and Present.

Ancient days of chivalry,
Tournament and falconry,
Ladies fair and barons bold.
Thrilling days, those days of old
Battle towers and moated steeps.
Turret walls and donjon keeps,
Drawbridge closed and warder grave,
Retainers numerous and brave.
Mailed sentries keeping guard,
Troubadour and minstrel bard
Singing lays 'neath ladie's bower,
Serenades at evening hour.
Thrilling days, those days of old,
For ladies fair and warriors bold!

See! a pageant passes by,
In all the pride of chivalry;
Armed knights on chargers gay,
Warriors eager for the fray.
Burnished helm and glittering lance,
In the golden sunshine glance;
Parting words from lady fair,
Tress of dark or golden hair,
Badge on arm, a woven band,
Parting gift from her fair hand;
The night departs for field of France,
To win his fair by spear and lance.

Gone those days of pageantry,
Valor and knight-errantry;
Only battle that of life;
Race for wealth the keenest strife.
Love and truth and honour sold,
Bartered for the gain of gold.
Fair ones' hearts not now are won
By deeds of daring nobly done.

Only battle, that of life,
Need it be ignoble strife?
Human hearts are battle-plains,
Where passions rage and warfare reigns.
Foemen ranged on either side;
Hate and Love, Forgiveness Pride.
Strength and Weakness, Dread and Might,
Direst battles those to fight.
Greatest victors those who win
Conquest over Self and Sin.

Chambers Journal. SENGA.

THE VACANT SEAT.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

It was on the morning of the day before Christmas. Most of the people who lived in the hamlet of St. Ann's were looking forward with joyous anticipations to the morrow, but not all. In the cot of Arkwright, the pilot, there was sadness instead of joy, and the looking forward to the Christmas time was sadder still.

Sitting down to the table, on the morning before Christmas, were Mrs. Arkwright and three children—the widow and the fatherless. The widow was a woman of five-and-forty, yet fair and comely, though care and sorrow had drawn deep, dark lines upon her face. Of the children, the oldest was a girl, Mary, of 15; and the youngest, a boy of 8. And at the table were two vacant seats—one at the head, and the other on the right of the head. And this is why they were vacant.

Six years before there had been another child in the household—the first born—a stout boy, named Edward. At the age of 16 he had been able to take his father's place at the helm of incoming or outgoing vessels, and had been looked upon by the hardy pilots and fishermen of St. Anne's as a lad of more than usual promise. Strong and manful for his age, and handsome and good, he had been not only the pride and joy of his parents, but the pride of the hamlet. One day, six years ago, Edward went out in charge of a vessel bound for Liverpool, taking with him only a light dory in which to return when he should have piloted his charge beyond danger. A sudden and unlooked for storm arose, and Edward came not back. It was said, by those who understood such matters, that he must have left the vessel before the coming of the storm. Three days afterward the wreck of his dory was picked up outside the Black rocks, and there was no more waiting for the lost one.

Following a custom which their fathers had brought with them from another land, Edward's seat at the frugal board had been from that time left vacant. Morning, noon and night the chair which the brave youth had once occupied was set in its accustomed place, and perhaps they in their simple faith, imagined that the spirit of the departed might sometimes keep them company, and witness their sorrow, and know, of a verity, how much and how truly they loved him.

That seat had been at the right of the head, and now—now—another seat was vacant. During the autumn last passed the husband and father had been swallowed up in the sea and the chair which he had occupied for full three-and-twenty years stood vacant by the side of the other. Surely sorrow was upon the humble household. Aye—and more than sorrow, want stared them in the face. And yet, perhaps, this very wolf barking at their door served to blunt and smooth the ragged edge of the keepers misery.

"Mother," said Mary, looking up from the breakfast table with a face that bore marks of an age beyond her years, "to morrow is Christmas."

"Yes, my child; but it can be no Christmas to us. Alas! joy is not for this household!"

"But, mother, the evening of to-day will be Christmas eve."

"Certainly, my child."

"Did you not say, mother, that after Christmas eve we would have but one vacant seat at our board?"

An expression of pain passed over the face of the matron.

"Yes, Mary," she replied huskily, I said so; and I think so it must be. Had Edward been with us he would have been at the head. The single vacant seat will keep the memories of both fresh and green. And moreover, I see that, ere long we must sell our chairs, and content us with more simple seats. One chair we will keep and it shall be sacred to the memory of both of our loved ones departed."

And on that evening the chairs which were to be sold were set apart, and the widow and her three children sat at the table upon rough wooden boxes. Only one chair remained—at the head of the board—vacant.

While the family were at their painfully frugal repast, the door was unceremoniously opened, and Philip Seabury entered. He was a pilot—had been a dear friend of John Arkwright and was a bluff, big-hearted man. He was welcomed heartily, for a ray of something akin to sunshine came in with his honest, genial face.

"Philip," said the widow, reluctantly, "I wish we could ask you to sit down at our board; but, alas! it could only be an empty invitation."

"I had thought of that, Mrs. Arkwright, and partly for that reason am I here. We want you to have as merry a Christmas as you can, and "

The widow put up her hand.

"Hush, Philip. I know the goodness of your heart, and I appreciate it; but I cannot think of an attempt at joy for the morrow. It would seem to me almost impious. Perhaps at some time, should the need come more cruelly upon me, I may ask a favor; but not of joy for the morrow. No, no,—I feel that we can best serve ourselves, and pay respect to the dear ones gone, by making our Christmas a day of mourning. We will remember the crucifixion rather than the birth."

"The old pilot sat by the fire, and rubbed his hands over the lazy flame, and, after an extended season of reflection, he looked up as though a new idea had struck him.

"By the way, Mrs. Arkwright, did you ever know the Dolorosa family?"

The widow said she had never known them, though the name had a familiar sound.

"They once lived not far from here," pursued Seabury, "and they had a son who was a pilot. Excuse me, but their case was, in some respects, so near like your own that I couldn't help thinking of it. But I won't go on if you wish me not."

"On the contrary," said the widow, "I should like to hear the story. Even in direct misfortune companionship is a relief." And she and her little ones came and gathered around the fire; and she added: "Tell me the story, Philip."

"It was your own case that made me think of it just now," said the pilot, still rubbing his hands over the fire. "You see, old Dolorosa—queer name, isn't it?—was a pilot and his son was a pilot. D'ye wonder they made me think of old John and Edward? One day, as I was told—I didn't see it myself—young Doloroso the lad, went out in charge of a vessel bound to some foreign port, taking his ship to come back in. While he was gone a dreadful storm came on; as it turned out, he wasn't lost for all time. Some years afterward—I won't say just how many—young Dolorossa, grown to be a grand and handsome man, came home, and joy came with him. He had been all the absent years in India, had grown rich—that is, rich for him—rich enough, at all events, to support the old home without another stroke of work."

"Bless God for the joy given to that mother!" said Mrs. Arkwright, folding her arms upon her breast. "My boy can never come back to me! But how was he saved, and why did he go to India?"

"Thus it was," answered Philip, "and this I have from one who heard him tell the story: On that day of the storm he had left the vessel he had piloted out, as had been supposed. When the storm caught him it swamped him very quickly, but he clung to his light boat, and, as good look would have it, he was picked up by an outward bound Indiaman. Of course he was forced to keep on in the ship, and when they reached Calcutta the owners had planned that the ship should go into the Chinese trade. A grand chance to make money was offered to our young pilot, and he accepted it; and there he sailed to and fro, in those far-off waters, doing so well all the while that his folks at home were mourning him as dead."

"And did he not write to his mother during all those weary years?" asked the widow, deprecatingly.

"Aye, be sure he did; but not one of his letters came to hand. Two of those letters, he afterward learned, were lost by the wrecking of the ships in which they were sent. How the others miscarried he could not discover. And thus, you see, he came to his home like one risen from the dead."

A silence fell upon the group as the pilot concluded his story, broken only by the low sobs of the stricken widow. At length Seabury arose to take his leave. Before reaching the door he turned, twirling his hat nervously in his hands.

"Mrs. Arkwright," he said, "we are not going to impose upon you, but somebody has made arrangements for a grand Christmas dinner for you to-morrow. It will be sent to you, and if you don't want it you can throw it out of doors."

And with this the old pilot disappeared; but he was not gone long. In a very few minutes he came back, and a companion with him.

"Mistress Arkwright," he said, it's astonishing how things do turn out. Just as I was leaving your door who should I meet but the very man I'd been telling you about—young Dolorosa—and here he is. If I've left out any parts of his story perhaps you can get him to tell the rest himself. This is Christmas eve, Mistress Arkwright, and I've no doubt you have much to make you sorrowful; but, I declare for it, I'm going to wish you, and Mary, and little Nellie and little Tommy, a right merry Christmas for the morrow!"

And again Seabury disappeared, but he left a stranger standing in the room—a strong, grand-looking man, though young, with the odor of the sea upon him. He stood a few moments where the old pilot had left him, and then his whole frame quaked as though he could endure no more. He stretched forth his hands, and a single word dropped from his lips—a word next akin to heaven—a word holy and sacred beyond all other earthly things—a word beautiful and divine from the foundation of the world—"MOTHER."

And it had been the story of her own Edward that Philip Seabury had told. She was a long, long time, clasped in the strong arms of her son before she could realize it all; but reason came at length, and joy came also.

And on the following morning the bright December's sun ushered into the widow's cot a merry Christmas indeed.

TAKING THINGS COOLLY.

Some of the many instances of extraordinary coolness in the midst of danger and otherwise that have been recorded, are here offered to our readers, together with some amusing sayings and doings. When gallant Ponsonby lay grievously wounded on the field of Waterloo, he forgot his own desperate plight while watching an encounter between a couple of French lancers and one of his own men, cut off from his troop. As the Frenchmen came down upon Murphy, he, using his sword as if it were a shillelagh, knocked their lances alternately aside again and again. Then suddenly setting spurs to his horse, he galloped off full speed, his eager foes following in hot pursuit, but not quite neck and neck. Wheeling round at exactly the right moment, the Irishman, rushing at the foremost fellow parried his lance and struck him down. The second, pressing on to avenge his comrade, was cut through diagonally by Murphy's sword, falling to the earth without a cry or groan: while the victor, scarcely glancing at his handiwork, trotted off whistling *The Grinder*.

Ponsonby's brave cavalry-man knew how to take things coolly, which according to Colonel R. P. Anderson, is the special virtue of the British man-of-war's-man, who, having the utmost reliance on himself and his commanders, is neither easily over-excited or readily alarmed. In support of his assertion, the colonel relates how two tars, strolling up from the Dil-Kusha Park, where Lord Clyde's army was stationed, towards the Residency position at Lucknow, directed their steps by the pickets of horse and foot. Suddenly, a twenty-four pound shot struck the road just in front of them. "I'm blessed, Bill," said one of the tars, "if this here channel is properly buoyed! and on the happy golucky pair went towards the Residency, as calmly as if they had been on Portsmouth Hard. During the same siege, a very young private of the 102nd was on sentry, when an eight-inch shell, fired from a gun a hundred yards off, burst close to him, making a deal of noise and throwing up an immense quantity of earth. Colonel Anderson rushed to the spot. The youthful soldier was standing quietly at his post, close to where the shell exploded. Being asked what had happened, he replied unconcernedly: "I think a shell has busted, sir."

Towards the close of the fight of Inkermann, Lord Raglan, returning from taking leave of General Strangways, met a sergeant carrying water for the wounded. The sergeant drew himself up to salute, when a round-shot came bounding over the hill, and knocked his forage cap out of his hand. The man picked it up, dusted it on his knee, placed it carefully on his head, and made the salute, not a muscle of his countenance moving the while. "A neat thing that, my man!" said Lord Raglan, "Yes, my lord," returned the sergeant, with a nother salute; "but a miss is as good as a mile." The commander was probably not surprised by such an exhibition of *sang fold*, being himself good that way. He was badly hurt at Waterloo; and, says the Prince of Orange, who was in the hospital, "I was not conscious of the presence of Lord Fitzroy Somerset until I heard him call out in his ordinary tone: "Hollo! dont carry that arm away till I have taken off my ring!" Neither wound nor operation had extorted a groan from his lips.

The Indian prides himself upon taking good or ill in the quietest ways; and from a story told in Mr. Marshall's *Canadian Dominion*, his civilized half-brother would seem to be equally unemotional. Thanks mainly to a certain Metis or half breed in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, a Sioux warrior was found guilty of stealing a horse, and condemned to pay the animal's value by instalments, at one of the company's forts. On paying the last instalment, he received his quittance from the man who had brought him to justice, and left the office. A few minutes later the Sioux returned, advanced on his noiseless moccasins within a space of the writing-table, and levelled his musket full at the half-breed's head. Just as the trigger was pulled the Metis raised the hand with which he had been writing and touched lightly the muzzle of the gun; the shot passed over his head, but his hair was singed off in a broad mass. The smoke clearing away the Indian was amased to see that his enemy still lived. The other looked him full in the eyes for an instant, and quietly resumed his writing. The Indian silently departed unpursued; those who would have given chase being stopped by the half-breed with; "Go back to your dinner, and leave the affair to me."

When evening came a few whites curious to see how the matter would end accompanied the Metis to the Sioux encampment. At a certain distance he bade them wait, and advanced alone to the Indian tents. Before one of these sat crouched the baffled savage, singing his own death hymn to the tom-tom. He complained that he must now say good-bye to wife and child, to the sunlight, to his gun and the chase. He told his friends in the spirit-land to expect him that night, when he would bring them all the news of their tribe. He swung his body backwards and forwards as he chanted his strange song, but never once looked up—not even when his foe spurned him with his foot. He only sang on and awaited his fate. Then the half-breed bent his head and spat down on the crouching Sioux, and turned leisurely away—a crueler revenge than if he had shot him dead.

It is not given to every one to play the philosopher, and accept Fortune's buffets and favours with equal placidity. Horatios are scarce; but there are plenty of people capable of acting like Spartans where the troubles do not touch their individuality, "How can I get out of this?" asked an Englishman, up to his armpits in a Scotch bog, of a passer-by. "I dinna think you *can* get out of it," was the response of the Highlander, as he went on his way.

Mistress of herself was the spouse of the old gentleman who contrived to tumble off the ferry-boat into the Mississippi, and was encouraged to struggle for dear life by his better half shouting: "There, Samuel, didn't I tell you so? Now, then, work your legs, flap your arms, hold your breath, and repeat the Lord's Prayer; for its mighty onsartin, Samuel, whether you land in Vicksburg or eternity!"

Thouroughly oblivious of court manners was the red-cloaked Kentish dame who found her way into the tent occupied by Queen Charlotte, at a Volunteer review held shortly after her coming to England, and, after staring at the royal lady with her arms akimbo, observed; "Well, she's not so ugly as they told me she was!" a compliment the astonished queen gratefully accepted, saying: Well my good woman I am very glad of that." Probably Her Majesty forgave the critic's rudeness as the outcome of rustic ignorance and simplicity.

There is no cooler man than your simple fellow. While Gen. Thomas was inspecting the fortifications at Chattanooga with Gen. Garfield, they heard some one shout; "Hello, mister! You! I want to speak to you!" Gen. Thomas, turning, found he was the "mister" so politely hailed by an East Tennessean soldier.

"Well my man," said he, "What do you want with me?"

"I want to get a forlough, mister, that's what I want," was the reply.

"Why do you want a forlough, my man?" enquired the general.

"Wall, I want to go home to see my wife."

"How long is it since you saw her?"

"Ever since I enlisted, nigh on to three months."

"Three months!" exclaimed the astonished commander, "Why I have not seen my wife for three years!"

The Tennessean looked incredulous, and drawled out: "Wall, you see, me and my wife ain't that sort."

The Postmaster General of the United States once received an odd official communication. The Raeborn postmaster, new to his duties, writing to his superior officer: "Seeing by the regulations, that I am required to send you a letter of advice, I must plead in excuse that I have been postmaster but a short time; but I will say, if your office pays no better than mine, I advise you to give it up." To this day that Postmaster General has not decided whether his subordinate was an ignoramus or was quietly poking fun at him.

Spite of the old axiom about self-praise, many are of opinion that the world is apt to take a man at his own valuation. If that be true, there is a church dignitary in embryo somewhere in the young deacon, whose examining bishop felt it necessary to send for the clergyman recommending him for ordination, in order to tell him to keep that young man in check; adding by way of explanation: "I had the greatest difficulty, sir, to prevent his examining me!" This not to be abashed candidate for clerical honors promises to be as worthy of the cloth as the American minister who treated his village congregation to one of Mr. Beecher's sermons, unaware that the popular Brooklyn preacher made one of his hearers. Accosting him after the service, Mr. Beecher said: "That was a fair discourse: how long did it take you to write it?"

"Oh, I tossed it off one evening," was the reply.

"Indeed!" said Mr. Beecher. "Well, it took me much longer than that to think out the framework of that sermon.'

"Are you Henry Ward Beecher?" asked the sermon-stealer.

"I am," said that gentleman.

"Well, then," said the other, not in the least disconcerted, "all I have to say is, that I ain't ashamed to preach one of your sermons anywhere."

We do not know if Colman invented the phrase, "as cool as a cucumber;" but he makes the Irishman in *The Heir-at-Law* say: "These two must be a rich man that won't lend, and a borrower; for one is trotting about in great distress, and t'other stands as cool as a cucumber." Of the two, the latter was more likely to have been intending a raid on another man's purse, for the men whose "very trade is borrowing" are usually, we might say neccessarily, the coolest of the cool; like Bubb Dodington's impecunious acquaintance, who, rushing across Bond street, greeted Dodington with: "I'm delighted to see you, for I'm wonderfully in want of a guinea."

Taking out his purse, Bubb showed that it held but half a guinea.

"A thousand thanks!" cried his tormenter, deftly seizing the coin; "that will do very well for the present;" and then changed the conversation. But as he turned to take leave, he inquired; "By-the-by, when will you pay me that half-guinea?"

"Pay you? What do you mean?" exclaimed Dodington.

"Mean? Why, I intended to borrow a guinea, of you. I have only got half; but I'm not in a hurry for t'other. Name your own time, only pray keep it!" saying which, he disappeared round the corner.

"John Phoenix," the American humorist, being one night at a theatre, fancied he saw a friend some three seats in front of him. Turning to his next neighbour he said: "Would you be kind enough to touch that gentleman with your stick?" "Certainly," was the reply, and the thing was done; but when the individual thus assaulted turned round, Phœnix saw he was not the man he took him for, and became at once absorbed in the play, leaving his friend with the stick to settle matters with the gentleman in front, which, as he had no excuse handy, was not done without considerable trouble. When the hubbub was over, the victim said: "Didn't you tell me to tap that man with my stick?" "Yes." "And what did you want?" "Oh," said Phœnex, with imperturable gravity, "I wanted to see whether you would or not."

"Jack Holmes," a man-about-town, living no one knew how, was once under examination by a certain sergeant-at-law, who knew his man too well. "Now sir," said the learned gentleman, "tell the jury how you live?"

"Well," said Holmes, "a chop or a steak, and on Sunday perhaps a little bit of fish; I am a very plain living man."

"You know what I mean sir," thundered the questioner. "What do you do for a living."

"The same as you sergeant," said the witness, tapping his forehead suggestively; "and when that fails, I do"—going through the pantomime of writing across his hand—"a little bit of stuff—the same as you again."

My, lud, I shall not ask this obtuse witness any more questions," said the angry counsel.

"Brother," said Baron Martin, "I think you had better not."

Here is a hint for your old friend the clown in the pantomime. At the burning of a provision store, the crowd helped themselves freely. One man grasped a huge cheese as his part of the salvage; rising up with it he found himself face to face with a policeman, and with admirable presence of mind put the plunder into the officer's arms, saying: "You had better take care of that, policeman, or some one will be walking off with it."

Equally ready to relinquish his loot when there was no help for it, was a Chicago negro, caught by a poultry fancier in the act of carrying off some of his live stock, and challenged with: "What are you doing with my chickens?" "I wuz gwine fer ter fetch 'em back, boss," explained he. "Dere's a nigger roun' here what's been disputin along er me 'bout dem chickens, I said dey wuz Corchin Chyniz, and he said dey wuz Alabarmar pullets; an I wuz jes takin' 'em roun' fer ter stablish my nolledge. Dey don't lay no aigs, does dey, boss? Ef dey does, I'm mighty shamed of hustlin' 'em roun'. Aigs is scase."

Impudently cool as the darkey was, he must yield the palm for effrontery to the Erie Railway guard, whose interview with Manager Fisk is thus related in an American paper.

"You are a conductor on the Erie, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been on the road?"

"Fifteen years."

"Worth some property, I learn?"

"Some,"

"Have a very fine house in Oswego? Cost you some thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars?"

"Yes, sir."

"Some little money invested in bonds I am told?"

"Yes, sir."

"Own a farm near where you reside?"

"Yes, sir."

"Had nothing when you commenced as conductor on our road?"

"Nothing to speak of."

"Made the property since?"

"Yes, sir."

"Been at work for no other parties?"

"No; but I have been saving money, and invested it from time to time to good advantage."

"Well, sir, what will you give to settle? Of course you cannot pretend to say you ever acquired this property from what you saved from your salary? You will not deny that you have pocketed a great deal of money belonging to the railway—at least fifty or sixty thousand dollars? Now, sir what will you give to settle, and not be disgraced, as you certainly will be if a trial is brought, and are compelled to give up the property you profess to own, but which in really belongs to the Company?"

"Well, Mr. Manager, I had not thought of the matter. For several years I have been running my train to the best of my ability. Never looking at the matter in this light before. Never thought I was doing anything wrong. I have done nothing more than other conductors; tried to earn my salary and get it, and think I've succeeded. I don't know that I owe the Company anything. If you think I do, why, there's a little difference of opinion, and I don't want any trouble over it. I have nice family, nice father and mother; relatives all of good standing; they would feel bad to have me arrested and charged with dishonesty. It would kill my wife. She has every confidence in me, and the idea that I would take a penny that did not belong to me would break her heart. I don't care anything for the matter myself; but on account of my family and relatives, if you won't say anything more about it. I'll give you say—a dollar."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Jan. 12th, 1879.

THE DEDICATION—Ezra vi., 14-22.

The rebuilding of the temple, begun with such joy, soon came to a pause. The great king, Cyrus, was now dead, his son was warring in a distant land, and a usurper sat on his throne, unfriendly to the Jews and their faith. Their enemies obtained from him a decree forbidding the erection of the temple. For fourteen years the walls stood unfinished, until prophets arose to urge onward the work, and a new king gave it the royal sanction. At last the building stood complete, and was consecrated to the service of Israel's God, while the people renewed the ancient services, and joyfully kept the feast.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. When God places his hand upon the scale, difficulties are turned to helps, and success is sure.

2. When God sends men to do his work, he will clear away obstacles from before them.

3. The rulers of earth are but as instruments to accomplish the will of the heavenly King.

4. The services of God's house, tho' solemn, are yet joyous.

5. We should search God's book for direction as to his worship.

6. Those who officiate in the work of God must themselves be pure.

It is a cause of thanksgiving that the blessed outpourings of the Divine Spirit are being realized in many places of our beloved Zion, and the prospects for a large ingathering of souls are encouraging. It is true, considering the many laborers in the field, and the large amount of capital invested, the returns have not been as we could wish, or had reason to expect, but enough has been accomplished to keep the heavenly choir continually engaged in praise, for they rejoice over one sinner that repents. The weekly report from our exchanges of the conversion of sinners and sanctification of believers, if gathered monthly, would more than fill the pages of our magazine. To God be all the glory!

There are, however, hindrances to the universal spread of this glorious work. One of these a brother gives thus: "We are here in the battle, and have planted the blood-stained banner on the enemy's works. We are drawing rations from heaven, and our communication with headquarters are good; and we are obeying orders from Jesus. And when we get LOVE beyond knowledge, then we will get the victory. A great many of us have knowledge and light, and we commence to whip and drive; but our LOVE must get beyond knowledge, and not find too much fault with our brothers and sisters." It is written, "God is love." Religion is love. "All the law is fulfilled in one word, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."—*Guide to Holiness.*

THE HONORARY DEGREE business is "running mad" in "many institutions." Honorary degrees are as frequently conferred on men of comparatively little merit now-a-days that the possession of them only brings such academic distinction into disrepute; and it is not surprising that really scholarly men refuse degrees that cannot enhance their educational standing.

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 tehpaper 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, JAN. 10, 1879.

THE "WATCHMAN" FOR 1879.

No pains will be spared in making the WATCHMAN a first-class family paper, not only for this County, but for the whole Ottawa Valley and the cities adjoining. We ask our friends to assist us in securing new subscribers. There will be found timely Editorials on all the great living questions of the day. A good weekly summary of current News of the County, the Dominion and the World. The latest Intelligence of the progress of Education, Temperance and Religion, careful and impartial reviews of the political parties and their doings.

Interesting articles on Domestic and Agricultural subjects, and a carefully selected Story of thrilling interest in each number.

PREMIUMS!

Subscription price of the WATCHMAN *only $1:00 a year paid in advance.*

To every Subscriber sending us one new subscriber with one Dollar we will give one of any of the following choice grafted Apple trees delivered at our office in time for spring planting Fameuse, Red Astrachan, Hawthornden and St. Lawrence. For every two subscribers, two Trees. For every three subscribers, three Trees, and so on. These trees are worth at least forty cents each, and are from local nurseries and suitable for this climate. We trust all our friends will make a vigorous canvass at as early a date as possible, and secure some of these valuable fruit trees

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Last Saturday's *Official Gazette* contains a notice summoning Parliament to meet for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS on the 13th of February next – to the disappointment and utter disgust of the Grit press.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday His Honor the Lieutenant Governor opened the fourth Session of the third Parliament of Ontario, with the usual state. The speech from the Throne contains nothing of any importance.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Ottawa *Free Press*, in an article which appeared some days since, claimed that the appeal to the people, by Mr. JOLY on the action of the Lieutenant-Governor had been answered in the affirmative. Such a statement, coming from an influential paper like the *Free Press*, is somewhat astounding when it is well-known that the only vote taken in the House of Assembly last session on the constitutional question, resulted in a majority of one against the Government; and it was then that Mr. JOLY arose and stated that although he was defeated on that question, yet he considered it better for the Province that he should remain in power, and he would not resign, except on a direct vote of want of confidence. Mr. JOLY formally, and in a letter over his own signature accepted the responsibility of the Lieut.-Governor's action, and promised to stand or fall by the result, yet when the result turned against him, he still held on to power, not, we believe, of his own free will, but by the order of his master the Lieut.-Governor. At the time a Grit Ministry ruled at Ottawa, now however times are changed, a Conservative government is in power and ever since they assumed the reins of Government, rumors have been rife as to the probable fate of the Lieutenant Governor, the latest being that he had been assured that he will not be disturbed in his position.

When the question came up in the House of Commons last Session, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD expressed his opinion very plainly indeed, and Sir John is not in the habit of saying one thing and meaning another. He sees however, that to take the responsibility upon the Canadian Government would be to create a precedent that might be dangerous, and therefore has submitted the case for the opinion of the Imperial authorities before taking any steps in the matter. In any event it is not expected any action will be taken till after the commencement of the Session in February next.

ARGENTEUIL CONTESTED ELECTION.

Preliminary Objections.

Saturday last was fixed for the hearing of the arguments on the preliminary objections filed by the respondent against the Petition of contesting his right to a seat in the House of Commons, and all preparations were made in the Court House, Lachute, for the same, but owing to the fact that Judge BELANGER was snowed up on the South side of the St Lawrence, and so could not reach Montreal in time for the morning train to Lachute, no Court could be held here.

On Tuesday morning, however, the Judge and Advocates arrived and immediately opened an Election Court in the Court House, and the case was formally called for hearing. Mr. LACOSTE, Q. C., and Mr. ARCHIBALD appeared for the Petitioners, and Mr. MACLAREN, Q. C., for the Respondent.

Mr. MACLAREN, urged that he proceeded under protest and could not be held to proceed that day, the case having been fixed for Saturday and no provision had been made in the hearing of preliminary objections for a postponement from day to day. He also submitted that Justice PAPINEAU's order fixing the trial at Lachute was *ultra vires*, he having no discretion to move the hearing of preliminary objections from the *chef lieu* of the district, although the trial after the points at issue were decided on, might be removed to the electoral district; but if it was a part of the trial then the respondents have not received fifteen days' notice as required by law before trial.

Mr ARCHIBALD replied that none of the objections applied to the Election Act. The object of the election law was that the trial of the election petition take place in the electoral district for the convenience of those interested, and to prevent the expense of bringing a large number of witnesses at a distance from their homes. He quoted the rule of practice thirty-nine to prove that the Judge could fix the place of hearing objections outside of the *chef lieu* of the district.

Mr. LACOSTE argued that Judge PAPINEAU having fixed on Lachute the place could not be changed; also that the objection came too late, it should have been taken before the appointment was made. Again, the fact that respondent was represented by Counsel when the order was made, and no objection being then raised was evidence that he had accepted it.

Mr. MACLAREN said that he had had no previous opportunity of objecting to the hearing being fixed for Lachute.

The JUDGE reserved his decision on the points raised, and stated he would hear the arguments on the preliminary objections.

Mr. MACLAREN said he had two sets of objections: the first as to facts requiring proof which require an *enquete*; the second refers to points at law, and are grouped under three heads. The latter complain of the whole proceedings as irregular, because the petition complains of the actions of the returning officer while not making him a respondent. The charges against the returning officer are that he gave two polls in places with not more than three hundred voters, and used wrong lists, and thus being an interested party in the case should be called upon to respond to the charge against him, and should have been served with a writ. The respondent should not be called upon to defend the actions of the returning officer, for which he was not responsible. The latter should be made a respondent to defend his own action. The law stated that no returning officer was permitted to give two polling places in districts with not more than three hundred voters; thus, if the whole petition be not set aside, he asked that this charge be eliminated from it. A fatal defect in the allegations was that wrong lists were used and that there is no allegation that a single person's vote was affected, or that it had any effect on the election. He further argued that while attempts of corrupt practices were urged in the petition it was not asserted they were successful. And lastly, that the service of the petition on the respondent was not sufficient, the name of the person with whom the writ was left at the respondent's domicile not being given. He quoted numerous precedents of English cases from O'Malley and Hardcastle in support of his arguments.

The Court then adjourned for dinner.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. LACOSTE moved for leave to amend the Bailiff's return. He produced an affidavit by that officer to the effect that he had presented the petition to a grown person at the respondent's house.

Mr. MACLAREN objected to its being received, he having received no notice as the law directed.

Mr. ARCHIBALD then replied to Mr. MACLAREN's objections and said that the return was made in the form of five sixths of the returns in the Superior Court. He challenged the production of a case in which the respondent had urged similar objections to those in the present case. In this case Mr. Christie was found pleading for the returning officer, a course entirely irregular. The returning officer was not complained of, nothing being alleged against him requiring any penalty whatsoever. By the strict wording of the act the returning officer is deemed a respondent, so that there is no necessity of making him one; for the mere fact of his being named in the petition makes him one. He held that neither in England nor Canada was the returning officer, when complained of, made a respondent nor served with a petition, and cited numerous English cases in none of which was the returning officer made a respondent. He defied his learned friend to cite one case where such a course as he (Maclaren) had argued, was followed. He knew of but one case and in that the conduct of the returning officer was complained of and a penalty sought against him. Then again the law provides that the returning officer be provided with the papers necessary to the case, so that it could not be complained that he was not cognizant of them. He contended that there was nothing either in the original Act or in the amended Act of 1878 to permit the returning officer to divide the constituency into polling districts with less than three hundred voters, although he might, by the amended Act, have placed two more polling places in each of these districts. The appellants hold that the election was entirely irregular, being held at polling places which were not legal polling places, and on lists which were not legal voters' lists. The appellants further claimed that there was a conspiracy whereby voters were to be carried hundreds of miles away from the constituency to prevent them from voting for the Hon J. J. C. Abbott, and that they were to be paid money to be called wages, so that they should not thus vote. If this were merely offered, although not accepted as a bribe, or accepted and not known to be a bribe, it would be illegal.

Mr. LACOSTE followed in French briefly reviewing the arguments of Mr. Maclaren and strengthening those of Mr. Archibald.

Mr. MACLAREN replied in a few words and the JUDGE took the case *en delibere*.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

It is to be regretted that our contemporary will insist upon dragging politics into every local issue; surely he might see how much harm he has done in the past in order to suit his own selfish ends, and when there was a chance of healing the soreness existing between the East and West ends of the village, during this week of prayer, he might have kept his venomous sting sheathed, and allowed the Electors to choose for themselves two good men and true to represent them in the Municipal Council. But no: he calls upon the Reform Electors in *self-defence* to prevent the success of some imaginary Tory clique, which appears to be a perpetual bug-bear to him. Let him talk, however, his evil scheming will only revert on his own head; the Electors of this District know their business well enough to put in two men, who will look after the interests of the people, and will endeavour to conduct matters better in the future than in the past.

As to the question of the "voters' list," about which our contemporary expresses such virtuous indignation, the fact is, the Tories were a trifle too much for the Grits and quietly checkmated them in their evil designs, therefore the soreness of our friend.

PILLS.

We might almost say as the vendor of a patent pill once advertised – "Our pills don't go fooling about, but attend strictly to business," judging by the effect of those administered last week to our contemporary. One of them however does not appear to be powerful enough and therefore we send him another of the same kind but stronger. We have obtained the original of the words of Mr. TARTE in the *Canadien* article, about which our friend is so bombastic, and find that the word by which all the trouble has been caused is "flotterait," concerning which *Le Canadien* has the following:—"*Le Canadien* alluded to the earlier times of Lower Canada after the conquest, and said that the starry banner *would be floating &c.* had the Imperial authorities refused to do so and so,"—thus showing that the whole cry arose from the wilful mistranslation by a political enemy.

A MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

We have received several letters suggesting the formation of a Mechanics' Institute, a Literary Society, a Liberal-Conservative Young Men's Association, a Free Library &c., and have selected one which will be found in another column. If the young men of this village really wish to take some steps for their mutual improvement, we would strongly recommend that the suggestions of our correspondent be carried out and a meeting of the Library Trustees called at once. If some such action is taken a course of Lectures might be given every winter: indeed we see no reason why such a course should not be commenced this winter. If two or three of the leading men in the village will only take the matter up, it may be considered as settled.

Municipal Council.

Monthly meeting was held Wednesday afternoon, Councillor Dunbar being the only absent member.

The Mayor stated Mr. Fillion had been instructed to sue for all accounts in arrear, not paid after one week's notice. Coun. McOuatt suggested that a Tariff of fees for officers of the council be established. The Council agreed and were discussing the subject when it adjourned to hear the argument in the Election Court.

Upon reassembling, the tariff question was postponed till next meeting and Coun. Morrison was appointed to preside at the Municipal Elections on Monday next. A few small accounts were ordered to be paid and the Council adjourned.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Weather mild. Good sleighing.

Gold has been discovered at Bonavista Bay and Isle of Mute.

Two dwelling houses and contents have been destroyed by fire at Brigus.

The Legislature is summoned for the despatch of business on the 6th of February.

Rev. L. G. MacNeil, formerly of Maitland has been inducted to the pastorate of St. John's Presbyterian Church. The service was taken part in by ministers of all denominations.

In the case of Greenlees vs. Allan, action for damages arising out of collision between the brig "Confederate" and steamer "Scandinavian" in December, 1877, near St. Pierre, after two days trial, the jury failed to agree.

Several cargoes of fish were shipped last week.

Since the 1st of August, 37,525 seal skins were exported to the United Kingdom, against 35,500 in the corresponding period last year.

There has been an increase of 10,000 tons of coal and a decrease of 6000 barrels of potatoes and 35,000 bushels of oats exported in 1878, compared with 1877.

Conversing with your correspondent a few days ago, a gentleman interested in mining spoke very encouragingly of that interest in Newfoundland. At South West Arm, Green Bay, 800 tons of copper ore were mined in three weeks. During the winter thousands of tons will be raised ready for spring shipments. The general opinion is that mining must take the place of fishing to a very large extent. Opinions vary as to the reasons of the changed circumstances of the colony, but the fact remains that our population cannot depend much longer exclusively upon fishing for a livelihood.

MONTREAL.

The paymaster of the Lachine Canal works has been discharged for taking too active a part in the late elections.

The Lachine rapids were run on New Year's Day by three French-Canadian voyageurs.

On Monday the Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia with Col. Bacon, and others visited the establishment of E. E. Gilbert & Co., and witnessed work in progress upon a piece of ordnance which is being converted upon what is termed the Palliser system. The honorable gentleman expressed himself highly pleased that such work should be as well accomplished and as cheaply as in the old country.

Chief Patton, of the Fire Brigade, was presented with a complimentary address by the men of the brigade New Year's day, as were sub-Chiefs McCullough and Naud.

Captain Mackenzie the champion chess player of America, is in the city. He played at one time against 14 of our leading chess players, winning twelve games, losing one against Mr. Von Bolkum, and making a draw with Thomas Workman. He won the prize at the Paris tournament.

Tobogganing is all the rage on the mountain side now, and several accidents are reported.

Owing to Judge Belanger having been snowed up, the Argenteuil election case was postponed until Monday, when the argument was heard at Lachute.

The contract for rebuilding the Crystal Palace on the new site has been let to F. B. McNamee, for $15,000, by the Council of Arts.

A butcher named Edmond Cardinal has been arrested for the cruel act of cutting off the feet of a livery horse he hired on New Year's Day.

It is learned on good authority that the Redpath Sugar Refinery will begin running about May 1st.

The hangman who officiated at the death of Costafroles has entered into negotiations for the execution of Farrell at Quebec, for which he asks $30.

The hearing of the contested election case for Prescott County has been filed for Tuesday next at l'Orignal.

The recent snow blocked the avenues to the city in some places, and many streets to the northern and western outskirts of the city itself are unbroken, the snow is as high as the fences. Several people have been lost and others had a narrow escape with their lives, but no fatalities are reported. This is said to be the heaviest fall of snow in this district for six years. The railroads running east and west are running pretty well on time, but those from the south are still blocked.

Dr. Dufresne, successfully employed transfusion of blood in the case of a patient suffering from congestion of the brain, in the Hotel Dieu. The patient is recovering.

TORONTO.

There are 205 patients in the Toronto General Hospital at present, the largest number it ever contained.

$45,000 of debentures have been issued by the city of Toronto for school purposes.

Mr. Charles Belford, late editor in chief of the *Mail*, is very low, and is not expected to recover.

The recount of the ballot papers in the East Toronto election case was finished on Saturday, making Mr. Morris' majority four more.

A story has been extensively circulated in the Canadian papers of the last week that W. F. McLean, city editor of the *Globe*, had become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and intended entering the Jesuits' College, Montreal, to study for the priesthood. There is not a word of truth in the report, which first appeared in the *Evening Post*, Montreal.

QUEBEC.

Mr. P. A. Tremblay, M. P., for Charlevoix, is dead. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

The Archbishop of Quebec, and the Rev. Father Winz, visited the condemned man Farrell, on Monday.

It is authoritively denied that Mr. W. Price, M. P. P. for Chicoutimi, has resigned his seat, or has any intention of so doing.

Hon. Mr. McGreevy left Quebec on Saturday night for Ottawa, with a petition for the commutation of Farrell's sentence.

Mr. Cimon, who formerly represented a constituency, will present himself as a candidate in Charlevoix.

An old Quebec pilot has been sent to the asylum for safe keeping, who had sold his house valued at $2,000 for $40.

A lady and two gentlemen set out for Point Levis on Saturday evening in a canoe. They were carried down the river as far as the Isle of Orleans and back again before they could land.

The execution of Farrell will take place on Friday morning.

OTTAWA.

Hon Mr. McGreevy has arrived in the city with a petition for the commutation of the sentence of Farrell, the Quebec murderer.

Several ladies in Ottawa and Quebec received Christmas cards from Lady Dufferin, some of them bearing appropriate verses from the pen of Lord Dufferin.

ORANGE DISTRICT MEETING

In OLIVET HALL, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock sharp. All members qualified to vote, please attend.

H. BRADFORD,
District Master.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, January 9, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5.00 @ $5.75
Flour per bag	2.50 @ 2.75
Oats per bushel	0.30 @ 0.40
Barley "	0.50 @ 0.60
Peas "	0.70 @ 0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2.00 @ 2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.75 @ 2.00
Moulee " "	1.25 @ 0.00
Bran " "	1.10 @ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.00 @ 6.00
Pork per lb	0.06 @ 0.08
Beef " "	0.03 @ 0.06
Mutton "	0.07 @ 0.09
Lamb "	0.09 @ 0.00
Hay per ton	10.00 @ 12.00
Potatoes per bag	0.40 @ 1.75
Butter per lb	0.22 @ 0.25
Cheese " "	0.10 @ 0.11

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE, P. Q.

THE above Factory is prepared to execute all orders for

Doors. Sashes. Mouldings.

Of every description of Domestic and General

WOODEN-WARE.

Specialities to Order.

☞ First-class Workmanship and Moderate Charges.

Charles Drake,
Proprietor.

16:6.

THE BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD. The unprecedented success which has attended my experiment in cultivating in the open air, at my farm at Point Claire, this new and, to the climate and conditions of Canada, admirably adapted vine, and the host of encomiums lavished on its culture, consequent upon the very flattering notices it has received from the daily press, has induced me to engage largely in its cultivation, and to supply the demand for these vines which has sprung up. For this purpose I have associated with myself a practical nurseryman, Mr. Geo. E. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 16th, 1878.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Pointe Claire, P. Q., Menzies & Gallagher, Proprietors.—The proprietors are prepared to supply vines of the "Beaconsfield" variety at the undermentioned prices:

Per dozen	$ 12.00
Per hundred	75.00
Per thousand	500.00

delivered, carriage paid, to any railway station in Canada.

Mr Gallagher may be seen daily at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with vine culture, suitability of soil, time and manner of planting, pruning &c.

The public are informed that the name of this vine, "The Beaconsfield," has been registered in Canada, and cannot be used by any other than the undersigned proprietors.

All communications addressed to Mr. Geo. E. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.

Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 16m6.

DR. C. LOISEAU,

SUCCESSOR TO

DR. G. LABRIE,

ST. ANDREWS.

☞ Office:—At Dr. Labrie's Building.

Bread! Bread!!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, First Quality of White and Brown bread, twists, scone rolls and buns.

All kinds of Confectionery. Cakes and pastery.

Oysters—solid ment—35c. per quart—received fresh by rail every week.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

JOHN HOPE,
Pastry Cook, &c.,
Lachute.

11 16y1.

THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of the County of Joliette,

Head Office 1—21, ST. JAMES STREET,

Montreal.

PRESIDENT.—John Crilly, Esq., Wholesale Paper Manufacturer, of Montreal.

Vice-PRESIDENT.—Frank O. Wood, B. A. B. C. L.

SECRETARY.—A. A. Dickson.

INSPECTOR.—G. A. Tessier.

This Company Insures all classes of desirable risks in the Province of Quebec, (except in large Towns and Cities,) at equitable rates. All necessary information will be given on application to

PLACIDE GATOUR,
Lachute P. Q.

16m1

General Agent, for the District of Terrebonne.

VICTORIA HALL

Lachute.

DR. F. W. HALL,

of Yale College, will deliver a Lecture in the above Hall, on

Man: His Primitive and Present Condition and Probable Further Destiny,

On January 16th, 1879.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m., Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

Admission, 15 cents. School children 10 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at the principle Stores. 16w1.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

St. Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniences. GOOD STABLING.

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

LIME

FOR SALE AT

LEGGO'S

RUPTURE.

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

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

41 ma.

Gilt Edged Butter

"Cooley" Sustained.

Opinions of the People.

Unfavorable reports having been manufactured and industriously circulated by interested parties, I beg to refer to the following testimonials from persons well known in the community, who may be consulted on the subject, and I challenge any one to find among those who have used the cans throughout the season one who is not well satisfied with the investment.

LACHUTE, Oct. 28th, 1878.

We have used the COOLEY Cans and find them all they were represented to be. Far superior to pans, and in every respect. Great saving of labor, and easily managed.

MOSES MCARTHUR.

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 was sent to Montreal 25 miles distant, sweet and good. I exhibited it to Mr. Robert Creswell, before shipping and he can testify as to whether it kept properly. J. S. MCGREGOR.

LACHUTE, Oct. 29, 1878.

I examined the tubed butter shown me by Mr. McGregor, and found it perfectly sweet and good. ROBERT CRESWELL.

LACHUTE, Oct. 1878.

SIR:—This is to certify that I have used the COOLEY CAN during the past season, and find it a great advantage as I have 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 cans are economical in cost and labor besides yielding a quality of butter SUPERIOR to any I ever used, and I part with the greatest propriety—be called GILT EDGED BUTTER.

F. C. IRELAND.

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 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.

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 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 whatever in managing them, but of course have to get accustomed to the different conditions, in order to get the full benefit. Altogether I am perfectly satisfied with them.

JAMES MUIR,

Lachute, Sept. 1st, 1878.

BROWNSBURG, SEPT. 10th, 1878.

MR. WM. HAY,

Sir,—You ask my experience of the four Cooley Cans I got from you in the beginning of June. In answer I would say that they have given complete satisfaction in every respect. We have made a good deal more butter from the same number of cows, than we ever did before, the quality is much better—it has been pronounced by good judges the finest they ever saw. The saving of labor is very great over the old pans, and we find that the can is much easier kept sweet. The 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Any person by calling at my office may see samples of the COOLEY Butter, and obtain abundant *proof* of its keeping qualities.

CAUTION.

Any person found making, selling or using the COOLEY Can or an imitation thereof within the Counties of Argenteuil and Two Mountains, without my permission; or otherwise infringing on the rights secured to me by patent, will be prosecuted as the Law directs; and I hereby offer to suitably reward any one who will furnish evidence that will convict any person guilty of such fraud.

Wm. HAY

Insurance and General Agent.

Lachute, Dec. 21st, 1878.

TRADE-MARK.

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 effectual in at least nineteen-twenties of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the per odical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Regulator, thereby saving a world of trouble. The "Life Saving" law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centres of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It cont ns harmless medicinal vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deleterious fluids from the skin and stomach. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. The Pad is oval-shaped, 4x6 inches, ½ inch in thickness, and filled with fine medicated vegetable compounds. It is suspended about the neck and worn next the person, over the pit of the Stomach. The Pad is a sure cure for Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorder, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Sciatica, Lumbago, Colic, Flatulency, Dizziness, Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

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

Read the following Testimonials.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

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

D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad five 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 sick headache 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 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,
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GREAT BARGINS

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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,
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Hardware and Crockery

A large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

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G. & M. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1878. 30tf

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

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Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRID PREVOST. P. H. MATHIEU.

22tf

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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 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-1y

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
District Orange Meeting in Olivet Hall.

LOCAL.

DONATION PARTY.—The annual donation party to the Rev. Mr. Mackie, will take place at the Manse on Friday evening, the 17th instant. All friends are cordially invited to be present.

BELLS.—Sleighs are being driven without bells to warn foot passengers. Of late there have been several narrow escapes of accidents from this cause.

A CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned not to cross the ice on the West River. It is not yet thick enough to bear, and has been rotted by the snow.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn of the safe return of Mr. F. C. Gamble to Lachute. For some months past he has been engaged on a survey on the Trembling Mountain.

MISSIONS.—Sermons in aid of Methodist Missions will be preached by the Rev. J. B. Saunders, of Montreal West, in the Church, Lachute, at 10:30 a. m., and in Olivet Hall at 7 p. m., on Sunday next. The Anniversary meeting will be held on Monday evening following, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. F. Bland and Rev. J. B. Saunders. Collection at each service for the Mission Fund. Services of unusual interest are anticipated.

THE PRESS.—This week is being observed at Sherbrooke as a week of Prayer, and among the subjects is the following:—"FRIDAY, Jan 10.—*The Press* for a blessing on publishers, editors and authors; the cause of Temperance and other social reforms. ECCL. xii: 8-4: II PET., 1: 4-11." If not too late this subject might be introduced here.

TEA-MEETING.—The ladies of the Methodist Church will hold a Tea-Meeting on Tuesday evening next, Jan 14th. Tea served at 6: 0 after which there will be addresses by Revs. Bland and Saunders of Montreal, and a fine selection of music by the choir of the church assisted by others.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.—A special train with Hons. Joly and Marchand passed through here yesterday. They are making an official inspection of the road.

THANKS.—We have received from Mr. Geo. F. Wanless the *Denver Daily Tribune* for New Year's Day for which we beg to return our hearty thanks.

HOLIDAY DECORATIONS.—We noticed that the grim old Court room was decorated for the Holidays, by the Church of England Congregation, using it as a temporary place of worship. The effect of the evergreens and mottoes was very pretty. The Methodists are also busy decorating their church in a very beautiful manner for the forthcoming Missionary services next Sunday and Monday.

A QUEER MIXTURE.—The Court House, on Tuesday, saw a series of gatherings within it that were rather incongruous viz:—The commissioners' court sat till the arrival of the train, when they made way for Judge Belanger and the election court. The municipal council followed, and in the evening a prayer meeting took place.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Monday next, the 13th inst., is fixed for the election of two Municipal Councillors, to fill the vacancies caused by the expiry of the term of office of Messrs McOuatt and Dunbar.

SIMULTANEOUS "DESCENT."—The choirs of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches have both come down with their organs and taken up positions in front of the congregations, which is a decided improvement. Why should those who lead the service of song be stowed away in a rear loft any more than those who preach or pray? Leaders to the front.

ROLLER SKATES.—We tried a pair of Mr. Ireland's roller skates last week and found them quite easy to move in. We have tried roller skates in England and found that whereas in England we had numerous falls, in Lachute we did not have a single tumble; more, we enjoyed it exceedingly.

SHAMEFUL.—We are informed that some of the young scamps, who disgrace the village by their presence, have taken, of late, to amusing themselves by driving other people's horses while the owners are occupied within doors. This was done on New Year's eve at the Methodist Church, and during the service in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last. It is to be hoped that a few examples will be made of these miscreants—some of whom are known—as that is probably the only way of putting a stop to a practice, which cannot be tolerated in any well ordered community. If two or three of the guilty parties were arrested and convicted, they would find that the gravity of their offence far exceeded their expectations. We hear that it is the intention of those interested to adopt this course, should the thing again occur.

THE CALUMET SPOOL FACTORY.—This factory which has been closed for some time past through the illness of MR. S. J. THOMPSON, we are pleased to notice is again open and in running order. Large orders have been received from the Scotch and English thread makers and MR. THOMPSON will have a busy time filling them all. Farmers and others having White Birch wood will find a ready market for it at Calumet.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.—In connection with the Week of Universal Prayer, there are being held in the different churches of this village, a series of union meetings. The four protestant ministers are taking part in them and a very fair representation from the different congregations has been in attendance; in fact the attendence has been large. This is as it should be and the spectacle thus presented cannot fail to do good. While Christians are each attached honestly to his own particular views and modes of worship, there is really no reason why they should not, on great public occasions, meet on common ground, and there is much common ground, as was beautifully and appropriately exemplified the other night in the service held in the Methodist church, where the congregation, at the request of the pastor of the church, joined with the Rev. Mr. Evans of the Church of England, in repeating the Apostle's Creed and afterwards with the pastor himself, in the Lord's prayer. At some of the services the addresses have been too long and the meeting thus drawn out to an inordinate length but, upon the whole, the interest has been well sustained and the services profitable. The gathering this evening, will be held in Olivet Hall, which will doubtless be filled to its outmost capacity.

Snodgrass says that two young ladies kissing each other is like an emblem of Christianity because they are doing unto each other as they would men should do unto them. So says Carrol Ryan.

—The New Dominion Monthly has suspended publication after eleven years of exisetnce during which it entailed a large loss to its publisheis. A farewell number will shortly be issued.

County Council.

Meeting was called to order at noon, on Wednesday, Mayor Hay being appointed chairman.

Members present were Mayor Barron Lachute, Warden; Mayors Simpson, St. Andrews; Milway, Harrington and Union; Jekell, Morin; Strong, Mille Isles; Hay, Chathand, Chambers, Gore.

After reading and approving minutes of last meeting, (the Warden in the meanwhile entering, took the chair), Mayor Strong stated that the application in reference to the Mille Isles roads would not be renewed.

The Report of Alexander Calder, Special Superintendent on the Road in the Township of Montcalm was read.

After a short discussion, Report was slightly amended, and on motion of Mayor Jekill, was adopted and ordered to be homologated, the expenses to be paid by the parties bound to perform the work.

On motion of Mayor Hay, Mr. Alex. McNaughton was appointed Road Inspector of part of road above mentioned.

Petition was read asking for a new double côte road between Harrington and Grenville townships. Petition withdrawn.

The Secretary-Treasurer was ordered to borrow, and tender, sufficient to pay Messrs. Davidson & Cushing the sum of $83 and costs, in satisfaction of the suit brought by those gentlemen for their services in defending the Dunkin Act.

The Secretary-Treasurer was also directed to communicate with the Sec.-Treasurers of local Municipal Councils calling on them to collect and pay in their shares of $250, levied on them by the County Council.

Meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT.

Lakefield.

On New Year's eve the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Methodist minister at Lakefield, was presented with a very nice fur overcoat, by the members of his church. We congratulate the Rev. gentleman on his good luck and the congregation upon having a most deserving young minister.

It gives us pleasure to note the friendly feeling existing between the Episcopal and Methodist churches in the village of Lakefield, in this County. Recently the Rev. Mr. Armstrong occupied the chair at the Methodist tea-meeting, by invitation of the pastor and on New Year's eve the Methodists, after suitable services in their own church, proceeded to the Episcopal Church and joined their friends in watching the old year out and the new year in, the Rev. Mr. Smith being called upon to deliver an address to the united congregation.

On New Year's eve the Rev. L. O. Armstrong was presented with a purse containing $60, by his congregation.

Chatham.

Very influential and successful Missionary Meetings were held last week in connection with the Methodist denomination at Chatboro and Brownsburg. The chair was occupied, at the former, by Andrew McConnel, Esq., J. P., and at the latter, by R. Morrison, Esq., J. P. Both meetings were addressed by the Rev. E. Robson, of Lachute. At Chatboro, the financial results were very largely in advance of past years. Well done Chatboro'!

Mille Isles.

A pleasant evening was passed in the Parsonage last week. A Christmas Tree was shown to the children which afforded them a great deal of pleasure. There were fifty-six children present and through the liberality of the friends of the Sunday School, enough was subscribed to give to each scholar two presents. The following was the programme for the evening:—

The Christmas tree; E. & M. Elliott, song; M. Elliott, recitation; E. McNulty and M. A. Ryan, Hymn.

Prizes.—Mille Isle,—Matthew Dawson, regular attendance and verses. Mary Elliot, regular attendance and verses. W. Patterson 2nd. prize for verses.

Cambria School.—Isaiah Bows, regular attendance. Emily Strong, largest number of verses. M. J. Strong, perfect lessons.

Carillon.

The Carillon Curling Club will shortly play a rink with the Vice Regal club at Ottawa, and the return match will be played at Carillon, when it is hoped His Excellency the Governor General will make one of the team. The match will be for a silver medal given by the Royal Caledonian Club of Scotland, with which the Carillon Club is now affiliated.

Stonefield.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Blair of the 7th. concession of Chatham committed suicide by hanging himself on Tuesday night while in a fit of temporary insanity. He leaves a widow and family of grown up children. It appears that he attempted to drown himself on Saturday last and was only rescued by being forcibly dagged out by a neighbour summoned by two of his sons. After that he insisted on standing in the snow bare footed for over two hours, on being taken into the house he frequently threatened to hang himself and he succeded in doing so as above stated. After being found he was left hanging 24 hours till the Coroner arrived. An Inquest was held Wednesday and a verdict readered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was buried yesterday.

St. Scholastique.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Criminal side, opened here on Tuesday. Mr Justice Johnson presiding. The Grand Jury have found true bills for murder against all the prisoners in the St. Anne des Plaines Chavivari case. In the Oka Indian case Mr. Maclaren applied that a day be fixed for the trial of the charge of arson brought against the prisoners. Mr. St. Pierre for the crown said he was not ready to proceed with the Indian case that day whereupon the Judge stated that if it were not proceeded with that term the accused would be discharged.

At the annual meeting held at St. Scholastique the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Two Mountains Agricultural Society for the coming year. Rev. S. Tasse President, W. Inglis Vice President, B. Beauchampe Sec. Treas; Messrs J. B. Wadelle, A. Dubois, F. X. Boileau, St Ladouceur, E. Fere, F. X. Charbonneau, H. Briers, J. Bertrand and John Mackereth, Directors.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR—when I last week sent you a notice to discontinue supplying Me with the WATCHMAN, I requested it simply as a business Communication not intended for publication.

As a free born British subject, I have a right to My own opinions on the question of prohibiting the sale of Liquor, and I do not feel bound to endorse your views of the matter, and therefore consider I had a perfect right to decline subscribing for your Journal if its articles did not meet my views. But you took a mean revenge, in publishing the letter, in a way calculated to bring Me publicly into ridicule and Contempt, because I do not happen to have the advantage of being able to spell and write, in accordance with the rules that prevail amongst Correspondents. But however faulty might have been My manuscript in this respect, I certainly deny that you had any right to publish what was merely a business letter without my consent, and if you must have published it, you might at least have done what you do with other correspondence, which is, to spell corectly (*as far as you can*) My words misspelt. It is quite evident you wanted to take a mean revenge, for the loss of one of your FEW subscribers.

I now invite you to publish this letter, as readily as you did the other, and let the public see, that I do not intend to be sat down on in *any way*, for exercising the right of a free born citizen

Your Etc
ALEXANDER MCCALLUM
Lachute Jany 7th 1879

[In accordance with MR. MCCALLUM's request we publish his letter as we did the first, and cheerfully congratulate him on the marked improvement in the spelling and composition. Another effort, however, will, we have no doubt perfect him in those useful branches.—ED: WATCHMAN.]

Lachute, Jany. 5th 1879.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

Sir:—Would it not be well for the young men of this place if a "Mechanics Institute" were formed with a library in connection therewith. I have heard that there was one in existence some years ago but the library has gone to parts unknown, and the trustees have not met for four years. If that is the case it would be an easy matter for the trustees to hold a meeting and resurrect the Library, and commence again on a new basis. Would some of the older residents of Lachute throw light on this matter?

By inserting the above you will oblige

Yours etc:
PROGRESS.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On annonce que la part de Terre-Neuve dans l'indemnité des pêcheries est de $1,000,000.

Il circule des rumeurs à Pesth, Hongrie, que la vie de l'Empereur François-Joseph est menacée.

On dit que la hiérarchie catholique doit être rétablie en Bosnie et en Herzégovine.

Six constables du gouvernement ont été assermentés hier. C'est la police provinciale qui revient. Où est donc l'*économie*.

Nous savons qu'il n'y a pas du mot de vrai dans la rumeur, mise en circulation par des personnes intéressées, allant à dire que Sir John aurait déclaré être hostile à la demission de M. Letellier.

M. Holt, l'associe de M. Irvine, succède au juge Doucet. Au point de vue légal, il a les qualités requises pour faire un excellent magistrat.

Un ordre général de la milice vient d'être publié, invitant la milice canadienne à porter le deuil jusqu'au 29 de janvier. L'insigne de deuil devra consister en un crêpe retenu au coude. Les épées des officiers devront être couvertes d'un voile en crêpe.

Le 19 Decembre, M. Bayard Taylor, ambassadeur des Etats Unis, à Berlin, est decédé à 4 heures de l'après-midi. La veille encore, il était sorti et avait transigé des affaires à la légation américaine. Son agonie a été paisible et exempte de douleur. M. Taylor était bien connu comme littérateur et journaliste. Il était âgé de 55 ans.

Les dernières nouvelles nous parlent de l'extrême détresse qui sevit dans les villes manufacturières de l'Angleterre. La plaie du paupérisme a augmenté dans certaines cités de 60 pour cent.

Est-ce que le système de libre échange suivi depuis longtemps par la métropole, ne servit pas pour quelque chose dans cette situation déplorable des classes ouvrières. Ce n'est certes pas une recommandation de la politique libre-échangiste.

La derniere tempête s'est faite sentir fortement aux Etat Unis et même en Ecosse. Dans certaines parties de l'état de New York, tous les rail-ways sont converts d'une couche de neige tellement épaisso que la circulation des trains a été abandonnée. Une dépêche d'Albany dit qu'aucun convoi n'est parti de cette ville depuis deux heures de l'après midi de jeudi.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and, by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother.

VEGETINE.
—WILL CURE—
SCROFULA,
Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible canker,

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alternative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

DYSPEPSIA.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
18—1m

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PARTIES owing are hereby notified to call and pay, as unpaid accounts are to be handed to a collector AT ONCE.
ALFRED BENN & CO.
18—tf.

CARTER CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal,
EDWARD CARTER, Q. C,
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned have acquired the debts due to the Estate of the Late William Fletcher, Insolvent by act of transfer passed before A. Berthelot N. P., on the 30th day of December 1878, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby notified to come and settle immediately,
M. J. O. CHARLEBOIS.
WIDOW WM. FLETCHER,
Carillon, Dec. 30, 1878. 18—2w.

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.
13-6m.

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	70c
Fine Young Hyson	60c
Superior Young Hyson	80c
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.

TEES & CO.,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS
11 St. Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.
FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.
A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

THE 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.

Field's Photographs
Received the
HIGHEST AWARD
at the last
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.
19tf.

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 are close 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 6c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods-Silk and Wool for 25c. and 30c. worth everywhere 40c. to 50c. Our

Boots and Shoes

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

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains. Don't forget the road to
MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merhandise,
St. Philippe, Jan. 18, 1878. 20tf

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.

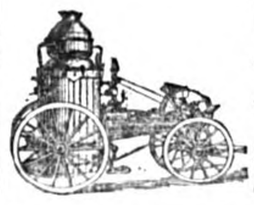
SAUSAGES!

THE subscriber will keep on hand during the winter months a stock of sausages which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
J. STEWART.
Lachute, December 28, 1877. 18—tf.

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.

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

F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St. Andrews.
Is still the admiration of everybody, as exemplified daily by those who frequent this establishment in search of the Cheapest and most superb quality of
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
Yes, Teas! of such variety and exquisite flavour that was never equalled by the fabled Nectar of old.
SUGARS, SYRUPS, CANNED MEATS,
SOUPS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,
And the many other New Varieties of seasonable Delicacies, offering at a greater reduction than ever, to suit the times, besides a great variety of
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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 man 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 mausoleum of ancient history. It is 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 fierce sting 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.

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Lachute, Nov. 21st, 1878

Death of the Princess Alice.

A mother has fallen in Israel,
In the pure glory of her womanhood.
Surrounded by affection's kindred ties
Which bind humanity to earth, she died.
A nation mourns with heartfelt grief.
The royal daughter of a Queen
"All glorious within," has passed
Time's open portals to the spirit land,
And left behind her many hearts to sigh,
And many eyes to weep her early doom.
Reared in the path of Christian duty
Beneath her regal mother's watchful eye,
She grew in matchless loveliness and grace,
Not less a Princess than a woman blest
With virtue's rare and winning charms
Which, like a tree that in the dessert blooms
And cast a soul-reviving shade around,
Shed living fragrance upon every hand,
And made a happy Eden of her home.
She's gone! but guided in her upward flight
By Faith and Hope and gentle Charity,
Safe and triumphant was her passage home.
Daughter of monarchs, but less glorious far
Than as a daughter of the king of kings;
Freighted with incense for the golden shrines
Of Paradise, she could no longer stay.
Her hour had come—and winging from the skies
The angels came and loosed the silver cords
Which bound her chastened spirit to the earth
And set it free.

WILLIAM PITMAN LETT.

Ottawa, Dec. 25th, 1878.

LADIES COLUMN.

A GOOD DAUGHTER.—There are other ministers of love more conspicuous than a good daughter, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond. She is the steady light of her father's house. Her idea is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is his morning sun and evening star. The grace, vivacity and tenderness of her sex have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which he reads with her eyes come to his mind with a new charm, as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality and the gentle nurse of his sickness and the constant agent of those nameless, numberless acts of kindness which one chiefly cares to have rendered because they are unpretending but expressive proofs of love.

THE PRINCESS AND HER WALKS.—An Ottawa correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle* writes:—Her Royal Highness is setting one good example to the ladies of the Dominion, which it will be well for their health if they imitate. She is an early riser, and has been indulging in several long "constitutionals" before breakfast of five or six miles. She is generally attended by one or more of her suite, and walks with that ease and grace which can only be acquired by habitual exercise in the open air. She dresses with great simplicity, but appears rather afraid of the cold, as she "muffles up" a great deal, and thereby disappoints the curosity of many who would like to get "a good square look" at her. In these walks she is accompanied by a splendid Collie dog, a present from her mother, who bears around his neck a very common-looking leather collar, with a brass plate, on which is engraved:—"I belong to H. R. H. the Princess Louise, Kensington Palace." The dog is a magnificent specimen of his breed, and the Princess is said to be exceedingly fond of him, partly on account of his donor, and partly because at the fire at Inverary Castle it was the barking of "Rover" which awakened her and saved her perhaps, from a horrible death.

The Princess Louise will be 31 years old on the 18th of next March. The Marquis of Lorne was 33 years old on the 6th of last August.

The three reigning favorites at present are sealskin, plush and pearls. Sealskin is worn in the shape of jackets, pelisses, or even dresses. A "fourreau" princesse of this fur has a front of satin of the same shade. This is a costume to be worn by a blonde.

Plush is employed in many ways;—it is made into "Poligna" habit-coats, and harmonizes well with dark cachemire dresses; these coats are buttoned by Rhyde pebbles or cut steel buttons. Opera cloaks are made of white or light colored plush, and very rich morning dresses of plush are lined with satin.

All the day-dresses are worn short, and show the feet, and the most decided taste is shown for woollen materials mixed with moire, velvet and changeable satin. This changeable satin is very odd and pretty; it comes in the color of dark autumn leaves with gold shadings and red browns, or in light tints of green with sapphire and emerald shadings, light green with the shadings seen on a wild duck, and all the tints known as "gorge de pigeon."

The taste for fur trimmings has greatly increased, and in order to match the various colours and clothes of cloaks and of costumes nearly all the furs in use are made into borders for trimming. A single wide border is thought more effective than two or three narrow bands of fur. The low priced fur trimmings begin with the soft and pretty cony-skins, either brown or grey, at 10 to 25 cents a yard. The 'coon' trimmings, at 75 cents up to $1, are really very dressy, and the nicer qualities are used for fur lined circulars and cloth suits; the fleece is so long that put an inch wide gives a border of three inches. The familiar black marten borders are very effective, and cost $1 a yard and upward. One of the most fashionable furs for borders is the black and brown beaver, or castor, as the Parisian fashion writers call it. It comes in bands four or five inches wide, with all the long hairs plucked out of it, and a velvet-like surface, or else unplucked, with the stiff hairs left in; in either case this handsome dark border is fit to trim the richest fabrics, and costs $3 a yard.

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.]

BEST LAYERS.—J. B. says no breed of fowls will lay winter and summer. He must know but little about fowls to make such an assertion. I have been breeding fancy poultry for the last ten years, and have bred most all the different kinds. I find that the Silver Spangled Hamburgs will lay both winter and summer. I have had April chicks commence laying in September, and lay for twelve months without stopping. I now have eight distinct varieties of chickens, with a great many crosses, and all have had the same care through the winter, and I find that none lay so well as the Hamburg Leghorns and the cross between the Leghorn and Dorking. I think the latter makes one of the best hens for general purposes that I have ever known. I have the Light Brahmas Dark Brahmas and Part Cochins, and none of them have paid for their feed the past winter. J. B. will say that I have not half cared for them. My fowls have all run together and have been fed the same until penned, and since then have had the same care, and the Hamburgs and Leghorns have laid two eggs to the Brahmas and Cochins one. When I speak of Hamburgs, I mean pure bred, and not the cross with the Yorkshire Pheasant.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

BROAD-CHESTED HORSES.—"Wind," says an old horseman, "is the grand secret of a fast horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults; whilst, on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless when the wind is out." The chest, therefore, in all cases should be large and capacious. In shape it may vary somewhat, according to the service to which the horse is to be put. If he is kept for slow work and heavy drawing, the chest may be nearly circular form, because this shape is the one for strength and bulk, to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar; while at the same time sufficient room is secured for that expansion of the lungs caused by slow regular work. But if the chest is circular, let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule, then, is this: For a draft horse, a circular but deep chest, but as you pass through the different degrees of speed, up to the racer and trotter, the chest must increase in depth compared to its roundness, until for the highest rate of speed, you must have a chest as deep as a greyhound, and at the same time not lacking in breadth. Every breeder should keep this rule in mind when selecting his brood mares and stallion, for he may be sure that shallow chested parents never beget deep-chested colts.

BREEDING STOCK ON THE FARM.—In view of the market for choice stock lately thrown open to our farmers by the exportation of cattle and meat to Europe, says the *Rural New Yorker*, it behooves them to pay increased attention to the raising of superior animals on the farm. A late report on the American meat trade, by Professor Sheldon, of the Cirencester Agricultural College, England, after furnishing a mass of information on the subject, comes to the conclusion that, despite some fluctuations, the dead meat trade will rapidly increase, and that appliances for its successful management will be multiplied here and in Europe. The profits of the traffic will be in a great measure proportionate to the excellence of the product, and the limit to the quantity shipped will be the stowage capacity of vessels crossing the Atlantic; for, owing to the falling off in our imports, the number of ships engaged in the Trans-atlantic trade will be too small to afford room for a large export of meat together with other merchandise, without advancing the freight to a figure that will prohibit further exportation. The experience of many thriving farmers all over the country proves that a better run of animals is obtained by breeding them on the farm than by purchasing them. More care is bestowed in selecting the likely offsprings of tried animals; they will go on fattening more rapidly and uniformly than strangers picked up here and there, for it takes some time before these get acquainted and become contented enough to lay on flesh kindly in their new home, and, moreover, the tendency of prices for young stock is upwards, and the probability is very strong that ere long it will not pay farmers to go into the market for young animals. In any case it is, as a rule, more profitable to breed the stock one handles than to purchase it.—*Western Rural.*

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—USE AND ABUSE.

ART. 5.

We wish for the WATCHMAN, its Editors and readers a Happy New Year. Happiness depends upon what happens. Some events may partake of the nature of hap hazardous, because they are not contingent on the individual will. Most of the year's unfolding will be the product of personal action. We reap what we sow.

We can, if we will, control our appetites. We pray that there may be fewer wrecks from alcoholic drinks during the incoming year. The fearful power of the habit is pathotically depicted by gifted "Bobbie Burns:"

O thou great Governor of all below!
If I may dare a lifted eye to thee,
Thy red ean make the tempest cease to blow,
And still the tumult of the raging sea.
With that controlling power, assist even me,
Those headlong, furious passions to confine.
For all must flee my powers to be
To rule their torrent in the allowed line,
Aid me with thy help, Omnipotence Divine.

All who sign themselves Christians are under obligations, as binding as to be honest and truthful, to follow their Master, the Nazurene. It was no unforeseen happening that resulted in Nazareth becoming the home of Jesus. He was a Nazirite from birth; and He retained His Nazarate for life. Much is made of following Christ. Ho! all ye moderate drinking and indifferent (so called) Christians are ye "like unto Him," when you encourage by habit or silence the accursed thing. Christians are, or ought to be Nazurites. *Nazarites for life*; and as such are bound to maintain their Nazarate.

When the tramp of Rome's Legions made the world tremble, her mothers were prohibited under pain of death to touch intoxicating liquor. Her young men were sober and athletic. Such motherhood and manhood gave to the empire men who, formed into battle line received the shock of armed hosts, as the granite rock the maddened waves. When Rome practised the luxuriantness and licentiousness of the Epicurians, when wines and spirituous liquors became the *people's beverage*, then the proud supremacy of Rome became a thing of the past. The savage hordes of the North were too much for the well trained, but intemperate armies of the once proud mistress of the world. The tendency to-day is towards effominancy. The cause is, the firewater is scorching the stream of life, and but for the sobriety and purity of our women, the race would die out in a few decades.

For the hope of humanity we plead with Christians to *actively and aggressingly* aid the noblest reform of the latter days. Let ALL who profess love for God, and interest in the welfare of mankind, lend us a hand to redeem our country and world from the death-rule of Bacchus. By so doing we hasten the advent of our Lord.

Conquer we must, for our cause is just,
And this be our motto, "In God we trust."
And the Temperance banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

H. A. W. K.

A TERRIBLE ENDING.

James Lumour, a pensioner, aged 60, and his wife were burned to death last night at Brockton, a western suburb of the city. It seems the old man had drawn his pension of $25 during the day, and according to his usual custom on such occasions, proceeded to get drunk. In this he was joined by his wife, a woman about his own age and who had been married twice before she became Mrs. Lumour three years ago. The last seen of the couple was entering their residence late in the afternoon, both being then intoxicated. About 9 o'clock the neighbors saw the house on fire, and on hastening to render assistance in their power, found that the flames had made too much headway to be easily quenched. As no sound was heard in the house, it was thought the old couple had escaped, but after the fire had burnt out, their charred remains were found lying side by side where the kitchen had been. The bodies were burned to a crisp, it being impossible to distinguish the man from the woman; their legs were burnt completely off; their arms could not be distinguished from a heap of ashes; while their skulls were as that of a skeleton, and were blackened with the living coals that were scattered on or about them. A country constable drove 7 miles in one of the worst storms ever experienced, and with the thermometer 19 degrees below zero, to tell the coroner, Dr. Beatty, of the tragedy. He was nearly frozen to death by the time he arrived at the Doctor's place, and had to be medically treated. Dr. Beatty visited the scene of the fire, and at once issued his warrant for an inquest, the result of which was a verdict to the effect that the deceased couple met their end by burning, but how the fire was caused there was no evidence to show.—*Mail, Jan. 3rd.*

Is an Editor's Life an Easy One?

Many people imagine so. It is a prevalent idea that an editor's way through life lies amongst beds of roses rendered pleasant by the absence of the proverbial thorn. How little is known of the difficulties which surround an editor's every-day experience. Of his endeavours to make his paper newsy and interesting, and the gigantic efforts he makes toward pleasing every body. In these days of keen competition and talent, it requires a man possessing almost superhuman qualities to make a successful editor. He must, essentially, be a man of education combined with judgment, talent and a nice discrimination. He must have a wide range of experience. He must be well posted on all subjects, from Agriculture to Astronomy, and from the diseases of cattle to Physiology.

Although it is the aim of every practical editor to render his paper spicy and readable, a dreary article occasionally makes its appearance. For instance. An influential man cheerfully invades the sacredness of the sanctum armed with about a dozen sheets of M S. and blandly requests to see them inserted in next week's issue. It may be written on some extremely uninteresting subject on which nobody cares to be enlightened, and dry matter for the reading public generally. But it has to go in! Oh yes! or away goes the influential man's support. An unsophisticated subscriber from the country proudly sends a piece of original composition manufactured by himself. It may be a hideus conglomeration, devoid of sense, spelling and punctuation, and rendered so hopeless by blots, and scratches, and bad writing that the air grows blue round the bewildered editor in his vain attempts to make head or tail of it. But it has to go in somehow. Oh yes! or away goes the country man's support, and the bestowal of his patronage upon the opposition paper.

These are not imaginary cases, but well known to the long suffering editor.

Then with regard to advertising which is the editor's principal support. Some people seem to think that a paper should be composed entirely of news and grumble at the space allotted to this head. They appear to have a vague idea that to keep a paper in existence money is not required.

The editor must be a man of great patience. He must listen to complaints against his paper and never feel aggrieved. His time is never his own, and the headwork he performs is something incredible.

To conclude, the next time you come with your croaking complaints stop and consider what the editor is, and what he has to do. Do as you would be done by, and recognise that the dollar you lay out for your paper is the best spent in your whole income.

ASMODEUS.

Burford, Dec. 15, 1878.

LORD LORNE has been presented with one hundred and thirty-nine addresses since he landed in Halifax, and he hasn't just made up his mind whether to paper the wood shed with them, or lay them under the carpets when he starts to snug up Rideau Hall for the winter. —Sarnia *Observer.*

Some of the Quebec timber firms are despatching their callers to the Ottawa, Michigan, and other centers of timber manufacture, to ascertain the probable supply of lumber for the coming season.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A man named James Crosby has been arrested in connection with the North River arson case, which is creating quite a sensation on the Island.

A vote was taken on the Canada Temperance Act in Prince County on Saturday. Both sides of the question were warmly discussed, and both parties went into the fight with the greatest enthusiasm. The returns from outlying districts are not all in, but so far as heard from, there is a large majority in favor of the Temperance Act, and no doubt it will be vigorously enforced.

The people of the island are greatly pleased with the new mail arrangements made by the new Government. The Northern Light is now making daily trips between Pictou and Georgetown. The Halifax mail is now received here every night, while under the old Government the Halifax mail took from three to five days to reach here.

MANITOBA.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed by merchants and others regarding the bringing in of freight by rail, and a feeling exists against the Customs authorities at the rod tapeism by which the traffic is hindered.

Mr Fletcher the Principle of the city schools, has resigned his position, he having failed to pass the necessary provincial examination, although holding the highest grade Ontario certificate.

The Manitoba Western railway having failed to get the requisite amount of stock subscribers, held a conference with the Manitoba Colonization Society to-day.

OTTAWA.

Messrs Henshaw and G. J. Miller have sold all their phosphate mining rights in the townships of Templeton and Portland to Mr. A. T. Patterson, of Montreal, for the sum of $23,500. They are very rich mines.

Notwithstanding the very general belief expressed in the early part of the season that lumber operations in the Ottawa district would be very much curtailed, it is quite evident now that the cut will be quite as large as last year, in anticipation of an improvement in trade.

QUEBEC.

The clergy of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, are waging an active war against dime novels and trashy literature.

Fifty men have been sent to work on the site of the North shore Railway work shops, Quebec.

The Government expect to have the North Shore Railway open through to Montreal, and in running order on or about the 12th January.

Mr. W. E. Desbarats has been appointed by the local Government, Immigration agent at South Quebec, in place of Mr. Poupore, M. P., resigned.

Mr. Holt, Q. C., of this city, senior partner of the law firm of Holt, Irvine & Pemberton, has been appointed Judge of the Sessions, in place of the late Judge Doucet.

The Deputy Sheriff, on Monday went out to the jail and communicated to the unfortunate man Farrell the contents of the letter received from the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. The prisoner showed no emotion.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. Joly, will, during the coming week, meet a special committee from the City Council to ratify an agreement between the city and the Quebec Government to bring the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. to the Quebec Gate Barracks.

Beaconsfield's Devotion to His Wife.

Disraeli has always sought fortune in the higher sense of glory and fame; and when it has come to him as pelf it has been by the pure favor of the goddess and not by his own exertions. His lifelong devotion to his wife would be enough to prove, were any one impertinent enough to doubt it, that her jointure was not her attraction in his eyes. "They was like a pair of turtle-doves they was," says the head gardner as he shows you through the shrubberies, cultivated by her constant care to suit her husband's taste. "They was like that to the last days of their lives. They would spend whole days out here together in the summertime, and it was her delight to take him to see things which she had done to please him unbeknown. If she thought he'd like to have a clearer view of the meadows she'd have openings cut in the woods. She used to tell me to do it on the quiet and when it was all done she'd lead him to the spot. Do you see that monnyment yonder on the hill? Well, it's put up in memory of my lord's father him that wrote the book; and my lady did it all of her own accord. She had the plans made and set the masons to work without sayin' a word to him about it; and then she take him out one fine afternoon, and says he, 'What's that?' 'Let's go see,' says she with a smile; and when they got near it he stood and looked at her for a full minute without speakin' a word. I've heard as how he cried, but, not havin' been near enough to see it, I 'cant say. It was the finished monnyment to Isaac Disraeli, sir, fit for Westminster Abbey. She loved Isaac Disraeli's son like that."

As you listen to this you cannot but call to mind many another story on the same subject equally to the point. Only one need be told. Entering her brougham with him one night to drive down to the house for a great debate, Mrs. Disraeli had her finger nearly crushed by the slamming of the door, Mr. Disraeli did not notice the accident in his intense preoccupation of mind, and she made the really heroic resolution that he should not hear of it till he had left the house. He ran over the points of his speech to her, and she listened, only diverting her attention for a moment to make sure that the mutilated finger was well out of sight in the folds of her mantle. She knew if he had seen it, his all-powerful aid in the debate would have been lost to his party for the night.

—The Christmas Tree at East Farnham on Tuesday evening December 24th, was a great success. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. S. G. Phillips and singing by the choir. After which the Rev. Mr. Vilas spoke upon the dark and bright features of human life. The Rev. S. G. Phillips followed and addressed the children, teachers and parents urging the latter above all to promote the spiritual good of their children. The tree was well supplied, the singing by the children was good. Miss Alice Phillips, who accompanied her father was remembered by the ladies. The evening was a very pleasant one. —*Cowansville Observer.*

Dr. A. B. Scovill, of Cincinnati, says: "For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if your family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption."

Cramps are immediately relieved by taking a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a little milk and sugar; it takes about two minutes to relieve the worst cases.

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. F. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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

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

METHODIST.—Rev. E. Robson, Minister. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at Olivet Hall, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

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

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Ball, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs I. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William Methot, George Morrison, Thomas Pullber, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Wallbeer, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bell, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (Gebou.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem) and Major John Stimpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 11th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same months.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeouis, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 15th to 20th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Ralfe, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $30. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before R. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this Court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq. Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Ralfe, Lachute.

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

☞Lachute is the *Judicial* District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

AVOCA.—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

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

In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

FOR SALE

At low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has caused false and worthless imitations to be offered to the suffering public. See that the following wrapper is on each bottle:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Sore Throat,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Ague, Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON.
Prescott, Ont.

THE

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 preferential support of the Canadian public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P.Q.

Ely

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 stabling accomodation in connection with this hotel.

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

C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
5012

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INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

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

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

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

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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, WOMANHOOD, FREE. A warning against imposition. How youth and middle age (both sexes) may restore their shattered constitutions, especially if arising from early indiscretions. Herein lies your only safety; by a professional gentleman of rare ability. High Canadian press testimonials. Mention this paper. Send stamp for answer. See advertisment headed "Rupture." Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario. 41 m6.

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.

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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

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ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.

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

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. 5415

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AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,

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&c. &c. &c.

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MR. D. E. LEWIS, CHEMIST.

DEAR SIR—Those Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Purgative Pills, which you recommended to me, when in your city, are indeed a superior pill. Those pains in my back, stomach and head have disappeared. I have none of that 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.

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.

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A SUPPLY OF

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FOOLSCAP, ENVELOPES,

BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY

FOR LADIES, COPY AND

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SLATE AND LEAD PENCILS,

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For sale at the lowest rates.

BROWNSBURG STORE.

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

GOODS WILL BE FOUND LOW.

Produce taken in exchange at cash value.

ALEXANDER PAUL.
20

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., 454 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS.

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McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1879. NO. 20

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 D. KERR, & 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.

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All Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

Professional Cards.

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.

BOA'S BUILDING,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

DR. C. LOISEAU,

SUCCESSOR TO

DR. G. LABRIE,

ST. ANDREWS.

☞ Office:—At Dr. Labrie's Building.

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. 171f.

TAYLOR & DUFF.

Assignees, Accountants, Auditors, and Conveyancers for taking Affidavits, in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Accounts collected, etc., etc.

John Taylor, John 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

51, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.

L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.

G. G. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.

DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.

Exchange Bank Building, 316 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 181f.

KELLER & ROAN,

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. ROAN

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

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

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IMPORTER

And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street Montreal. 8y1

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Of East and West India and French Goods, 41 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.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.

In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to other premises as above, where I will continue to execute with prompt attention all orders that are entrusted to my care. LOUIS GOBIELLE.

Lachute, December 28th, 1878. p1y1

GEO. BOND & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

JAMES BARLEY,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,

LACHUTE.

SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE. Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 24, 1878.

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

C. R. MONCK,

MARBLE WORKS

LACHUTE,

(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)

Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.

Edward Hume,
1y1 Agent.

Flight of Time.

Days and moments quickly flying,
Blend the living with the dead;
Soon will you and I be lying
Each within our narrow bed.

Soon our souls to God who gave them
Will have sped their rapid flight;
Able now by grace to save them,
O, that while we can we might!

Jesus, infinite Redeemer,
Maker of this mighty frame,
Teach, O teach us to remember
What we are and whence we came.

Whence we came, and whither wending;
Soon we must through darkness go,
To inherit bliss unending,
Or eternity of woe.

As the tree falls, so must it lie;
As the man lives, so will he die;
As the man dies, such must he be,
All through the ages of eternity.

RISKING HIS LIFE.

A STORY OF CHRISTMAS EVE.

"It is cold enough to freeze the heart out of a miser and make the white bear dance for joy," grumbled Tom Orton, as he looked out of the window upon the snowcumbered streets. "How I wish I could be at home to-night and take care of you and the babies, Jenny. And I would only for"—

He thought of how much poverty was pinching them, and would not sadden the hearts of those he loved by mentioning it.

"Only for what, Tom?" asked his wife from the bed, where, ill herself, she was taking care of their two sick children.

"Only that they'll be wanting me," he replied. "You know it is Christmas eve, and we've gotten up an extra entertainment."

"Yes, Tom; and a sorry day for us, now that I am sick, and the children wanting medicine and"—she would have said "food," but could not bear to add a feathers-weight to his load—"so much depends upon you."

"I know he replied, hastily brushing the moisture from his eyes and striving to conceal his anxiety; "but I am well and strong, Jenny, and the winter is nearly over, and you'll be well again."

"But if anything should happen to you?" she questioned, with a heavy sigh.

"Don't think there is much danger," he said, repressing a sob as he thought of how desperate would be their situation—of the rent due, the scanty store of provisions, the little of fuel remaining, the more than month of hard winter yet before them, the needs of a family that a poor man learns by the most bitter of experience.

"But there is, dear Tom. No one is ever safe living the life you do. There are so many chances for accident."

"Don't fear, I'll take care of myself—won't run any extra risk; and as I have nothing to do in the latter part, will be home early."

He stepped to the bedside; drew the covers more closely about his wife and children, kissed them, put more coal in the stove, attended to everything possible for their comfort, and prepared to face the cold and go to his nightly employment. Yet an uncommon spell seemed to chain him. He lingered, fidgeted, glanced uneasily at the clock.

"Isn't it time you were off, Tom?" questioned his wife. "You know it is quite late."

"Yes, Jenny, but somehow I don't feel like leaving you alone."

"Oh, I am used to staying alone." So she was, poor thing! "And you said you would be home early."

"Yes, yes."

An active, sober man was he, and a skilled performer. He had been trained to the profession from childhood—knew no other, and under ordinary circumstances could easily "keep his head above water." But the "tenting season" had closed exceptionally early, the winter was hard, money was "tight," and every place of amusement suffered in consequence. To these things were added sickness, and brave-hearted as he was he could not suppress a shiver of anxiety as the future stared him in the face.

He passed along the narrow street, through more pretentious ones—passed the houses of millionaires, and entered Broadway. That at least, was brilliant and gay, as if there was nothing of poverty or human suffering in the world—as if none in the great city were familiar with hunger, and cold, and sickness—as if there never was to be any awakening from a golden dream of luxury and pleasure.

"Ah! thoughtless wealth and fashion," he murmured, bitterly, as he saw fur-clad forms, and pampered steeds, and richly mounted harness, and gilded sleighs, and costly robes dash along, "how much ye will have to answer for in the day of final reckoning, for neglecting your poor, toiling, suffering brothers and sisters."

But no time had he to linger—the clock in the window told him that, and, with a sigh that his wife and little ones should not have their quota of the good things of this world, he passed on.

Suddenly a confused cry—a wild tumult—the drawing away of teams on either side, or dashing into cross streets—startled him, and he knew something unusual was taking place. Then came the shout of "run-away! run-away!" and he felt life or property, or both were being whirled on to destruction.

"Are you mad? Do you want to be killed?" hurriedly asked many, as they ran to places of safety and he remained standing upon the curb-stone.

He gave no heed to the warning. He had braved death far too often to shrink from it in any event, and most certainly when at such a distance. His eyes were fixed up the street upon a team of noble bays that were tearing along, mad with fright, and swaying the sleigh from side to side—were running at their utmost speed, each striving to outdo the other, straining every nerve—were running away driverless. Had that been all he would not have troubled himself, deep as was his affection for blooded steeds, for he was not at the moment particularly in sympathy with wealth. It was quite another matter that claimed him.

At the first outcry he had sprang to and half climbed a lamp-post, and so obtained a clearer view—one that thrilled his heart to the very core, caused his breath to be more deeply drawn, and his pulse to momentarily cease to beat.

In the sleigh was a young and beautiful woman, pale with terror, and clasping two lovely children to her breast. Orton thought of his Jenny and their little ones, and resolved to save. The impulse was noble, but how was it to be accomplished? Far beyond any human control were the frantic horses. To attempt to seize the reins as they dashed past, and to stop them, would be madness—would be to be dragged down and trampled to death. He saw this—saw that the course of the horses would bring them directly upon him, and though the crowd furiously warned him back, and warned him of his danger, he stirred not, only braced muscles and nerves, and set his teeth with determination.

"My God!" exclaimed a man, who, bolder than the rest, sprang forward, grappled and would have drawn him away. "You will be killed! instantly killed!"

Tom Orton shook him off just as the horses reached him, watched his opportunity, seized upon the harness as they were sweeping past, sprang lightly upon the back of the nearest, grasped the reins, and turning to the affrighted woman and screaming children, shouted:

"Keep quiet. I will save you."

And save them he did. Before a block had been traversed the horses were made to realize that he was their master, and a sharp curb cutting deeply into their mouths brought them to a stand-still.

The crowd cheered lustily. The police assisted the woman and children out, and carried them into a neighboring store, and as soon as the former had in a measure recovered her senses, she asked for her preserver, that she might thank and reward him. But he was not to be found. All that could be learned was that as soon as the trembling steeds had been taken charge of by others he had disappeared.

"Who could he have been?" questioned the lady, with still ghastly face and bloodless lips.

"Can't say," answered a policeman, constituting himself spokesman; "but he was a brave fellow, anyhow. I wouldn't have taken the risk he did for thousands."

"A brave fellow, indeed," was the response, "and I would give very much to know his name and where he is to be found."

So would the policeman, that something of the glory might attach to himself. But the lady departed homeward without obtaining the desired information, and the sensitiveness of Tom Orton caused him to lose the one opportunity of his life to have risen above iron-handed poverty.

Meanwhile he was hurrying to business. More time had been occupied in the rescue than he thought possible, and though applause was dear to him (as to all), yet he could not stay to listen, and as for risking life for money, he had not even dreamed of such a thing.

Out of breath, he dashed into the dressing-room, and was received with reproof for being late.

"Couldn't help it," he replied, "I saw a pair of fiery horses running away with a sleigh and a woman and two children—thought of my Jenny and the children, and had to stop and save them."

He told the story very briefly and modestly while getting ready—didn't seem to fancy he had done anything wonderful, and soon was dashing around the arena upon a spirited steed, "witching the world with wonderous horsemanship."

The audience applauded to the echo, and carried away by the excitement, he rashly determined to execute his most daring acts—those given only upon the greatest occasions, forgetting that the horse he rode had not been trained to them—was young and wild.

The result was soon painfully apparent. Though some were accomplished in safety, yet when he attempted leaping over a banner the fluttering frightened the horse, he bolted suddenly, and Tom Orton was hurled heavily on the ground.

He endeavoured to rise and make light of pain, but a strange sickness came over him, the lights flickered and grew dim, he gasped for air, and he knew nothing more until somewhat revived in the dressing-room heard familiar voices.

"Oh God! what will become of Jenny and the babies," he gasped faintly. "I am done for, and—and"—his tears and sobs choked him.

"Don't fear for them, Tom," said a dozen hearty voices and as many grasped his hands as could obtain hold, "we'll see that you are taken care of."

"Thanks, thanks," murmured the injured man. "But tell me the worst."

"A broken leg is all that appears serious," answered a gray-haired man—a strange physician who had been summoned. "Though I cannot account for the marks upon your side, my man."

"Probably he hurt himself when he stopped the runaway horses," was suggested, and the story told.

"Humph! A very dangerous business—next to foolhardy; not one in ten thousand would have escaped alive," replied the physician, with pursed lips and flashing eyes. "Well, all that can be done now is to get him home. Then I will make a more minute examination."

Very tenderly was the noble-hearted fellow taken to his humble abode, and the scene, when he was laid upon the bed, side by side with his sick wife and children, caused every eye to overflow with tears.

"Tom, dear Tom," said Jenny, as well as she could for her pitiful sobbings, "what will become of us—of the children? We shall all starve and die together."

"Not while we have hands," replied his associates, and every heart was touched and every arm nerved to do the utmost toward relief.

They all looked around anxiously for the physician—had supposed he had accompanied them. But he was not to be seen, and their grumbling became loud and deep.

"I can bear anything," said Tom, "but for you Jenny, and the children," and he entirely broke down.

"And I could curse that doctor for an unfeeling wretch," blurted out one of the most passionate. "But it is ever thus. We give our lives freely to please the public, and when anything happens they care nothing for us."

Tom Orton groaned heavily. The sound awoke his little girl. She raised up in bed, strained her eyes, clapped her tiny hands, and shouted in true childish glee and wonder;

"Mamma! Papa! See—an angel!!"

All eyes were turned in the direction she pointed, and in the doorway stood a beautiful woman, leaning upon the arm of the physician!

Yes, an angel had come to them. Tom Orton had risked his life to save that of the daughter of Doctor Armitage and his grandchildren, and the merest chance had given them the knowledge who it was.

But never was an equestrian feat better rewarded, and never a more charitable angel appeared upon earth, even upon the day when alike from hill top and valley is proclaimed: "Peace upon earth and good will to men."

The Little Match Girl.

It was dreadfully cold; it was snowing fast, and almost dark: the last evening of the old year was drawing in. But cold and dark as it was, a poor girl, with bare head and feet, was still wandering about the streets. When she left her home, she had her mother's slippers on; but they had dropped off her feet, while she was running very fast across the road, to get out of the way of two carriages.

So the little girl now walked on, her bare feet quite red and blue with the cold. She carried a small bundle of matches in her hand, and a good many more in her tattered apron—no one had bought any of them the livelong day. No one had given her a single penny. Trembling with cold and hunger, she crept on, the picture of sorrow; poor little child!

The snow-flakes on her long fair hair which hung in pretty ringlets over her shoulders; but she thought not of her own beauty, or of the cold. Lights were glimmering through every window and the savor of roast goose reached her from several houses; it was New Year's Eve, and it was of this she thought.

In a corner formed by two houses; one of which projected beyond the other she sat down, drawing her little feet close under her, but in vain she could not warm them. She dared not go home, she had sold no matches, earned not a single penny, and perhaps her father would beat her.

Her hands were nearly stiff with cold; one little match from her bundle would warm them, perhaps if she dared light it. She drew out one and struck it against the wall; bravo! it was a bright warm flame, and she held her hands over it. It was quite an illumination for that poor little girl, and she stretched out her feet to warm them also; alas! in an instant the flame had died away, the girl sat cold and comfortless, with the burnt match in her hand.

A second match was struck against the wall; it kindled and blazed, and wherever its light fell the wall became transparent as a veil—the little girl could see in to the room within. She saw the table spread with a snow-white damask cloth, whereon were arranged shining China dishes; the roast goose, stuffed with apples and dried plums, stood at the end, smoking hot, and what was pleasantest of all to see, the goose with knife and fork still in her breast, jumped down from the dish, and waddled along the floor to her. The match was burnt out, and only the thick, hard wall was beside her.

She kindled a third match. Again shot up the flame; and now she was sitting under a most beautiful Christmas tree, far larger, and more prettily decked than the one she had seen last Christmas eve, through the glass door of a rich merchant's house. Hundreds of wax tapers lighted up the green branches, and tiny painted figures, such as she had seen in the shop windows, looking down from the tree upon her.

The child stretched out her hands toward them in her delight, and in that moment the light of the match was quenched; still, however, the Christmas candles burnt higher and higher, she beheld them beaming like stars in heaven; one of them fell, the lights streaming behind it like a long, firey tail.

'Now some one is dying,' said the little girl softly, for she has been told by her grandmother—the only person who had ever been kind to her, and who was now dead—that whenever a star falls, an immortal spirit returns to the God who gave it.

She struck yet another match against the wall; it flamed up, and, surrounded by its light, appeared before her that same dear grandmother, gentle and loving as always, but bright and happy as she had never looked during her lifetime.

'Grandmother!' cried the child, 'Oh, take me with you! I know you will leave me as soon as the match goes out, you will vanish like the warm fire in the stove, like the beautiful large Christmas tree!' and she hastily lighted all the remaining matches in the bundle, lest the grandmother should disappear.

And the matches burned with such a blaze of splendor, that noonday could scarcely have been brighter. Never had the good grandmother looked so tall and stately, so beautiful and kind; she took the little girl in her arms, and they both flew higher and higher, till they were in that place where neither cold, nor hunger nor pain is ever known—they were in Paradise.

But in the cold morning hour, crouching in the corner of the wall, the poor little girl was found—her lips still smiling—frozen to death on the last night of the Old Year. The New Year's sun shone on the lifeless child; motionless she sat there with the matches in her lap, one bundle of them quite burnt out.

'She had been trying to warm herself, poor thing!' the people said, but no one knew of the sweet visions she had beheld, or how gloriously she and her grandmother were celebrating their New Year's festival.—*Hans C. Anderson.*

What does your Child Read?

When your child's stay under your roof is passed, and his eyes turn back to the years spent there, what will be the scene to which he reverts? What kind of life do you wish your children to live, when they have gone out from your home? If you, indeed, have any anxiety respecting these things, you ought to see what kind of books they are now reading.

It is folly for you to suppose that your boys and girls will not read anything. They cannot help reading. They have the power and the taste, and the world is full of books. You may not care to purchase books but they will get their hands on them. They have access to libraries, and they will borrow from their associates such books as are recommended to them. They may not be absorbed in reading all the books published, or all within their reach; but they cannot escape the presence and power of books. They are thick around us, everywhere, and are being produced at the rate of scores of thousands, every day. Like the air we breathe, they are about us everywhere.

One book is, often, enough to shape the destiny of an entire life. The fewer the books read, the more powerful the influence of a single book. A new current of thought, a new view of life, a different prospect of the future, and a fresh throb of the heart, have often been given by a single book, so that a new goal has taken possession of the eye, and the heart. The whole current of life has been troubled, and even changed, by one book.

The books and papers your children read furnish the matter upon which they think, and the subject of their conversation in society. They have much to do in fitting them for society, and determine largely what kind of society they will be welcomed into. Their companions will soon know their thoughts, and the kind of literature their minds are fed upon.

The temper and disposition of your children will very largely be molded by the literature they read. Many a young girl, at the age of eighteen has become morose, snappish, and disagreeable, by the reading of certain books. Indeed, the whole mental complexion and disposition, is formed and promoted by the authors whose books are read. Then, beyond all this, the habits, which affect so directly the interests of the soul in this life and in the life to come, are powerfully controlled by books. A bad book may be your child's ruin, and, on the other hand, a good one may lead him or her to Jesus and eternal life.

Fictitious literature is a bane, a curse. It is poison to the mind, to the life, to the immortal soul. It may interest the young mind, and cultivate a taste for reading, but not for good reading. It excites the mind, and through it the whole person; but the excitement is not healthy. The truth, after all, is that your children are better off without these works of fiction. They need to be excited, but it should be by the mind coming in contact with truth. If the eye is sore, it seems to be a relief to rub it: but it is only increasing the irritation to do so, and the matter is made worse. So the mind and heart need only that contact which is conducive to their healing and growth.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Jan. 19th, 1879.

THE MISSION OF NEHEMIAH. Neh. ii.1-3

For seventy years after the dedication of the temple, the walls of Jerusalem lay in ruins, and the city was defenceless and poverty-stricken. At last a nobleman of Jewish race at the court of Persia was stirred with sorrow at the condition of his country's capital, and resolved to attempt its restoration. At a favorable moment he petitioned the king for leave to visit Jerusalem, and authority to rebuild its walls. His request was granted, and with earnest purpose he entered upon the difficult undertaking.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. The progress of Zion's upbuilding may seem slow, since generations intervene between its stages, but God has all time in which to finish his work.

2. If Nehemiah had been accustomed to mourn and repine over small troubles, his deep distress would not have obtained notice in that time of need.

3. If men are awed in presence of kings, how should they feel in the presence chamber of the Almighty!

4. If such was Nehemiah's interest in the temporal prosperity of God's cause, how deeply should we feel for perishing souls! F. C. I.

The Bible.

ITS WISE AND WHOLESOME COUNSELS.

Who composed the following description of the Bible we may never know. It was found in Westminster Abbey, nameless and dateless; but, nevertheless, it is invaluable for its wise and wholsome counsels to the erring race of Adam.

A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book.

It contains every thing to be known or done.

It gives instruction to the senate, authority and direction to the magistrate.

It cautions witnesses, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence.

It sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as the mistress of the table—tells him how to rule, as her how to manage.

It entails honor to parents and enjoins obedience to children.

It prescribes and limits the sway of sovereigns, the rule of the ruler, and the authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servants to obey, and the blessing and protection of the Almighty to all that walk by its rule.

It gives directions for weddings and burials.

It promises food and raiment and limits the use of both.

It points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter.

It teaches a man to get his house in order and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for his wife, and entails the right of the first born, and shows how the young branches shall be left.

It defends the rights of all, and reveals vengeance to every defaulter, overreacher and trespasser.

It is the first book and the best book.

It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, affords the greatest degree of pleasure and satisfaction that we have ever enjoyed.

It contains the best laws and the most profound mysteries that were ever penned; and it brings the very best of comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate.

It explains life and immortality from time everlasting, and shows the way to glory.

It is a brief recital of all that is to come.

It settles all matter in debate; resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples.

It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him, and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and all that trust in such; in short it is a book of laws to show right and wrong; of wisdom that condemns folly and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth that detects all lies and confronts all errors; and it is a book of life that shows the way from everlasting death.

It contains the most ancient antiquities and strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds and unparalleled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestial and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angelic myriads, the human tribes and the develish legions.

It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic and the most profound critic.

It teaches the best rhetorician, and exercises every power of the arithmetician, puzzles the wisest anatomist and exercises the wisest critic.

It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on; the best deed that ever was sealed; the best evidence that ever was produced; the best that ever will be signed.

To understand it is to be wise indeed; to be ignorent of it is to be destitute of true wisdom.

It is the king's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the housekeeper's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion; it is the school boy's spelling book, and the great and learned man's masterpiece.

It contains a choice grammar for a novice, and a profound mystery for a sage.

It is the ignorant man's dictionary and the wise man's directory.

It affords knowledge of witty inventions for the humorous, and dark sayings for the grave, and is also its own interpreter.

It encourages the wise; the warrior and the swift it overcomes.

It promises an eternal reward to the excellent the conquerer, the winner, and the prevalent.

And that which crowns all is the author is without partiality and without hypocriay—"In whom there is no variableness or shadow of turning."

AS THY DAYS.—The grace which God gives is for the real occasions of life. To forget this is to make the whole of our religious life morbid and unreal. For a man to ask himself deliberately on his wedding morning whether he is so resigned to the will of God that he is perfectly prepared to consent to his bride's immediate death, is preposterous folly. The grace he needs just then, is the grace to make him heartily grateful to God for the new brightness and joy which have come to him, and grace to treat his wife with the chivalrous devotion she has a right to claim, and grace, while he loves her with what seems all his heart, to love God still better. If we have honestly accepted the will of God as our supreme law, we shall receive strength from God to do God's will and submit to it as occasion demands. When God sends us work he sends us strength to do it; and when he sends us trouble he sends us strength to bear it. For troubles which we imagine for ourselves and for work we imagine for ourselves, we must go for strength to our imagination—not to Him.—*Rev. R. W. Gale.*

Do not allow your children to neglect the Bible. Have them read it. It is well to keep up the daily reading suggested by the Bible lessons in the International Sunday-School Lessons. The old Bible should be daily read. Some family Bibles are not opened for a month, except it be to show some one the picture of a friend, which is in the family record or Bible-album. The picture of God is there; have the children to look at it. Books of history, theology, and poetry, should be at the hand of every young man and woman, and their contents made subject of conversation in their homes.

Be careful what books and papers your children read, and what pictures hang on the walls of your dwelling. A wise and prudent parent will use due authority in these things, as well as carefulness.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A BOY.—"A young working lad at Woolwich was on the river bank when the *Princess Alice* went down in the Thames collision, and, being a good swimmer, at once dashed into the river and brought out a struggler next to him. He at once plunged in again, and rescued a second, to rush in again and return with a third. As he was making his way thus to the bank, he saw a small bundle, which he guessed must be a baby. He caught it with his teeth, and thus brought the fourth rescued life to shore. Not then able to swim in again, he carried the baby home to his mother's humble dwelling, and placing the little orphan in her arms, said, 'Here, mother, nurse this baby for me; I will work for it as long as I live.'"

The anecdote beautifully illustrates the Saviour's redeeming grace. Christ finds the sinner perishing in the dark waters of sin. He rescues him, and gives him into the care of his Church, and says, in the language of the good Samaritan, "Take care of him, and when I come again I will repay thee."—*Anon.*

The plague has revived in Astrachan with virulence.

"The Beauty," of Having a Bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house is, that you are prepared for the "worst." Cases of Cholera, the Pain Killer is a sovereign remedy

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1879.

THE "WATCHMAN" FOR 1879.

No pains will be spared in making the WATCHMAN a first-class family paper, not only for this County, but for the whole Ottawa Valley and the cities adjoining. We ask our friends to assist us in securing new subscribers. There will be found timely Editorials on all the great living questions of the day. A good weekly summary of current News of the County, the Dominion and the World. The latest Intelligence of the progress of Education, Temperance and Religion, careful and impartial reviews of the political parties and their doings.

Interesting articles on Domestic and Agricultural subjects, and a carefully selected Story of thrilling interest in each number.

PREMIUMS!

Subscription price of the WATCHMAN *only $1:00 a year paid in advance.*

To every Subscriber sending us one new subscriber with one Dollar we will give one of any of the following choice grafted Apple trees delivered at our office in time for spring planting. Fameuse, Red Astrachan, Hawthornden and St. Lawrence. For every two subscribers, two Trees. For every three subscribers, three Trees, and so on. These trees are worth at least forty cents each, and are from local nurseries and suitable for this climate. We trust all our friends will make a vigorous canvass at as early a date as possible, and secure some of these valuable fruit trees.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In another column we publish the results of the Municipal Elections so far as heard from throughout the County. In Lachute the contest was a keen one and resulted in the re-election of Messrs. McQUATT and DUNBAR. The electors showed their unwillingness to be dictated to by the *Advertiser*, preferring rather to adopt the course we suggested in our last issue, and elected those whom they considered best fitted to the duties of the office. Rumor has it that the unsuccessful candidates were nominated and run with a view to electing Mr. ROBERT MEIKLE Mayor in place of Mr. BARRON whose term of office has now expired, and the extreme interest in the voting showed by Mr. MEIKLE gives considerable color to the rumor. If that was the case it must be humiliating in the extreme to Mr. MEIKLE to find that for the present term at all events that office is not likely to be his.

Since writing the above we have received the *Advertiser* which contains the following avowal:—"And the Re-"form party has been disgracefully de-"feated in their stronghold. With the "ability to poll almost three to one they "have yet allowed an overwhelming "victory to the straight Tory ticket, "simply because they omitted to agree "on a wise choice of the number of can-"didates. The Tories were wiser; their "organization was perfect, and the way "they kept their voters in hand was a "lesson the Reformers may profitably "learn."

ARGENTEUIL ELECTION PETITION.

On Monday morning His Honor Mr. Justice BELANGER gave Judgment on the point of jurisdiction raised by Mr. MACLAREN before the hearing of the argument on the preliminary objections. His Honor gave Judgment as follows:

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTION Act of 1874.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of the Election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of Argenteuil, in the Judicial District of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec.

WILLIAM H. HILL, *et al*, *Petitioners*.

THOMAS CHRISTIE, *Respondent*.

Whereas it has been ordered by the Honorable A. C. Papineau, one of the Judges of this Honorable Court, on the twenty-third day of December last past, that the parties (Petitioners and Respondent) should be heard on the preliminary issues in law, on Saturday, the fourth day of January, now instant, at Lachute, in the County and Electoral District of Argenteuil, in the Court-House, at half-past eleven o'clock, of the morning.

Whereas such hearing has been on fixed to take place at Lachute, out of the *chef lieu* of the Judicial District of Terrebonne, against the Law and the Controverted Act of 1874.

And Whereas neither the said Court nor any of the Judges of the said Court had nor have any authority, jurisdiction or power to hear said preliminary issues and adjudge upon them at Lachute, or at any other place than in the *chef lieu* of the said judicial district of Terrebonne.

And Whereas the said Respondent has on the seventh day of January instant, at a pretended sitting of the said Court, at Lachute, in conformity with the said order, objected to the said hearing, at the said place of Lachute, as being in contravention with the law and the said Act.

It is ordered therefore, without adjudging upon any matters submitted at said hearing, that the record be transferred back to the said *Chef lieu* of said district, there to be proceeded with and upon the said preliminary issues of law as the law directs.

[Signed] L. BELANGER, J. S. C.

Lachute, January 13th, 1879.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The anniversary Services in connection with the Lachute branch of the Methodist Missionary Society were held during the present week. On Sunday the Rev. J. B. SAUNDERS, of the St. Joseph Street Church, Montreal, preached both in the Church and Hall, the congregations were large and the discourses of the Rev. Gentleman, which were eloquent and impressive, were listened to with marked attention. Mr. SAUNDERS also addressed the Olivet Sunday School during the afternoon.

On Monday evening the Annual Meeting was held in the Church. The chair was occupied by F. C. IRELAND, Esq who referred in his opening remarks to the time when he himself was in the itinerancy, and made his first Missionary speech, and stated it gave him great pleasure to be permitted in any way to help on such a worthy cause.

After prayer by the Rev. J. N. MILLS of Brownsburg, the pastor, Rev. E. ROBSON read extracts from the report of the Society. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. SAUNDERS who described in language full of beauty and pathos the great blessing which the Gospel of Christ carries with it to every type of humanity. He dwelt eloquently upon the vast field covered by the missions of the Methodist Society and the obligations under which all are laid to aid in the great work of winning the world to Christ.

The next Speaker was the Rev. H. F. BLAND of the Dominion Square Church, Montreal, who expressed his delight at being once more with his friends in Lachute where he had spent his first and second years of labour in Canada twenty years ago. He was glad to see that many of those who were the pillars of the Church then were still in their places and engaged in the good work. Time had dealt gently with them, some of them looking as young as when he lived among them and the clarionette sounding" as sweet as ever." (Cheers.) He referred to the fact that though his Salary was very small when in Lachute, yet by the kindness of the people he had been enabled to leave the place without debt, and stated that there were no years of his ministry upon which he could look back with greater pleasure than those spent here. The Rev. Gentleman then gave a sketch of the origin and development of Missionary work and Missionary Meetings in England and also in Canada. Both speakers were heartily cheered upon their coming forward, and resumed their seats amid loud applause.

A collection was then taken up and a subscription circulated. Thanks were voted to the collectors of last year Misses MASON, HILLS, ROBINSON, and HAMMOND, and the meeting was brought to a close by the doxology and benediction. We understand that the amount raised will exceed that of last year.

We should not omit to say that the choir of the Church assisted by other musical friends rendered some very fine anthems and select pieces during the evening, which greatly added to the interest of the meeting.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.—A supplement to the London *Gazette* of the 27th December, contains a letter from Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, expressing her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the occasion of the death of the Princess ALICE.

"MR. TURCOTTE ON THE RAMPAGE."—The Speaker of the Provincial Parliament threatens to sue the *Gazette* for libel for publishing an editorial in which it was stated that Mr. TURCOTTE sold himself like a sheep in the shambles to Mr. JOLY. If Mr. TURCOTTE intends at this late hour to style that a libel he had better institute an action against every Conservative press in the Dominion, for all have said it.

CALENDAR.—One of the finest Calendars we have seen has been presented to us by the Canada Life Assurance Company. It has a fine picture of the Marquis of LORNE in one corner, and the Princess LOUISE in the other at the top, while the bottom corners have pictures of Windsor Castle and Inverary Castle; the whole beautifully got up with the year's calendar in the centre.

PARISH CHURCH.—A correspondent wishes to know which is the Parish Church of Lachute, so as to be sure in case of posting up or reading notices according to the Lower Canada Statutes, he may not be led astray! From inquiry we find that the stone church (Rev. Mr. MACKAY's) is the Parish Church, being the first one built in the Parish.

ARGENTEUIL.—Enquiry has been made of us when the County of Argenteuil was established as a County separately from the County of Two Mountains. Will some one who knows please answer, and we will insert the information when received.

GRIT RULE in Ontario has done the following for that Province:—"The annual expenditure has risen from less than a million and a quarter to over three millions; the cost of civil government from ninety to upward of one hundred and fifty thousand; contingencies have increased from thirty to eighty thousand; legislation from eighty-five to one hundred and twenty-five thousand; the administration of justice from one hundred and seventy to three hundred and twenty thousand, and education from three hundred to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

A NEW PATENT.—We notice by *Le Farceur* that a patent was issued on the 2nd day of March last, for a machine for manufacturing magistrates in the Province of Quebec. This new invention is worked by Messrs. JOLY, MARCHAND & Co., and appears to turn out magistrates faster than any invention of the kind ever before seen. *Le Farceur* has an excellent cartoon showing the process in which Mr. JOLY is seen putting rough and crude looking creatures into a great hopper, while another M.P.P. is turning a crank and out they come in pompous style, regularly formed into magistrates.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS AND POLITICS.—We notice the Rev. E. A. STAFFORD, of the Dominion Church, Ottawa, has a letter in the *Christian Guardian* of last week, criticising the New York *Christian Advocate* for some recent editorials which discussed the Halifax Award and other subjects of a Political nature, which he would not have been surprised to have found in a third-rate political paper, but their appearance in a leading Religious Journal causes him to hope Canadian subscribers to that paper will look elsewhere for what they have hitherto received in the *Advocate*. It is time, in this enlightened religious age, that religious papers and religious ministers drop the sacred calling if they wish to become advocates of party politics. What business has the N. Y. *Christian Advocate* to say or imply that the Halifax award should not be paid? Yet there is as much religious teaching in that as in a minister of the Gospel saying or implying in a pulpit discourse, something which the people understand thoroughly to be his desire, on the side they should take in Politics.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

St. Andrews.

The Municipal Elections on Monday passed off here very quietly and without any opposition. John Kelly and George Bond were the only two nominated and no poll being asked for they were declared duly elected. At a special session of the Council held that same afternoon Dr. Mayrand, Deputy Coroner, was duly elected Councillor in place of Dr. Labrie, left the Province.

St. Scholastique.

The trial of the Indians for Arson has been postponed till the July term.

Stonefield.

An Inquest was held on the body of John Blair on Wednesday last by Dr. Mayrand, of St. Andrews, Deputy Coroner for the County, who found the diseased still hanging in the barn with the reins, with which he hanged himself, around his neck. A highly respectable jury were sworn in, who after hearing the evidence returned a verdict: That John Blair committed suicide by hanging himself, he at the time being in an unsound state of mind, and it appears deceased had made repeated efforts to kill himself previously.

Hawkesbury.

Two horses have been stolen from here since New Year's and only one has been recovered. The first was carried off during a New Year's Entertainment which was held at the Town Hall for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church here. It had been hired by Mr. A. Cheney of Vankleek Hill, whose astonishment at finding himself minus horse sleigh and robes several miles from home can be easily imagined. A diligent search was instituted and the horse and sleigh discovered a few days since many miles from home, but no buffalo robes, they having been sold elsewhere. The thief however had got clear off. The second case was more mysterious. A relation of the owner of the first horse and it is said, also a partner, started off to look for the missing team and has not been heard from since.

L'Orignal.

The *News* has moved into new offices in the basement story of the brick building on King St. next the Post office.

The trial of the Election Petition is postponed till the 19th, of February.

The new arrangement giving Vankleek Hill a mail *via* Hawkesbury from the Calumet station, disarranges the whole inland mails from east, west and south of this place. By the withdrawel of the Lancaster stage, which formerly came through l'Orignal, all the mail matter for this office from Toronto *via* Lancaster, and from the east as far as Point Fortune, and west as far as Riceville, is detained over night at Vankleek Hill. L'Orignal being the County Town where the public offices are situated, any disarrangement of this kind affects the whole United Counties.

Rigaud.

The third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal and Carillon Navigation Company, was held at Rigaud on Wednesday the 15th inst. There was a large attendance of shareholdrs. Andrew McConnell Esq. in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Geo. B. Lacker, the Sec. Treas. and was considered generally satisfactory, this being the only year in which a profit was made. On motion of J. B. Mongenais of Rigaud, seconded by Mr. John Meddleoy, of Point Fortune, the thanks of the stockholders were voted to the directors for the satisfactory manner in which they have attended to the business of the Company, and to the Sec. Treas. for the efficient manner with which he managed the affairs of the Company during the year.

The shareholders were unanimous in their determination to forward the enterprise, and appointed as Directors the following gentlemen, John Kelly, Andrew McConnell, N. Burwash, S. Lebrosse, J. A. Chevrier, J. J. Hodgson, R. Harwood Ex. M. P., O. A. Harbour, and Joseph Wylie.

Buckingham.

The accident at Kennedy's mine was caused by the men attempting to drill out a hole which had been loaded over night and missed fire in the morning. One man was killed, another had a leg and arm broken and the third escaped with a broken arm.

Cushing.

With regard to the disappearance of a valuable horse from here, Mr. McNaughton makes the following explanation:—On the 5th of October last, Mr. Cushing went to Mr. Linton's, where "Bombardier', was stabled, and upon saying that Mr. McNaughton had sent him for the horse it was delivered to him, together with a bridle, saddle and two horse-blankets. Upon learning, three weeks ago, that the horse had been taken to Chatham, Mr. McNaughton took out a seizure and with two bailiffs proceeded thither. Mr. Patton, farmer, in whose care the horse was, delivered it up as soon as he saw the papers, and Mr. McNaughton came as far as Lancaster, where he was arrested on a charge of horse stealing. The case was brought before Mr. McLennan, Magistrate, and was adjourned until Saturday, at the instance of Mr. Cushing, who wished time to bring evidence as to the ownership of the horse.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A murderous attack has been made on the Chief of Police of St. John, N. B.

A chime of bells for St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, has been ordered from Baltimore.

Mr. John Cameron, 100 years old, died at Brookfield, Queen's County, the other day.

The Canada Temperance Act is being agitated in several counties, and meetings have been called in some districts to consider the advisability of appealing to the people on the question.

Reports of the ravages of diptheria continue to come from all sections of the Province.

Sleighing is good. All the harbors on the coast as yet have remained open, but it is feared many of them will be ice-bound by the present cold spell.

The reported discovery of coal in Lunenburg County, N. B., has created some excitement, and a great deal of prospecting is being done.

QUEBEC.

The murderer Farrell was hanged last Friday morning in the goal yard Quebec.

A number of new justices of the peace were gazetted at Quebec, on Saturday.

An ice bridge has formed to the Isle of Orleans.

The Friends of the murderer Farrell are watching his grave for fear of medical students stealing his body.

The Chief of Police has suspended two of the six Government constables for refusing to obey orders. They were directed to go on parade, but declined, stating that they only expected to have to act as detectives.

A sergeant and fifteen men of "B" Battery, Quebec have been sent from Quebec to the forts at Point Levi to prevent the theft of Government property.

MONTREAL.

The old Board of Directors was elected at the Montreal Telegraph Company's meeting last week.

Robert F. Powell, late in the employ of the Great Western Railway, has taken actions for $1000 damages against the *Witness* and *Star* respectively, for giving currency to a report that he had victimized some American railway companies.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Stanley street Presbyterian Church, which has been without a pastor ever since the departure of the Rev. Mr. Baxter, it was unanimously resolved to extend a call to the Rev. J. McCaul, late of Three Rivers. The meeting was not very largely attended.

Detective Fahey of this city has been fortunate in arresting at Moncton, N. B., John W. Hall, who stole thirty 4½ per cent coupon bonds of $1,000 each from Field and James, Brokers, 16 Bond street, New York. James is in this city and was delighted at the intelligence received from Fahey. The details of the arrest, for which $5,000 reward was offered, is as follows:—A few days ago gentleman called and informed a police officer that the night previous he had conversed with a man at the Ottawa Hotel, who during the conversation pulled out of his pocket an immense roll of bills which he boasted contained thousands of dollars, adding in the same breath that he had lots more of the kind. This Cresus was slightly under the influence of liquor at the time. The informant also gave the detective a description of the individual's personal appearance, which led to the belief that he must be the man "wanted" in New York. Unfortunately, however, the news of his whereabouts came a little too late, for upon enquiry at the hotel and later at the railway depots no tidings could be learned of the thief, who, it appears, had already left for the East. On Monday detective Fahey was given the case to work up, and immediately left the city in search of Hall. On Wednesday a telegram was received by Chief Penton from detective Fahey, saying he had followed his man to Rimouski and would have him probably next morning, and on Friday night a telegram was received reporting the arrest as already stated at Moncton.

OTTAWA.

BEAUHARNOIS, Jan. 9th, —Mr. Bergeron, has been elected by about 11 majority.

Hon. Messrs. Holmes and Thompson, who have been in the city for several days past, in connection with Government railways in Nova Scotia, has left for Halifax.

Hull is greatly alarmed over the diptheria epidemic; three more deaths are reported. Between Hull and the Desert, a distance of about one hundred miles, 65 deaths have occurred within the past two months.

It is said that the contract for reporting the House of Commons debates will not be awarded by the Government at present, but the tenders will be first invited.

It is rumored that the Government has determined on a 10 per cent reduction all round, including the salaries of the Ministers and also of the officials in the inside and outside service.

It is understood that the appointment of acting Chief Justice Richie to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been formally made. The appointment of Hon Justice Gwynne will likely be gazetted next Saturday. Both will be sworn in this week.

TORONTO.

The Firemen's Convention will be held at Toronto on the 13th inst.

The total imports at Toronto for 1878, were $12,088,897; and the total exports $3,006,593.

It costs $1,200 a quarter to light the various buildings controlled by the City Council, not including the streets.

At a caucus of opposition members of the Ontario Legislature, Mr. W. R. Meredith, was unanimously elected leader.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, January, 16, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5.00 @	$5.75
Flour per bag	2.40 @	0.00
Oats per bushel	0.25 @	0.00
Corn " "	0.60 @	0.00
Peas " "	0.70 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2.00 @	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @	0.00
Moullie " "	1.25 @	0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @	0.00
Bran " "	0.90 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	3.70 @	4.00
Pork per lb	0.08 @	0.08
Beef "	0.06 @	0.09
Mutton "	0.07 @	0.09
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

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE, P. Q.

THE above Factory is prepared to execute all orders for

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings,

And every description of Domestic and General

WOODEN-WARE.

Specialities to Order.

First-class Workmanship and Moderate Charges.

Charles Drake, *Proprietor.*

16tf.

THE BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD.—The unprecented success which has attended my experiment in cultivating in the open air, at my farm at Point Claire, this new and, to the climate and conditions of Canada, admirably adapted vine, and the host of enquiries in regard to its culture, consequent upon the very flattering notices it has received from the daily press has induced me to engage largely in its cultivation, and to supply the demand for these vines which has sprung up. For this purpose I have associated with myself a practical nurseryman, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripe weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

Dec ember 16th, 1878. J. H. MENZIES.

BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Pointe Claire. The proprietors, Messrs. Menzies & Gallagher, Proprietors.—The "Beaconsfield" variety at the undermentioned Prices:

Per dozen	$ 12.00
Per hundred	75.00
Per 500 and	600.00

delivered, carriage paid, to any railway station in Canada.

Mr Gallagher may be seen daily at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with vine culture, suitability of soil, time and manner of planting, pruning &c.

The public are informed that the name of this vine, "The Beaconsfield," has been registered in Canada, and cannot be used by any other than the undersigned proprietors.

All communications addressed to Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.

Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 10ms.

Bread! Bread!!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, First Quality of White and Brown bread, twists, scones rolls and buns.

All kinds of Confectionery. Cakes and pastery.

Oysters—solid meat—35c. per quart—received fresh by rail every week.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

JOHN HOPE, Pastry Cook, &c., Lachute.

11 16yl.

THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of the County of Joliette,

Head Office:—214, ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

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Vice-PRESIDENT.—Frank O. Wood, B. A. B. C. L.

SECRETARY.—A. A. Dickson.

INSPECTOR.—G. A. Tessier.

This Company Insures all classes of desirable risks in the Province of Quebec, (except in large Towns and Cities,) at equitable rates. All necessary information will be given on application to

PLACIDE LATOUR, Lachute P. Q.

16m3

General Agent, for the District of Terrebonne.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

St Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies.

GOOD STABLING.

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

LIME

FOR SALE AT

LEGGO'S

RUPTURE.

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

Prof. J. T. EGAN, Hamilton, Ontario.

41 m6.

Gilt Edged Butter

"Cooley" Sustained.

Opinions of the People.

Unfavorable reports having been manufactured and industriously circulated by interested parties; I beg to refer to the following testimonials from persons well known in the community, who may be consulted on the subject,—and I challenge any one to find among those who have used the cans throughout the season one who is not well satisfied with the investment.

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 was sent to Montreal 28th of October, sweet and good. I exhibited it to Mr. Robert Creswell, before shipping and he can testify as to whether it kept properly. JAS. 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 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 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 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.

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 a deal of 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 20th, 1878.

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 soured 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 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Any person by calling at my office may see samples of the COOLEY Butter, and obtain abundant *proof* of its keeping qualities.

CAUTION.

Any person found making, selling or using the COOLEY CAN or an imitation thereof within the Counties of Argenteuil and Two Mountains, without my permission; or otherwise infringing on the rights secured to me by patent, will be prosecuted as the Law directs; and I hereby offer to suitably reward any one who will furnish evidence that will convict any person guilty of such fraud.

Wm. HAY

Insurance and General Agent.

Lachute, Dec. 21st, 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-twentieths of all the diseases man is heir to. To the permanently afflicted, and the periodical Winter sufferer, now is the time to apply the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster, thereby saving a world of trouble. The Pad is Nature's own law, the principle of absorption. The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals, Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains 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, Lumbago, Obstructions in the Spinal Column, Kidney Difficulties, Heart Disease, Intermittant Fever, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Acute Pains, and Fever and Ague. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex.

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

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

Read the following Testimonials.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

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

D. M. BAIRD.

GANANOQUE, November 6th, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

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

Yours Respectfully,

REV. WM. J. JOLIFFE.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1877.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,

301 Notre Dame St., Montreal:

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

Yours truly, J. W. WILKINSON,

303 Notre Dame Street.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,

GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,

Lachute, P. Q.

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. 29tf

PUBLICATIONS,

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

Phlitis; 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 Piezi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

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

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

Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free. 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. cloth, Vols. I, II, and III., gilt edges, each $1.75

HINTS 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. 23tf

$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. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay, write for particulars to us, and see for yourself. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 1y1

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion 12½ "
Two lines and under, first insertion, 65 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line) 8 "
Each subsequent insertion 2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year $10 00
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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.

Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

LOCAL.

THE WEATHER.—A cold snap set in suddenly on Tuesday night, when the Thermometer sank below zero.

DONATION PARTY.—Our readers are again reminded of the Donation party to the Rev. Mr. Mackie to take place at the Manse this evening.

CIRCUIT.—On Monday last His Honor Judge Bourgeois opened the January term of the Circuit Court at the Court House Lachute.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Mr. Parks' Photographic gallery will remain open until further notice. Ladies and gentlemen requiring first class photographs would do well to visit the studio (over Mr. J. A. Bedard's shoe shop) with as little delay as possible.

DISSATISFIED.—The *Advertiser* man is not satisfied because Conneiller Mc Ouatt was re-elected, and he considers "his record as a councillor should have been sufficient to relegate him to private life." We challenge our contemporary to give proof of Coun. McOuatt's misconduct.

PERSONAL.—In the preliminary examinations to study at the Bar of this Province, out of forty eight aspirants, only fifteen were admitted. We notice amongst those who were successful in being admitted to practice, the names of Mr. Harry Abbott of Montreal, and Mr. Joseph Palliser, of Lachute.

CAUTION.—On Monday afternoon a small boy jumped on a passing sled only to be thrown off at the first "cow hole" fortunately escaping with only his shins scraped. Though all the boys in the village but one were crippled or killed by following up this foolish practice, that one would not be deterred from trying his luck, therefore parents should endeavour to stop so pernicious a habit.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This work is before us, and those who send five cents to JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y., for it will be *disappointed*. Instead of getting a cheap thing as the price would seem to indicate, they will receive a hand some work of 100 pages, and perhaps 500 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calandered paper, and to set off the whole, an elegant Colored Plate, that we would judge cost twice as much as the price of the book.

TEA MEETING.—A very successful tea meeting was held in the Methodist Church of this place on Tuesday evening last. The pastor of the church occupied the chair and expressed his joy at seeing such a large attendance and especially at seeing so many of the members of other congregations present. He hoped that the compliment would be paid "with interest" when the Presbyterians and Episcopalians shall hold their anniversaries.

After a very superior bill of fare had been disposed of, prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. Smith of Lakefield, and addresses were delivered by Revs. Bland and Saunders of Montreal and Hiscocks and Mackie of Lachute. The addresses were very impressive and well received as was also the singing by the musical friends. Altogether it was a most interesting and enjoyable occasion. The church was beautifully decorated with appropriate mottoes and festooned with evergreens and looked its very best. Receipts of the evening $45.00.

ORANGE DISTRICT MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the ensuing year was held in Oliver Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday last. The different Lodges composing the District were fully represented, and the business transacted of considerable importance. But before proceeding to the election of officers Br. John Chambers rose and said that he had been accused by a writer in the *Argenteuil Advertiser* of going to a Priest of a neighbouring County to persuade him to use his influence with his co-religionists in that part of Argenteuil adjoining the County of Terrebonne, to induce them to vote for the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, at the recent election in this County for the Commons. He emphatically denied having spoken to any Priest in regard to the said election; and though the object of the writer was evidently intended to injure him in the estimation of his brethren, he therefore threw himself upon their sympathies. A resolution was unanimously passed exhonorating Br. Chambers and censuring the writer of the *Advertiser's* article as a malicious libeller. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

Br. Robert Bradford, re-elected D.M.
" Angus Cameron, do. D.D.M.
" James Fish, do. D. C.
" C. A. Bradford, Dist. Secretary.
" John Chambers, re-elected D. T.
" James Currens, do. Dis Cr.

The District Master in returning thanks reviewed the proceedings of the past year, speaking in glowing terms of the prosperity of the Institution in general and in Argenteuil in particular, and trusted that this year would show a still larger increase in the membership of the Order.

The County Master, Isaac Jekill, Esq., who was present, also addressed the Brethren, giving them some very good advice. He dwelt on the desirability of unity, of standing shoulder to shoulder in supporting and upholding each other in all just actions, and in their giving their preference to a Brother for positions of honor and trust, provided he possesses the necessary qualifications. His remarks were well received and loudly applauded.

Br. Kerr followed in a few remarks in support of what Br. Jekill had said.

The semi-annual meeting will be held in Lachute on the 11th June.

The County meeting will also be held in Lachute on the 4th February next, at 1 o'clock, p.m.—COM.

Scholastic.

The following are the total of marks obtained by different schools in the Inspector's recent examinations in the County of Argenteuil:

In the municipality of Chatham No. 1, Shrewsfield, 394 marks; McConnell's 371, School number 5, 142; Ogdensburg, 240.

In Municipality of Chatham No. 2—Dalesville School, 299 marks, Brownsburg 452; the Houston School House, 277.

Lachute municipality, Lachute Academy (lower department) 342; Bethany 385; East Settlement, 445.

St. Andrews, St. Andrews village, 343 marks; Geneva 692; Rouge School, 385; Beach Ridge, 134; Carillon 325; St. Andrews dissentient at Brown's Gore, 130 marks; College 407.

Municipality of old Harrington,—No. 1 School, 212 marks; No. 3, 216. Grenville Village, 35 marks; dissentient, 117 marks.

Grenville, No. 2 Municipality,—School No. 1, 105 marks; No. 2, 188 marks; No. 6, 180 marks; No. 7, 273 marks; No. 8, 91 marks.

The marks of the other schools, excepting those which were found closed when visited by the Inspector, will be given when they have been inspected.

These marks are thus obtained. Questions of equal difficulty are given in each of the Schools and marked similarly. The average of the marks obtained by Scholars of the same age is then found and used as above as a pretty fair indication of the general standing of the schools. Of the above mentioned schools that at Geneva (so long under the management of Miss Euph. Clark of the McGill Normal School) passed a long way first in Arithmetic History, Geography and Grammar; that at Stonefield, under Miss Blair, of the McGill (N. S.), first in writing. Grenville, No. 8 School was the dirtiest and St. Andrews Village and Stonefield schools the best supported.

Municipal Elections.

On Monday last the election of Councillors for the different Municipalities, took place throughout the county. As heard from we give below the results:

LACHUTE.

The nomination took place in the Court House, Councillor George Morrison presiding. The attendance was but limited and resulted in four candidates being nominated in the following order:

Henry Gridith by Walter Smith and H. Cleland jr.; Patrick S. Dunbar by H. Cleland sr. and R. Morrison; William McOuatt by James Fish and William Gordon; James Leishman by John Griffith and John McGregor.

Mr. Ireland, before the time for nomination had expired, suggested the Candidates should address the meeting and state what they intended to do if elected.

Coun. Morrison was of opinion that under the rules of the election he had no power to allow the candidates to address the meeting, as the code distinctly stated the election should take place immediately after the nomination.

Mr. Fish asked if anybody would be allowed to vote who had not paid his taxes. He had not paid his taxes, but he had the money right there in his pocket and was prepared to pay it if it was necessary to give him the right to vote, and then he would take care no one, who had not done the same, should vote. Last election several voted who had not paid and he wanted fair play. Let every one be treated alike.

Coun. Morrison said any person whose name appeared on the list had a perfect right to vote; but if his taxes were not paid he was liable to a penalty of $20, and if challenged he would be sworn.

Owing to the Court House being required for the Circuit Court, the poll after being declared open, was adjourned to the Victoria Hall.

At the conclusion of the first day's polling it was found that but little interest had been manifested with regard to the election, as only 57 electors had taken the trouble to record their votes, and the poll stood as follows:

Dunbar	30.
Leishman	30.
Griffith	26.
McOuatt	20.

The poll re-opened at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, but still seemed to create but little excitement. In the afternoon, however, business looked up, votes were polled in rapid succession, and at 4 o'clock when the poll was declared closed, no surprise whatever was felt at the announcement that the two retiring Councillors had been re-elected by handsome majorities. The total result is as follows:—

Dunbar	109.
McOuatt	95.
Leishman	68.
Griffith	56.

After the result had been declared, Mr. Fish moved a vote of thanks to Coun. Morrison, for the able manner in which he had presided. Mr. Ireland moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Henry, the clerk, both of which were received with cheers, and some one moved a vote of thanks to everybody for behaving so quietly and kicking up no row, which was received with a shout of laughter.

After three cheers for the Queen had been given the proceedings terminated.

GRENVILLE VILLAGE.

The retiring Councillors were Messrs Reeves, Howard and McIntyre. The first and last were re-elected, and Mr. Howard is replaced by Mr. Patrick Kelly.

GRENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Messrs J. B. Brown and James Weldon were the retiring Councillors. Both re-elected.

MORIN.

Messrs. Jas. Thompson and James Hamilton, were both re-elected Municipal Councillors for the township of Morin.

CHATHAM.

The retiring Councillors were Messrs Donald McVean and Joseph Derriek. The election was held at Muddy Branch and the above gentlemen were re-elected.

At a special meeting of the Council held immediately after the election, Mr. John Hay was re-elected Mayor of the township for the ensuing year.

HARRINGTON AND UNION.

The retiring Councillors for this township were Messrs. Jas. Milway and W. Fraser. Mr. Milway was re-elected, and Mr. Fraser is replaced by Mr. McMullen.

THE GORE.

Messrs. Chambers and W. Strong, Jr., were re-elected Municipal Councillors for the Township of Gore.

Astronomical Events of 1879.

Eclipses—There will be three eclipses this year, two of the sun, and one of the moon, all invisible in Canada and the United States. (1.) An annual eclipse of the sun January 22nd, which will be visible in the South Atlantic Ocean, South America, Africa, and in part of Asia. (2.) An annual eclipse of the Sun July 19th, visible in the South Atlantic Ocean, Africa, and part of Asia. (3.) A partial eclipse of the moon December 28th, not visible in America.

Morning and Evening Star—Mercury will be morning star until March 4th; from April 7th to June 18th; from August 23rd to October 5th, and from December 10th to the end of the year.

Venus will be morning star from September 23rd to the end of the year.

Mars until November 13th.

Jupiter from February 28th to August 31st.

Saturn from March 26th to October 5th.

Mercury will be an evening star from March 4th to April 17th; from June 18th to August 23rd; and from October 5th to December 10th.

Venus will be evening star until September 23rd

Mars from November 12th to the end of the year.

Jupiter until February 7th, and from June 11th.

Saturn until March 26th, and from July 3rd to the end of the year.

The four Seasons.—Spring begins March 20th; Summer begins June 21st; Autumn begins September 23rd; winter begins December 21st.

The Gun Explosion on the Thunderer.

London, Jan. 3.—Admiral Hornby reports that lieutenants Coker and Daniel, two petty officers, four seamen and a marine were killed by the bursting of the 38-ton gun on H. M. S. *Thunderer*. The gun burst just front of the trunnions, the muzzle blowing overboard. The gun had just been fired with a battering charge, but when it burst it was loaded with a full charge and an empty shell. The boatswain and thirty-two men were wounded, twelve very badly. The turret is disabled. The ship is otherwise uninjured.

London, Jan. 4.—Another death occurred among the seamen wounded by the explosion of the 38-ton gun, other sufferers are doing well.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14th.—The British turret ship *Thunderer* has sailed for Malta. The official enquiry as to the bursting of the 38-ton gun on the 2nd instant confirms the theory that the accident was caused by the depression of the gun in loading, whereby the ball slipped forward, leaving a space of nearly 10 inches beawean the ball and cartridge.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Les dépêches translantiques nous ont apporté, cette semaine, bien peu de nouvelles intéressantes. L'émir d'Afghanistan s'est enfui, abandonnant une résistance impossible contre l'occupation anglaise. La guerre de ce côté est certainement finie. Les troupes de l'émir se joignent partout aux soldats anglais qui ont occupé Jellalabad, l'une des principales villes. Les populations font partout bon accueil à l'armée britannique. Il est probable que la paix sera conclue, dans quelques semaines, à moins que la Russie ne soulève des difficultés sur les conditions du nouveau traité.

M. McIntosh, rédacteur du *Citizen* a été élu maire de la ville d'Ottawa, par plus de 700 voix de majorité. Nous félicitons notre vaillant confrère de sa belle victoire.

On signale de grèves considérables en Angleterre parmi les serrefrein et d'autres employés de différents chemins de fer. Il y a aussi des grèves parmi les ouvriers de Liverpool, de Middlesboro, etc., etc.

La ville de Londonderry, Irlande, a fait une magnifique réception à l'ex-président Grant.

La princesse Caroline, épouse du Prince Henri de Hesse, est morte.

On dit maintenant que la Russie a promis d'évacuer la Bulgarie et la Roumélie au premier avril.

Lord Beaconsgeld, qui souffrait ces jours derniers d'une attaque de goutte, est presque complètement rétabli.

Nouvelle grève à Leeds, Angleterre, parmi les mineurs de charbon.

Une compagnie française se propose de poser un câble sous-marin entre Brest, France, et Cape Cod, Etats-Unis et un autre entre Land's End, Angleterre et la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Le Courrier de Saint-Hyacinthe a annoncé ces jours derniers—et nous avons raison de croire que cette nouvelle est fondée—que le nouveau délégué apostolique au Canada sera un évêque italien. L'on sait que la nouvelle annonçant que Mgr. Gilloly, évêque d'Elphin en Irlande, a été contredite par le *Freeman's Journal*, de New-York, feuille ordinairement très bien renseignée sur les affaires de Rome.

M. Bergeron vient d'être élue à Beauharnois, en remplacement de le feu M. Cayley, par une majorité de onze voix.

Le général Roberts a remporté une victoire sur quelques tribus hostiles qu's'étaient réunies pour lui barrer le passage. Cependant le général Roberts, au lieu d'avancer, se prépare à retourner à Kourum.

M. H. W. Goldring, capitaliste de Londres vient de terminer une tournée de huit mois pendant laquelle il a inspecté de vas'es étendues de terrains miniers du Canada. De plus il en a acheté des milliers d'acres et se propose de pousser vigoureusement des explorations minières au printemps prochain.

OTTAWA.—On dit généralement que le juge en chef Ritchie va être nommé juge en chef de la cour Suprême et qu'après la prochaine session, l'ex orateur Cockburn sera nommé juge puisné de la même cour.—La question du choix de l'orateur n'est pas encore décidée. M M. Blanchet et McDougall sont les deux seuls candidats. Sir E. Thornton et Ladie Thornton sont en cette ville et sont les hotes de Rideau Hall. Une dépêche adressée au *Globe* dit que la question de la prochaine entrée de Terreneuve dans la confédération est le principal sujet de la conversation à Ottawa.

MONTREAL.—La poursuite contre les indiens accusés d'avoir mis le feu à l'église catholique à Oka a été ajournée au mois de juillet prochain.—Hall accusé de s'être illégitimement approprié des bons de la valeur de $30,000 a été remis en liberté, M. James, de la société Field & James, agents de change de New York ayant déclaré qu'il ne désirait pas continuer les poursuites contre le prisonnier. Dans notre édition de samedi nous disions que 47 jeunes gens s'étaient fait inscrire pour être admis à l'étude du droit. Nous apprenons que sur ce nombre 20 ont été refusés par le bureau des examinateurs. La plupart sont des fils de marchands et de cultivateurs. Sir C. Wolsey et le général americaine Lysander, de Centre Falls, Rhode Island, sont en cette ville. —Plusieures maisons ont été incendiées à Back River, depuis quelques jours. Pendant que l'on combattait les flammes, on a vu des individus se faufiller dans les maisons et voler ce qui leur tombait sous la main.

VEGETINE.
—WILL CURE—
SCROFULA,
Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most infectio canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alternative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

DYSPEPSIA.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints, it invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

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18—1m

West End Tin Shop.
LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP,
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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.

CARTER CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal.

EDWARD CARTER, Q. C.
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
L. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned have acquired the debts due to the Estate of the Late William Fletcher, Insolvent by act of transfer passed before A. Bertholet N. P., on the 30th day of December 1878, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby notified to come and settle immediately.

M. J. O. CHARLEBOIS.
WIDOW WM. FLETCHER.
Carillon, Dec. 30, 1878. 18—2w.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PARTIES owing are hereby notified to call and pay, as unpaid accounts are to be handed to a collector AT ONCE.

ALFRED BENN & CO.
18—tf.

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

F. NAUBERT'S.

Read carefully this list of prices that we enclose here.

Hochelaga Cotton, from 8c. to 9½c. per yard, Calicos, from 4c. to 11c. per yard. Our Flannels of 20c. and 22c., are worth double. Our Dress goods of 6c. are certainly not less than 12c. at the wholesale price. Dress Goods-Silk and Wool for 25c. and 40c. 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 at

F. NAUBERT'S

that you get the best bargains. 'T is forget the road to

MUDDY BRANCH
at the
Great Massacre of Merhandise.

St. Philippe, Jan. 15, 1878. 20tf

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.

SAUSAGES!

THE subscriber will keep on hand during the winter months a stock of sausages which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. STEWART.
Lachute, December 28, 1878. 18—tf.

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OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE
LATEST STYLES!
—AT THE MOST—
REASONABLE RATES.
WITH THE
Greatest Despatch,
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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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LACHUTE, P. Q.

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GRADUATE OF McGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY
Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec,
May be consulted at all hours,
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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 first and last 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 the well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary, and a general newspaper, more interesting and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of 28 columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, or, including the Sunday paper, an enlarged sheet of 56 columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

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Lachute, Nov. 7th, 1878. 22—tf.

LINES.

WRITTEN on the death of MRS. JOSHUA HILL, a native of Vermont, and one of the first settlers in Chatboro' Chatham, Que., who died on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the ripe age of Ninety, of which about seventy were spent in this vicinity:—

She has gone from this world of trouble and care,
Ah! once to her, it seemed joyous and fair;
But age came along with its chilling wind,
And left those pleasures to dwell in the mind.

Many a friend she has seen go to that bourn
From which, 'tis said, no travellers return,
When a matron she's seen the young grown old;
The youthful and ardent in death laid cold.

Of summers and winters seventy have pass'd
Since in this country her fortune was cast;
When Chatham was young settl'd and lone,
Help'd to raise in it a home of her own.

The years sped along on the wings of time,
O'er her infant home in this northern clime;
Her family grew up and from her did stray,
But near the same spot she ever did stay.

Science has bestowed its benefits on man,
Since the time her rural labors began;
The forest gave place to dwellings around
In the dark swamp now gardens are found.

The marsh and wild-wood did yield to the hand
That toiled so hard to till the fair land,
But unconsciously age on her did grow:
The reaper has come his harvest to mow.

And at last those earthly changes are o'er,
Her soul wings it's way to Jordan's bright shore
The angel of death has borne it away,
And her body returns to its kindred clay.

W. A. DOUGLAS.

Chatboro, Jan 10th, 1879.

LADIES COLUMN.

The Princess Alice domestic life was one of unmixed happiness. Her husband, a man of most amiable and affectionate disposition, leaned upon her as his wisest counsellor and friend, and no more enjoyable family circle was to be found than that of the Grand Ducal palace of Darmstadt. When her brother, the Prince of Wales, was ill to the point of death, she it was who hurried over to nurse him; and she has liberally fallen a victim at last to her devotion to her own family. The circumstances which were alluded, to by Lord Beaconsfield in his speech were peculiarly touching. It is well known that the malady is one especially liable to be conveyed by contact, and the Princess had received instructions from her medical men to avoid embracing her children. To this rule she had vigorously adhered, but when it became necessary to break the news of her little girl, aged 4, to her brother, who was only two or three years older, the boy was just recovering, and was so overcome by grief that the mother could not refrain from consololing him with caresses; and thus she embibed the poison which proved fatal to her.

Harper's "Bazaar" relates the following of H. R. H. the Princess Louise:—"The Marchioness of Lorne has been an active patron of and visitor, at the Victoria hospital for sick children in London. On one occasion she noticed some dust on the floor. 'This room ought to be swept more carefully,' she exclaimed then seeing a broom in the corner, evidently left by the housemaid who vanished on their entrance, she took it up and began playfully to sweep. Her companion remonstrated, when the princess said, laughing, 'Now do you suppose my mother left my education so unfinished that I can't sweep?' and accordingly, half in jest but with a will many housekeepers sigh for, the little lady vigorously swept the apartment having taken the homely precaution of pinning back her gown before she commenced the operation."

The death of the Princess Alice has caused such a consumption of black silk in England for mourning purposes that an appreciable improvement in the trade in the south of France is felt.

If a girl has some trade, well learned, she is an independent woman. Should the practice of training girls to the different trades and professions become general, we should soon have few destitute widows eating the crusts of dependence. To lose one's husband would not be then, as it too often is at present, the very death-blow to all hopes of a comfortable living for wife and children. No woman, in these days of expensive, tasta and living, can afford to be the wife of a poor man, who has not something in the form of trade or profession to fall back upon in case of need; and, as the rich man of to-day may make the poor man to-morrow, this assertion applies with equal truth to all women, no matter whatever their rank in life.

Give children an abundance of outdoor exercise, fun and frolic; make them regular in their habits, and feed them only upon plain, nourishing food, and they will seldom if ever, complain of a lack of appetite. But keep them overtasked in school, confined closely to the house the rest of the time, frowning down every attempt at play; feed them upon rice or high seasoned food, candies, nuts, etc., allow them to eat between meals and late in the evening, and you need not expect them to have good appetites. On the contrary, you may expect they will be pale, weak, and sickly.

Don't cram them with food when they dont want, or have no appetite for it—such a course is slow murder. If they have no appetites, encourage, and, if need be, command them to take exercise in the open air. Don't allow them to study too much, and especially keep them from reading the exciting light literature of which so much abounds in our book stores and circulating libraries. In addition to securing exercise for the children as above, change their diet somewhat; especially if they have been eating fine flour, change to coarse or Graham flour.

Sickness is the most extensive nuisance on the face of the globe. There may be instances where it makes people or children better, but generally it makes them selfish, sad, misanthropic, nervous, mean, and miserable. The best way to make children happy and good is to keep them good.

The hair is worn low on the neck, and very high narrow-back combs are worn.

Scotch plaid circulars lined with red opera flannel or red silk are stylish garments for schoolgirls' wear.

HOW TO USE COLD POTATOES.—The remains of cold potatoes. To every pound allow two tablespoonfuls of flour two ditto of minced onions, one ounce of butter, milk. Mash the potatoes with a fork until perfectly free from lumps; stir in the other ingredients, and add sufficient milk to moisten them well; press the potatoes in a mould, and bake in a moderate oven until nicely brown, which will be in from twenty minutes to half an hour. Then turn out of the mould, and serve.

TOAST AND EGGS.—Break three eggs into a small stew pan; add a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of that quantity of pepper, and two ounces of fresh butter (the fresher the better); set the stewpan over a moderate fire, and stir the eggs round with a wooden spoon, being careful to keep every particle in motion, until the whole has become a smooth and delicate thickly substance; have ready a convenient sized crisp piece of toast, pour the eggs upon it, and serve hot.

BREAD PANCAKES.—Soak pieces of stale bread in water until quite soft; drain through a sieve, then rub the bread through a colander. To a quart add three eggs and milk enough to make a soft batter.

APPLE TARTS.—To a quart of stewed apples run through a sieve add three eggs, half pound of sugar, one ounce of butter, nutmeg and rose-water to taste; paste at bottom only. Half a peck of apples makes five ord-sized pies.

WHEAT CAKE.—If our readers would enjoy wheat cakes in perfection we advise them to follow the rule set down here, which rule has been faithfully tested scores of times by our own household, and always with complete success. In the first place you must have some of the flour known as "middlings" and which is most easily procured in the country where mills are found. Now, to a quart of flour add one teaspoonful of salt and enough sour milk to make a batter. When ready to bake, add one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in warm water, and if this should thicken the batter too much, (as it sometimes does by effervescence) thin it with a little more milk, sweet or sour. Then bake like griddle cakes, and, if we are not much mistaken, you will find your cakes lighter, tenderer, altogether more satisfactory than any wheat cakes you ever tried. But, we repeat it—you must have sour milk, really sour, and "middlings" instead of fine wheat flour. Old housekeepers all know what young ones may not know—that the best way of greasing a griddle is by means of a strip of salt pork, cut thick and fastened to a stick or fork.

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.]

Very few who are accustomed to make the care of the barn a specialty will agree on all points regarding the best food for an animal or the quantity that should be given it under various circumstances. In general terms and principles, nearly every one will agree that cattle should be well fed and well treated, but to carry out a definite system of management necessary to promote the healthfulness of the stall and stanchion, the ability or disposition is possessed by a few. The best interest of the farmer lies where his money is invested and from which he expects to derive an income. Everything connected therewith, then, becomes worth looking after. The barn is first an important part. Keep it clean and well ventilated. Feed regularly, giving some thing of a variety, always observing the physical condition of each animal. Water the stock often and there will be less danger of colic which is a common result from over drinking when allowed to get very thirsty. Both health and economy may be considered at the same time. Sudden changes in food as well as in climate have a great deal to do with epidemics. Purchasers should learn the kind and quantity of food the animal has been accustomed to. Grazing in different sections varies materially in quality. We have known good cows in this State when sold and transported to another, to diminish their yield in quantity of milk and butter one-third. The pasturing in the new section though called good, was not equal to the hills of Green Mountain State. Kind treatment, too, is requisite to success. All domestic animals, the cow especially, have sensitive natures. A prominent gentleman, an agriculturist living in this vicinity had a fine herd of Ayrshire cows. Upon changing help, his wife noticed an inferior, bluish look to the milk from which less butter and a poorer quality was made than formerly. At the suggestion of the wife who with her husband had observed harsh treatment among the stock, a change was made, the result being a complete restoration of tranquility, good milk and hard, yellow butter as in former days. It is true that cows trained by a dog, coaxed with a milk stool or kept through fear from whatever source seldom yield the most milk or produce the best butter.

THE NUMBER OF ACRES REQUIRED

To keep a cow, is discussed by a farmer, who says that he kept from May 7, 1877, to May 1, 1878, an average of sixty cows and six horses, and raised all the fodder, hay, corn and oats fed to the entire number, upon a farm of eighty-four acres, or on about an acre and a quarter for each animal. He has soiled his animals since 1875, beginning with thirty-five cattle, now increased to sixty. Of all green food tried, he finds oats and vetches the best, wilted from twelve to twenty-four hours before feeding. Rye has proved bad, affecting the cows unfavorably. Before heading, it had little substance; after heading, it reduced the quality of the milk, and he asserts that a cow can be easily dried by feeding rye. He believes it has caused abortion. He had three acres of beets, but they did not increase the milk, but actually reduced it, and after a week's feeding they were discontinued.

FARM NOTES.

Virginia claims the finest wheat crop ever seen in the State.

There is no stock on the farm that costs so little, and pays so well as sheep.

Cream cheese is more digestible than ordinary cheese, because it is softer and may be readily masticated and has a less proportion of cascin.

It is a fact well known to poultry raisers that the first eggs are always the best for hatching, and are also much truer to their breed, showing all the finer points, as well as developing sooner, and approaching the nearest possible to perfection.

In speaking of the value of bone dust as a manure, Prof. Gray says that one bushel to a load of yard manure increases its value—as determined by experiment—one half; and he estimates that it is eight or ten times as valuable as cow droppings.

Retrenchment is the lesson if not the order of the day. When we see so many of the families of opulence reduced to want—how important is it that woman should know how to dust, sweep arrange the furniture, cook and place on the table nicely a good and substantial meal. How many briny tears and heart scalds would it save when adversity comes as a desolating wave.

A novel plan for freeing grain from vermin is recommended in a foreign journal. It advises putting a living crab into the grain heap so that it cannot get out. The worms attack the crab and enter the shell. In twenty-four hours the body may be taken out and the shell will be found to contain worms instead of crab's meat. The entire crab is thrown into the fire and a fresh one put in the grain, until the vermin is eradicated.

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 do's not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

The questions agitating the minds of Lachutois to day, is; why is the temperance question being discussed through the local papers?, and why are the temperance people bestirring themselves? The question is frequently asked: are the temperance societies through their members about to enter the field again in opposition to the saloon keepers? Some do not disguise their sympathy for the latter, and say openly that it is useless for the temperance people to stand in the way of the publicans, because there was no provision made for the maintenance of the Temperance Act. Many of those who thus take sides with the liquor dealers, are men who profess to love their country; to have a desire to uphold her laws and to do to others as they would be done by. How can they love their country when they look on with indifference and see not 1, but 4,000 dying annually from over indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and more than that, 60,000 with weakened intellect and constitutions preparing to make up the complement which is sent to the infernal regions yearly? Let these supporters of, and coadjuters with saloon keepers look at that, 60,000 men, women and boys, with the talents of mind given by God to them, preparing to take the "Dance of death," under such a standard. Can they say with truth that they uphold the laws of their country, when they are openly assisting the saloon keepers in their violation of the Dunkin Act in this county? NO! they cannot. Do they do to others as they would be done by when they allow, without attempt at hindrance, the drunkard to dash his head against the beer barrel? Did they see a madman doing injury to others, or likely to do harm to himself, they would at once say "lock that man up," he is unfit to be at large. But, when it is the drunkard they see doing himself harm by ruining his intellect and constitution and his family by starvation, want of education, and depravity they take no notice; some when questioned will say. "Oh! that's nothing, it is an every day occurrence." Because it's an every day occurrence, is that any reason why an effort should not be put forth by Christians, Temperance people, and societies, by brothers and sisters as well as by all good citizens, and until it is seen by them in this light, the flag of temperance will not make much progress. Are the members of temperance societies doing to others as they would be done by? Let them ask themselves this question, and if they are not, let them retrieve their old name. Let them declare war to the knife against the drink traffic, which blasts the indulgers happiness and more—RUINS HIS IMMORTAL SOUL. Temperance people be interested in the welfare of all mankind. Do not wait for one with more influence than yourself to take an active part in this warfare between light and darkness, between the power of Heaven and Hell, for we are told, "Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man shall work."

KAISER REDUX.

The regicidal attempts of HODEL and NOBILING upon the life of the German Emperor WILLIAM, although they have given opportunities for the usually stolid and cold Germans to manifest their undoubted loyalty to the crown, will no be without their effects upon the relations hitherto subsisting between the monarch and the people of the Fatherland. The paternal bearing of the Emperor towards his 'children', as he delighted to call his people; the free and simple nature of the venerable old man, have been almost proverbial for years and years past. This however will be all changed now: and the reason for this alteration of conduct will be found in the very love of the people. They almost worship the Royal Family and hence will be willing—in order to render the persons of its members secure from the knife or pistol of the regicide—to forego the pleasant patriarchal features of what must now be looked on as the *ancien regime*. From the *Pall Mall Gazette* we learn some very interesting particulars as to the daily life of the German monarch. The Royal Palace, which stands at the corner of Uater de. Linden, within sight of the Arsenal, the University and the Opera, was built for Prince WILLIAM in 1820, at the period of his marriage, and he has ever since lived in it when at Berlin. It is a small plain house of stuccoed brick and cuts a much less imposing figure than the mansions of many retired shopkeepers, but the Emperor has persistently declined a more palatial residence. The Emperor was often seen at the window of his study on the ground floor overlooking the street, watching the rain fall or amusing himself with the ordinary sights of a crowded thoroughfare or perchance acknowledging the salutes of a passing regiment with a friendly wave of the hand. Every day at three o'clock, a throng of wretched people with petitions used to assemble near the coach house, and, if the Emperor had nothing better to do, he would have them summoned into the yard and receive their memorials with his own hands, putting to each a friendly but shrewd question or two as he did so. After this he used to go out for a drive, generally unattended, in a pair-horse open carriage, and would often alight and stroll through the walks of the Thiergarten, never objecting to be stopped by any one who had anything to say and frequently stopping some young subaltern, walking and chatting with him for half an hour. Kaiser WILLIAM evidently regards himself as a father to his people; his manners are paternal and his sense of justice so strong that he was always glad when he could help in remedying a grievance. The madmen who tried to take his life did a very bad piece of work so far as the German people are concerned; for the unrestrained intercourse which used to subsist between the Emperor and all classes of his subjects is now at an end. The guards at the Palace have been doubled; every approach to the Palace is watched by detectives, and petitioners no longer must linger near the coach-yard door.

Canada's Knights.

There are at present ten Canadian knights and two baronets. Sir John A. Macdonald was created K. C. B. in 1867 for his services on behalf of confederation. Sir A. T. Galt was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for similar services in 1869, though he had expressed himself in favour of the independance of Canada. Sir John William Buell Richards, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, was knighted in 1877 with Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice of Quebec. Sir Francis Hincks was knighted many years ago, when after a stormy political career in Canada, he was appointed to a colonial Governorship in the West Indies, which he abandoned on his return here in 1867. Sir Albert J. Smith was knighted for his services as Minister of Marine & Fisheries during the Halifax commission. Sir William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, was knighted in 1877, and Sir Hugh Allan in 1869. Sir John Rose, Bart., of the London banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co., was knighted for his confederation and other services to Canada, just before leaving this country, and has since been made a baronet. Sir James L. Robinson, Bart., is the son of a former Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was created a baronet for his services to the crown. The present Sir James is now a clerk at a small salary in the courts over which his father used to preside. Hugh Millar, in one of his works, tells of a Scotch baronetcy which was held by a hod-carrier, to whom the masons were wont to cry. "Sir So-and-So, some more mortar!" In Osgood Hall the lawyers call on Sir James Lukin Robinson, Bart., to register this or make another copy of that with the utmost disregard for his dignity. Besides there are a number of C. B's. and C. M. G's. Dr. Tupper, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Macdougall and others are Commanders of the Bath, while many prominent Government officials have been admitted into the Commandery of St. Michael and St. George. The distribution of titles has been so lavish of late that leading public men have ceased to covet imperial honors. Hon. Geo. Brown and Mr. Mackenzie, the ex-Premier, refusing knighthood in 1876. In Quebec several prominent French Canadians wear Papal honors, M. Laugevin for example, being a Knight Commander of the Cross of St. Gregory the Great.

The Cat Let Out of the Bag.

The cat is out of the bag at last. It was let out by the Detroit *Evening News*, which paper explains that both the Duke of Edinburgh and the *N. Y. World* reporter are truthful in what they say concerning that celebrated interview. The Prince who was interviewed is known to his friends by the classic name of Jones and occupies the position of Customs House officer at Halifax. On the arrival of the Duke's ship, the Black Prince, he was the bearer of dispatches to His Royal Highness. The Duke took the dispatches and retired to his stateroom to examine them, bidding the messenger wait until he should have prepared his replies. Jones was standing, cap in hand, conversing with an officer of the vessel who happened to be something of a wag, when an irrepressible New York newspaper correspondent pressed his way into the cabin and obsequeously inquired if he addressed His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The waggish officer winked at Jones and formally presented the correspondent. Jones taken aback at first, maintained a studied reserve, but finally warming to the joke, answered freely every question propounded without caring much what the import of the answers might be. When the officer who had put up the joke judged that the Duke might have nearly completed his writing he found means for cutting short the interview and bowing out the correspondent—successfully getting rid of him before His Royal Highness appeared. Jones went west recently and gave the story to a gentleman, who in turn gave it to a Detroit reporter.

CHANGE IN IDEAS.—As we grow older our ideas of age strangely change. To a girl in her teens, the riper maiden of twenty-five seems quite aged. Twenty-two thinks thirty-five "an old thing." And thirty five dreads forty, but congratulates herself that there may still remain some ground to be possessed in the fifteen years before the half century is attained. But fifty does not by any means give up the battle of life. It feels middle-aged and vigorous, and thinks old age a long way in the future. Sixty remembers those who have done great things at three-score. It is the desire of life within us which makes us feel young so long.

Its Value is Incalculable.—For all Diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

Adam Walker, of Tavistock, Ont., writes, in February, 1868, that after trying many Cough and Lung remedies for a severe cold which he has suffered with for three years, he procured Allen's Lung Balsam and was being much benefited by it. In a letter still later, he said his night sweats were all gone and he was rapidly recovering—his appetite was much better and he felt like a new man.

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 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. Melkle, 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 McDnat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Melkle.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 14th 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 B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this Court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court:* T. Barron, Esq. Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff:* Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

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

☞Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & G. R. R., 4 miles from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATHORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Bought 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 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 in session.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

FOR SALE

At low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
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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 preferentail support of the Canadian public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
42y Lachute, P. Q.

Lachute Hotel.

C. A. LAFLEUR, begs to call the attention of the travelling public to this First Class Hotel, which has been fitted up in the latest style with every accomodation to suit the travelling public. There is first class stable accomodation in connection with this hotel.

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

C. A. LAFLEUR,
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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.

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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.

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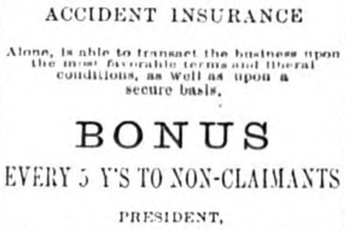

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IS the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. Is easily handled. Does not wear the clothes, or break buttons. Never gets out of order, and will fit any tub. It is the only washer that can be ALWAYS relied upon to do its work thoroughly well,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

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25y1.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,

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AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

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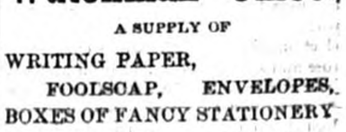

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HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

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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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FOR LADIES, COPY AND
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Contains no Opiate.
Calms the Nerves.
Never gives Morning Headaches.
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Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1879. NO. 21

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 D. KERR, & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion

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DR. C. LOISEAU,
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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.

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L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

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

SAM. MACDONALD,
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

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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
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Business Notices.

HENRY BEATTIE,
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Fine Manilla and Sour sack paper a specialty
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Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
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MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

The Lord Will Provide.

BY THEO. D. C. MILLER, M. D.

["Mother, I think God always hears when we scrape the bottom of the barrel," said a little boy to his mother, one day. His mother was poor. They often used up their last stick of wood and their last bit of bread before they could tell where the next supply was to come from. But they had so often been provided for in unexpected ways, just when they were most in need, that the little boy thought God always heard when they scraped the bottom of the barrel.]

Though poor and afflicted,
Unable to bear
The cross, and its burden
Of sorrow and care,
Be firm, in your weakness,
In stemming life's tide,
With eyes looking upward—
The Lord will provide.

If lonely and weary,
Heart-sick and distressed,
Just lean your head lonely
On Christ's loving breast,
And know, by the promise
Of one who has died,
That in all your trouble
The Lord will provide.

Is gloom in your cottage—
No happiness, mirth—
Your little ones hungry—
No pleasure on earth?
Kneel down in your closet,
And then do not hide
The wants of your household—
The Lord will provide.

Are you in affliction,
Your heart sad with grief,
With no one to comfort,
And bring you relief?
Have faith in the promise,
And cling to the side
Of Jesus our Saviour—
The Lord will provide.

No flour in the pantry,
No fire on the hearth,
The cottage is barren,
Of all things a dearth;
But Jesus will ever
Remain by your side,
And, in His own season,
The Lord will provide.

Public and Private Benevolence.

BY INEZ FORD.

"And she works so exquisitely too, so much better than that imprudent Mrs. Hale, who if you will believe it, Louisa, never put on that extra fold, even after my express direction, and I didn't notice the omission until I put on the dress to wear to the party."

"But how did you hear of this woman, Clara, who works so well and so cheap? She must be destitute to do it for such a trifle."

"Oh, yes, she is, and has a family of children, a widow, I believe. One of our servants told me about her, and thought she would be glad to sew for me; so I sent for her and bargained her down until she was willing to do it for almost nothing, rather than not at all. Perhaps she will sew for you when she is not engaged for me; it is something of an object to save half what we give Mrs. Hale."

"I am delighted to think you have met such a prize, for I am convinced that these fashionable dressmakers are terribly expensive, and most of the work this woman can do just as well, I dare say."

"She works beautifully, although Abby says one would not think to see her poverty that she could have the heart to do any thing; and this is what makes her work so cheap. Are you going to the Benevolent Society this afternoon, Louisa?"

"Certainly; Mr. Carleton is to read that new book, and besides the object is so good. But, do you know, Clara, why it is that Cora Bliss has never joined the society? She must have been invited."

"Yes, I invited her myself, and her answer was that she would inform me if she concluded to become a member."

"She is peculiar, but it is whispered that she does good to the poor, and I thought that she would be among the first to aid in an enterprise like this. But isn't it time to go?"

"Yes, I think it is, and I want to hear Mr. Carleton read."

Shall we follow the young ladies to the scene of their charity? Bright faces might be seen grouped here and there, and fair fingers employed in every variety of fanciful devices, for they were preparing for a fair. Gentlemen, too, were there, who, though not privileged to help the work along, sustained their part admirably in the conversation. Books, though sometimes listened to with good attention, were usually thrown aside. Dress, manners, characters, parties and flirtations were fully discussed. Clara and Louise were among the most energetic, Clara being one of the officers of the society.

"How handsome Clara Copeland is!" said Merle Sprague, to his friend Everett, "and so benevolent, too! Did you hear how enthusiastically she spoke of the approaching fair? I must become better acquainted with her," and crossing the room, he began an animated conversation with her, and she failed not to convice him that she was truly interested.

"I had no idea," said Merle to his sister on their way home, "that your 'Society' was so pleasant. I think I shall accompany you more frequently in future."

"It is very pleasant," replied Sadie, "but I sometimes doubt its usefulness. Perhaps the time, exertion and money, thus spent in the society might be employed in a more simple and private way by individuals, and really do more good to the needy."

"I think you must be prejudiced, Sadie; surely united effort must do more than individual, and sociability and friendly feelings are thus promoted, and as Miss Copeland says others are benefited."

"I hope it may be so, but I do really think others might be benefited still more, if these young ladies were each of them to visit those scenes of poverty and distress, and give their counsel, simpathy and assistance. It is very pleasant for us to meet together, when we have no other engagements, and talk in general terms of charity, but few know what it is to practise self-denial, and persevere against obstacles, in order to do good."

"I cannot judge them so harshly; it seems to me that ladies like Miss Copeland, for instance, are more to be admired for the sincere benevolence of heart which they display, than for all the charms of person, or even of mind."

"I know nothing of Miss Copeland which would contradict that appearance of kindness, of which you speak. With you, I have often admired the interest she manifests in everything relating to the society, and I only hope, my dear brother, that public and private charity may accompany each other."

Weeks passed by, bringing the wished for fair near at hand, and report said that Merle Sprague was becoming daily more and more pleased with the pretty, interesting and benevolent Miss Copeland. No one could approve of this state of affairs more ardently than the young lady herself; for Mr. Sprague, with wealth and talents, together with accomplished manners and firm integrity, was considered a desirable acquisition by the young ladies. As yet, however, he had never met any one quite to his mind, for, like most people, he had an ideal in his own mind, of the lady whom he should desire to call his wife.

And Miss Copeland, attractive as she was in person, would probably have excited in him no particular interest, had not her apparent benevolence of heart won his attention; one who could talk so eloquently of relieving suffering must, he thought, be very amiable; she could not be one of those frivolous, heartless beings, wholly absorbed in selfish gratifications.

It was one cold and dreary night when Merle Sprague and his siter sat by a cheerful fire discussing the merits of a book, from which he had just been reading, that Sadie was informed that a poor woman lived near there, who was or had been very sick.

After thinking a few moments, Sadie said:

"You were going out for a short time, were you not, Merle? I will go on with you as far as this woman's house, where you can call for me on your return."

"Do not venture out on such an evening as this, Sadie. You can send some one to enquire into the circumstances and send her aid."

"But I shall be better satisfied if I see how she is myself. Do not object, Merle," she added, smiling, "do you think the cold can penetrate through all these wraps? I know the exercise will benefit me." So taking with her a few delicacies suitable to tempt the palate of a sick person, they started.

"I believe this is the house," said she, as they arrived at a dwelling where the light faintly glimmered. "Now you call for me on your return; I don't care to remain more than a few moments tonight."

She tapped on the door; it was opened by a little girl and she entered the room, but she was not, as she afterwards said, prepared for the scene that met her view. In a miserable room, insufficient to protect its inmates from the inclemency of the weather, on a low couch, lay the sick woman, supported by Cora Bliss, who was administering a cordial. The room though indicating such deep poverty, bore an air of neatness, and little comforts were strewn here and there, as if some kind hand had lent its aid.

"I am glad you are here before me, Cora," said Sadie, advancing towards the bed.

"I have been here some time. Mrs. Wheeler has been very sick, but seems better now."

"I never heard of her till to day, or I should have visited her before," said Sadie.

"I have brought a few trifles, which I hope may benefit her until we can do something more."

The sick woman moaned. "Oh! if I could have the pay that is due me for my work, I would not need to trouble others so much. I have worked hard—sometimes through the long, long nights I have never closed my eyes to sleep,—striving to earn something for myself and my poor children. She told me unless I did the work cheap, I could not have it, and I did it for almost nothing, rather than not do it at all, but I have never been paid even that."

"Who employed you, Mrs. Wheeler?" asked Sadie.

"Miss Copeland sent for me and gave me sewing to do, and last night she sent me word that unless I completed some work which I have had out for over a week, she could give me no more, and now I cannot work."

"Do not agitate yourself about it, Mrs. Wheeler; your wants shall be supplied until you are able to work without injuring your self," said Cora, gently.

"But my dear young lady, I cannot help thinking of it, I do not mind it so much for myself, but my little children—"

Mr. Sprague at this moment stepped in at the door, but not being perceived did not interrupt the conversation.

"I have seen them cry for food, and and I told Miss Copeland that, destitute as I was, I would sew for any thing so that I could procure them bread, the last time that I carried home some work, when I asked her for some money, she said she never paid these little sums until they amounted to something, and added, she could not stop either, for she was going to some society, and was in haste. I came home but I could work no longer, I could not even go out to beg for food, and my dear little children must have perished had not this kind lady come to our rescue."

Here sobs choked her utterance, and she sank back exhausted by speaking so long.

"She shall not be alone in future, on her errands of mercy," said Sadie, hardly able to speak, and turning she perceived her brother, and exclaimed:

"Oh! Merle, I have learned a lesson not soon to be forgotten."

A bond of union sprang up between these young ladies, from this time and they became almost inseparable.

The scene at that humble home often recurs to the memory of Merle Sprague, and since that evening he has many times seen Cora Bliss, the centre of attraction at large assemblies, but never has she looked more lovely in his eyes than in that poor dwelling dispensing comfort to the afflicted, and affording such a striking contrast to fashionable benevolence.

To those who feel interested in the fate of Mrs. Wheeler, I will add that she recovered, and through the efforts of her friends, was enabled to maintain herself and family comfortably, with more generous employers, however, than Miss Copeland, who continues her enthusiasm for public charity.

Pioneer Days.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

An ancient dame who settled in Indiana sixty years ago—she is now 94 years old—recently gave a correspondent a few reminiscences of her early life on the frontier. She said:—"We had no window to our house, and the door was made of a blanket which was hung over the doorway. We had a large fireplace made of sticks, in which a fire was always kept burning. My babe was then 3 months old.

"All we had to keep house with was a small provision-chest, a bell-metal teakettle, a sugar-bowl, pewter plates, and some cups and saucers.

"When we moved into our cabin we had no beds, and, as my son, then 4 years old, had the whooping cough, I felt that it would be dangerous to place him on the puncheon floor, so I had my husband make a hammock by suspending a quilt from the rafters by a bedcord.

"We made a table out of a walnut slab, and then three stools, and our housekeeping outfit was completed.

"Well, as I told you, my husband started to mill and expected to be absent a week. I had a brother living at Vincenness who had sent us word, that he would pay us a visit, and I was expecting him.

"The second night after my husband left I heard some hellooing down in the bottoms, and I felt certain that it was my brother who had lost his way in the darkness. I immediately answered the cry, and it was promptly responded to, and continued to approach. I set a candle on a stump in the yard, and, leaving my little boy sitting in the door, advanced toward the wood, calling to the approaching person to come to the light.

"You cannot imagine my fright at the yell between me and the house, and, on looking around, discovered a large panther pass between the light and my boy. I gave a scream and picked up the candle, and dashed into the house and lowered the quilt. I can't tell you how long that night was, or the nights which followed until the return of my husband.

"I had to bake my bread at a neighbour's, and usually went over at night, but never dared to go unless I carried a fire brand in my hand. Many a time I've seen the flashing eyes of a panther, but they never dared attack me on account of the fire.

"When the neighbours went visiting in those days, they took their teams and guns and stayed a week, the men hunting and women quilting and helping each other at their domestic duties.

"How did I make butter? Oh, easy enough! I put the milk in a gallon jug and shook it until it was churned. The trouble sometimes was in getting the butter out of the jug.

"I have frequently gone to mill alone when I had to swim the horses across the river, the boat not being large enough to carry them. I have often seen the women walk five miles on a visit and carry a babe. They would set the child straddle of one of their hips, and putting the arm around it, could carry a large child with ease. The men in those days were buckskin trousers and went barefooted in summer, while the children seldom had shoes at all."

Christmas Fare From Canada.

We are indebted to our Colonies or to foreign countries for most of our Christmas delicacies; and Canada is not to be left behind in the race for the honour and profit of supplying English tables wiah provisions at this season of the year. During the last week or two several thousand head of poultry, principally turkeys and geese, have been landed at Liverpool from Canada, whence they had travelled, packed in ice, without the least deterioration of quality. Some of these birds are the produce of the poultry farms of the Dominion, while others have been obtained from the wild flocks which may still be met with in the wilder parts of the country. The range of the wild turkey extended originally over nearly the whole of North America, but the progress of civilisation has narrowed the area over which the flocks are now to be found. As the wild birds are believed to be superior to their domesticated relatives, both in flavour and size, it is desirable that the race should not be exterminated; but without care the new market which refrigerators and quick steamers have opened up in England for Canadian produce, and which is sure to lead to the great slaughter of the birds, may eventually cause their complete extinction. While treating of this subject it may be well to draw attention again to a variety of turkey found in Honduras, which, though probably too delicate to resist the hardships of an English winter might be introduced into Ireland, or at least into the northern parts of Australia, into the Cape, the Fiji Island, and other of our tropical and sub-tropical Colonies. The bird is inferior in size to the common turkey, but its plumage is magnificent, its flesh is excellent, and it would make a splended addition to the poultry farms of those countries where the North American turkey, from which our ordinary stock is derived, would probably not thrive.—*Colonies.*

A Cheerful Face.

Carry the radiance of your soul in your face. Let the world have the benefit of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good wherever you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams "on the just as well as on the unjust." Such a disposition will reap a rich reward, for its happy effects will come home to you and brighten your thoughtful moments. Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to the thought, adds grace to the countenance. Joubourt says, "When you give, give with joy, smiling." Smiles are little things and cheap articles to be fraught with so many blessing both to the giver and receiver; pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of every-day life. They are the higher and better responses of nature to the emotions of the soul. Let the children have the benefit of them—those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to induce them, and would find sympathy for their buoyant nature in the cheerful, loving faces of those who need them. Let them not be kept from the middle-aged, who need the encouragement they bring. Give your smiles also to the aged. They come to them like the quiet rain of the summer, making fresh and verdant the long, weary path of life. They look for them from you, who are rejoicing in the fulness of your life.

THE EXPENSIVENESS OF COLONIAL GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIPS.—We read in the *Echo*:—"It is usually said that the Duke of Buckingham will be the next Indian Viceroy. This is probably a mistake. He is a great favourite of the Queen, who, it is said, made him promise that he would not stay more than a certain number of years in India. The Duke who, to his honour, is a poor man, can have Victoria, the Cape or Jamaica—all of which are lucrative and pleasant posts compared with Madras—and, in due time, Canada, if he pleases. Lord Dufferin is already designated by general consent in Whitehall as Lord Lytton's successor. But the popular ex-Satrap is in no way anxious for a new lease of vice-regal power. He has found it expensive. If Lord Lorne is given the tenancy of the vice-regal Palace at Ottawa for the purpose of giving him a chance to save money, the Duke of Argyll's son will return to England a sadder, a wiser and a poorer man."

An orator declaring that fortune knocked at every man's door once, an old Irishwoman said that must have been the reason she wasn't born a man, because it was never intended that she should be anything but "mis-fortune."

The Late Cold Wave.

AN ARCTIC WAVE of remarkable power and extent has swept over many sections of the United States during the past week, accompanied in some places by a very heavy fall of snow. The snow fall was the heaviest in the western part of New York state, and especially at Buffalo, and its immediate vicinity. As much as four feet of snow is said to have fallen there. It was thrown into enormous drifts by the severe gale which prevailed for several days, and railway travel for one or two days was entirely suspended, six and eight locomotives even being insufficient to break through the drifts. The cold snap extended all thro' the west, and penetrated many sections of the South, wherein ice and snow were never known before, to any extent. For instance, at Atlanta, Georgia, large quantities of ice were harvested, which was a novelty to residents in this section, and people skated on the Tennessee River, which had not been done before for twenty years. In Florida the cold was very severe, and it is feared that the Orange trees are seriously injured in some localities. In Massachusetts, however, only a little snow fell—four or five inches—and the mercury up to the 7th inst. has not fallen much, or any below zero. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, there was a heavy fall of snow, and some cold weather.—*American paper.*

THE MAID SERVANT in the family of Mr. Charles Davant, at Park and Kent avenues, Brooklyn, made a fire in the stove yesterday morning while the pipes remained frozen. The result was an explosion, which blew the range into pieces and smashed the kitchen ware, causing a loss of $400.

MR. BEECHER, in his Friday night talk about the cold snap, told what his father, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, did when it was cold in the Litchfield hills. The experiences of that time taught him self-reliance, and gave him a spirit of determination.

TALMAGE shivered and looked cold last night, and said: "Coming here tonight has been an Arctic expedition. A few months ago, wise men began to prophesy that we would have no winter, and that the yellow fever scourge would spread to this city, and it would be a second New Orleans here; but, thank God, the blasts of to night have killed the germs of the disease in the South, and thousands of precious lives have been saved."

Wit and Humor.

What flies for ever and rests never?—The wind.

A cool proceeding—Kissing a lady's snowy brow.

The best kind of sleigh bells ever invented are a pair of rosy cheeked girls.

William Penn also remarked that it was just as easy to love a rich girl as a poor one.

"Apont the greatest tail-bearer I know of," said the farmer's boy, "is our old peacock."

An Irish sailor visited a city where, he said, they copper-bottom the tops of the houses with sheet lead.

A country blacksmith out West put up a notice: "No horses shoded Sunday except sickness and death."

The difference between a soldier and a woman that paints is, that one faces the powder and the other powders the face.

A German writing home concluded his letter thus: "If I life till I dies, tell my friends at home that I shall visit my faterland before I leave here."

"William, if you were to kiss me, you might be afraid that ma would hear it; but if I creak the gate she wont know the difference."

Why is an author looking for writing fluid like a coroner discharging the duties of his office? Because he is holding an ink-quest.

"Money is a great lever in the affairs of men," said a lecturer on finance. "Yes," exclaimed an auditor, "it's so great a lever that some of us can never keep it."

A lady, complaining how rapidly time stole away, said, "Alas! I am near thirty!" "Do not fret at it, madam, for you will get further from that frightful epoch every day."

The same backache which makes a boy howl when he is digging potatoes wreaths his face in smiles when he slips off the back way to the picnic. Boys are curious insects.

"How does my moustache impress you?" asked a conceited fop, of a young lady, to which she replied: "It impresses me that your upper lip is in mourn for the loss of your brains."

A Pitsburg man, who had paid three hundred and fifty dollars for his wife's molars, being complimented on their "pearly" appearance, growled, scripturally: "Yes, pearls of great price."

"Have you not mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly asked a Sunday Chesterfield of a stranger who had entered it. "I beg pardon," said the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have, I took it for a Christian's."

"Is any one waiting on you miss?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a young girl from the country. "Yes, Sir," replied the blushing damsel, "That's my fellar out side he wouldn't come in the store.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Jan. 26th, 1879.

THE BUILDERS INTERRUPTED,—Neh. iv. 7–18.

After a journey of eleven hundred miles, Nehemiah reaches Jerusalem. Soon after his arrival, he went forth at night, and by the light of the moon wandered among its ruined walls and broken columns. Undismayed by the greatness of the task, the fewness and poverty of the people, the lack of interest among priests and nobles, and the opposition of open foes, he urged the citizens to undertake the rebuilding of the walls, with which might rise some hope of restoring the past glories of the city. Under the encouragement of his words and example, the people with one accord began the great work, and soon the long-ruined towers began to arise from their ashes. But with advancement came increased opposition from rival tribes around, and anxiety from fearful friends within. But with prayer, and watching, and work, the builders persevered, each holding the trowel in his hand, while the sword hung girded by his side.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. Whenever a good work is to be done, adversaries are to be expected.

2. Praying should not prevent watching working, for duties never are in conflict.

3. Every plan against God is sure to come to naught, if only God's people are faithful.

4. The Christian must be prepared for either work or war, for life or death, at all times.

A Mother's Duty.

A good mother should be firm, gentle kind; always ready to attend to her child. She should never laugh at him, at what he does that is cunning; never, allow him to think of his looks, except to be neat and clean in all his habits. She should teach him to obey a look, to respect those older than himself; and above all to honor and reverence God. She should never make a command without seeing that it is performed in the right manner. Never speak of a child's faults or foibles, or repeat his remarks before him. It is a sure way to spoil a child. Never reprove a child when excited, nor let your tone of voice be raised when correcting him. Strive to inspire love not dread—respect, not fear. Remember you are educating a soul for eternity.

NIAGARA AS A SYMBOL.—In that memorable hour—memorable in the life of every one as the moment when he first sees the pyramids of Egypt or the Alps of Switzerland—when I first stood before the cataract of Niagara, it seemed to me that the scene I witnessed was not an unapt likeness of the fortunes of America. It was midnight; the moon was full, and I saw from the vast bridge which spans the river the ceaseless contortion, confusion, whirl and chaos which burst forth in clouds of foam from that central chasm, which divided the American from the British dominions; and as I look on the ever-changing movement, and listened to that everlasting roar, it seemed an emblem of the fermenting, perplexing, bewildering activity, the ceaseless, restless, beating whirlpool of existence in the United States. But into the moonlight sky there rose a cloud of spray twice as high as the falls themselves—silent, majestic immovable. That silver column, glittering in the moonlight, seemed an image of the future of American history—of the upward, heaven-aspiring destiny which should emerge from the distractions of the present.—*From Dean Stanley's Birmingham Address.*

MANITOBA.

The Hudson Bay Company intends moving from Lower Fort Garry to Selkirk East.

Le Metis states that Delorme has been offered the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in the local Cabinet. He has since been gazetted.

Father Felion and Charbonneau, the two priests who are charged with complicity in the St. Agathe troubles, take their trial under the Speedy Trials Act on Thursday next.

The contractors for the Pembina branch have built a water tank at Rat River, the want of a proper water supply having been one of the causes of the delay in bringing in freight, and it is claimed that this will now be remedied.

The through mails arrive here only on alternate days, two day's bags coming together, owing to the runing time on the Pembina branch. The freight traffic has not recommenced as promised, although there are 30 cars at St. Vincent waiting to be brought in. The St. Paul and Pacific road refuse to receive any more Manitoba freight till this is forwarded, as they cannot spare the cars.

FOREIGN.

The Bey has made a full apology to the French Consul at Tunis.

The Midland Railroad strike in England has come to an end.

General Borel, French Minister of War, has resigned.

The Peshawur and Kurum columns have gone into winter quarters. The troops are reported healthy.

The rumour that the Czar of Russia intended to form a Cabinet under Count Schouvaloff is contradicted.

The Russia trade route to China is becoming dangerous from the presence of thieves who rob the caravans.

A despatch from the Hague announces the death of Prince Henry of the Netherlands brother of the king.

He was inclined to be facetious, the manner of the Yale Freshman. "What quantities of dried grasses you keep here, Miss Stebbins. Nice rooms for a donkey to get into." "Make yourself at home," she responded, with sweet gravity.

A country bumpkin lately seated himself at a restaurant table, and began upon the bill of fare. After keeping three waiters nearly an hour employed in bringing dishes to him, he called one of them to him, heaved a sigh, and whispered as he spread the bill of fare before him, and pointed with his finger: "I've et to thar, and," moving his finger down the page, "ef it aint again the rule, I'd like to skip from thar to thar."

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, JAN. 24, 1879.

THE "WATCHMAN" FOR 1879.

No pains will be spared in making the WATCHMAN a first class family paper, not only for this County, but for the whole Ottawa Valley and the cities adjoining. We ask our friends to assist us in securing new subscribers. There will be found timely Editorials on all the great living questions of the day. A good weekly summary of current News of the County, the Dominion and the World. The latest Intelligence of the progress of Education, Temperance and Religion, careful and impartial reviews of the political parties and their doings.

Interesting articles on Domestic and Agricultural subjects, and a carefully selected Story of thrilling interest in each number.

PREMIUMS!

Subscription price of the WATCHMAN *only $1:00 a year paid in advance.*

To every Subscriber sending us one new subscriber with one Dollar we will give one of any of the following choice grafted Apple trees delivered at our office in time for spring planting. Fameuse, Red Astrachan, Hawthornden and St. Lawrence. For every two subscribers, two Trees. For every three subscribers, three Trees, and so on. These trees are worth at least forty cents each, and are from local nurseries and suit also for this climate. We trust all our friends will make a vigorous canvass at as early a date as possible, and secure some of these valuable fruit trees.

MAN: His Primitive and Present Condition and Probable Future Destiny

Dr. F. W. HALL, who announced himself of Yale College, delivered his Lecture in Victoria Hall last week, on the above striking and important subject. He had a small audience and a cold hall. In fact Lecturers do not receive much encouragement at Lachute, whatever is the reason. Dr. SMITH occupied the chair very creditably. As to the Lecture we cannot say much in its favor except that it manifested some considerable research, and we have no doubt but that Dr. HALL has been in Yale College. He dwelt at considerable length upon the pre-historic condition of man, and considered him a step in advance of the dumb animal, and by various illustrations left the audience to conclude that the theory of evolution was an established fact. Upon man's present condition he spoke in a metaphysical and scientific manner, and paid a high compliment to his mental faculties having become so immensely developed from the low incongruous state of his ancient progenitors. As to his probable future destiny in a thousand or one hundred thousand years hence, he dealt upon speculations which the audience appeared to receive with amazement, and went to their homes wondering why the Scriptural account of man was so completely ignored by the Lecturer. We like to encourage Lecturers, but lectures of this stamp we must pronounce as dangerous and unsuitable to the advancement of that knowledge which should merit public recognition in this age of growing materialism. We would suggest that Dr. SMITH be invited to give a public lecture on the same subject at an early date, as mutual improvement in science is a laudable object, and we consider he would take a more ethical stand and treat the subject in a different manner.

RECONSTRUCTED GENESIS.

By Darwin, Spencer and Tyndall.

CHAPTER I.

1. In the beginning were atoms, molecules and star dust.

2. By the primative properties of matter and the laws of natural selection these were gathered into nebulæ.

3. Germs and protoplasms were then formed by vacuolation, differentiation, or subtle influences, external conditions and sundry circumstances.

4. The power at work in producing these changes was the persistence of force, which is the deepest knowable cause of these modifications which constitute physiological development, as it is the deepest knowable cause of all other evolution.*

5. Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion during which the matter passes from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation.

6. The principles upon which this evolution is brought about are the instability of the homogeneous, the multiplication of effects and the integration of correspondencies.

7. Life is the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive in correspondence with external co-existence and sequences.

8. There may be a something or somewhat, not of ourselves, that makes for righteousness, but a living, intelligent, personal Creator is unknowable and unthinkable—a dream of fanatics.

* For infant classes this verse may be subdivided.

This substitute for Moses will, it is hoped, be acceptable to teachers of infant classes on account of its greater perspicuity and the superior exercise in spelling which it furnishes. These eight verses are given as samples. Genesis is not yet complete. —*From Bible Society Address by Rev. E. Robson.*

HE LOST HIS TEMPER.

The remark most frequently heard in Montreal, last week, was why did Mr. JOLY lose his temper? and above all why did he refuse information to a Reporter? That two such extraordinary events should happen in one week is indeed surprising. Mr. JOLY is blessed with an almost perfect control over his temper and certainly he was never before known to refuse information, especially to a reporter. Ever since Mr. JOLY has been a Minister he has taken very good care that his light should not be hid under any bushel, but should shine from as many candlesticks as he could lay hands on. Every action, nay more, every movement of Mr. JOLY's was carefully sent to the reporters, and us carefully telegraphed throughout the country; and then Mr. JOLY says he cares not what the papers say of him and his actions. Why! what the papers say is the very breath in Mr. JOLY's nostrils. It is the only hope of existence his Government has. With a servile press in Quebec Mr. JOLY has so far bamboozled many people; but his time has come, he no longer has a Government in Ottawa to lend him money; and it is whispered the reason why he lost his temper last week is because the Bank of Montreal has refused to advance him any more money. They see that Mr. JOLY is incurring liabilities without being authorized by Parliament and therefore the liability of the Province is very questionable. Again, the Bank of Montreal see clearly that if Mr. JOLY continues on his reckless course much longer their security (the commissioners bonds) will depreciate in value, and that is why, no doubt, Mr. JOLY being refused money when he most wanted it, lost his temper and pitched into the reporter.

There are other reasons why Mr. JOLY may be excused. When he seized the Railway and kicked Mr. MACDONALD out, he arranged to submit the claims of Mr. MACDONALD to the arbitration of Mr. SHANLY, at the same time promising MACDONALD to settle with him immediately the award should be made. Now Mr. SHANLY has had the matter under consideration for some time, and no doubt would have given his decision long ere this were it not that Mr. JOLY is not yet prepared to carry it out. Mr. MACDONALD claims something like a million and a half, and even supposing only half that amount be allowed, where will Mr. JOLY get the money? It is true, and not unlikely, he may pay MACDONALD with Commissioners bonds, in which case we must expect the Bank of Montreal, who hold something over two million dollars worth of them as collaterals, to throw theirs on the market, and then away with all chances of any further loan being raised in England.

Then again Mr. JOLY does not quite know what he will do with all the property he has acquired: there is the Gale farm, for which he paid nearly twice as much as he need to; the Belle Rive property also paid for, or rather promised to be paid for, for it is said the terms on which he has purchased both these properties are twelve months credit, and now he does not know whether he shall put the workshops on one and the depot on the other, or use neither and buy another piece.

Then there is the action against the Government on account of their not carrying out previous arrangements made with owners of the property on the Papineau road, where the last Government had located the depot. Again he has promised to indemnify Mr. McGARVEY for all expenses he has incurred locating the line between St. Vincent de Paul and the Back River, one item of which will be some $1,250, and costs for less than three acres of land; then again there is the line at Moulin du Crochet, five miles long, at $28,000 per mile, and that other Loop line at Three Rivers to cost $150,000; all being undertaken by Mr. JOLY in order, as he says, to come to terms with the different municipalities, without taking them by the throat.

It is all very well for Mr. JOLY to make as much fuss as he can over the Railways in order to distract attention from the actual facts; but when Parliament meets, about July we suppose, then the eyes of the Province will be open to Mr. JOLY's so-called economical system, which, instead of being a saving, has only plunged the Province into further indebtedness, and heavy liabilities undertaken by a Ministry who do not enjoy the confidence of the Parliament or the people, and who in undertaking these obligations knew full well they would not remain in office long enough to see them fulfilled.

Mr. JOLY would almost deserve to be pitied, if he did not hold the remedy in his own hands; but as he now is, he is at the mercy of any one member; and the Province may congratulate itself if the demands of members are satisfied by simply making Justices of the Peace. In any event there is but one course open to Mr. JOLY, as a man of honor, and that is to resign—he dare not call Parliament together, and that being the case, his duty is to retire from his position and resume that for which he is so eminently qualified and which he so long occupied, namely, that of Leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition of the Province of Quebec.

VENNOR'S ALMANAC for 1879 is to hand, containing a vast amount of information. It has a chapter on Phosphate of lime in the Ottawa Valley, closing with "why export the raw material, if, as we believe it to be possible, the fertilizer can be prepared in the neighborhood?"

THAT CHALLENGE.—The reasons assigned for Conn. MCOUATT'S undeserved election are summed up to be, in the opinion of the *Advertiser* man: (1) That he has not manifested any special qualification. (2) He has manifested a dogged obstinacy to the popular wish, and best interests of the municipality. (3) There is a loan transaction which looks dark. These are dreadful proofs of misconduct surely, especially the first. Where is the use of quibbling, why not come straight out and say, Conn. MCOUATT was a Conservative, hence he should have been rejected!!

MORE STRIFE.—A flingat the French Canadians for having largely voted for Conn. MCOUATT, is among the latest effusions from the pen of the *Advertiser* man, and the names of three of them cited as illegal voters.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.—Just so: "time tries all." Give it time and never fear, even should "a few factory proprietors travel the short and easy road to wealth." These factories are a great bug-bear to the fossilized Free Traders. The Grit paper here is exceedingly anxious for fear the proprietors of these factories should get wealthy too soon. The anxiety increases because paper Manufacturers are likely to have an addition to their already "colloasal fortunes," and it will make Argenteuil a *dear county to live in.* A large paper mill is likely to start at Lachute next summer and so our contemporary sounds the warning note against factories likely to flourish under the National Policy.

THE "GRACE OF GOD."—A short time ago two Christian gentlemen, Mr. Perplexed and Mr. Speedycure, (residents of Lachute) met on the plank walk of the main street. The former said, "I wish I could give up smoking, my wife and family strongly object to the use of tobacco, and I find that it is injuring my system, I have made several attempts to quit using it, and one time I believe I should have given it up altogether, but business compelled me to leave home for a time; when first I came to Lachute, through having no companion or friend, I took to smoking again; and to tell you the truth the appetite for tobacco has got a stronger hold on me than ever." The other said, "My friend the grace of God will overcome your appetite if you ask for it." Mr. Perplexed followed his friend's advice and found that the remedy was all sufficient. It is now some eight or ten weeks since he made use of tobacco in any shape or form. There are many people residing in and around this village who have allowed the appetite for "strong drink" to get the mastery of them, they say they cannot overcome it (and they cannot in their own strength) but, the following is a prescription that will. The "Grace of God" is an infallible cure—no matter how old or deep seated the disease. Try the prescription, it has never in the annals of man been known to fail.—C. J. W.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

QUEBEC.

The writ for an election in the county of Charlevoix has been issued, nominations on the 6th of February, polling on the 13th.

Mr. Valls, Superintendent of the North Shore Railway, dropped dead in Quebec on Saturday morning.

Messrs Achille, Talbot, Dube, Bourget and Thibaudeau, employees of the post office department in connection with the Quebec office, have been discharged by the Government.

The Levis & Kenebec Railway has been blockaded with snow drifts for two days, but is now in running order again.

Colonel Strange has been presented with a complimentary address, on the occasion of leaving for England, by the B. Battery Total Abstinance Society, of which he is patron.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Pictou harbour is now completely frozen over, and teams are crossing it.

Coroner Lawson held an inquest Friday on the body of Hughes, the artillery man frozen to death in Point Pleasant Park on Wednesday night. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from exposure to cold while under the influence of alcohol.

The first direct shipment for years from here for Brazil was made Friday, when a vessel cleared for Pernambuco with 1,700 drums of fish and 60,000 feet of lumber.

It is said that an official despatch has been received by the authorities here to the effect that the Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed Rear-Admiral, and will succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Edward A. Inglefield in command of this station early in the summer. His Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Duchess, who will be escorted by a Russian fleet under the command of a Prince of the country. The decorations, arches, &c., at the dock yards are being stored away, to be used on the occasion of their arrival.

MANITOBA.

The Manitoba Legislature meets on the first of February.

The thermometer registered 20° below zero here Saturday.

Freight is coming in slowly on the Pembina Branch Railway.

Messrs Provencher and Senator Girard start for Ottawa next week.

Colonel Osborne Smith has forwarded to Ottawa the application of the officers of the new Winnipeg Infantry, for exceptional authority to wear gold instead of silver lace.

Father Fillion and Charbonneau, who were accused of resisting the peace officers in their attempted arrest of the Returning Officer on the night of the St. Agathe nomination, were acquitted last night. The Chief Justice condemned the conduct of the Magistrate in issuing a warrant for the returning officer's arrest, and also on the constables in executing it.

The trial to-day arising out of the Sinclair Luxton affair attracted a large crowd. J. C. Waugh, were fined nominally at the request of the complainants. Kerr pleaded guilty. The charge against George H. Hall, accused of being accessory to Kerr, was dismissed, the plaintiff admitting he was mistaken. Witnesses proved that Hall, and others, had merely interfered to separate the combatants.

Meetings have been held in Rapid City and other places in the Northwest Territories protesting against the extention of the boundary of Manitoba so as to include them. The main ground of the protest is on account of the evils of the liquor traffic, the prohibitory law existing in the Northwest proving perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Fletcher, principal of the public schools, has not resigned as was reported. The Board of Education passed a resolution that he should either resign or recommence his examination on the 20th or 27th instant. The City Board of Trustees will take action next week.

TORONTO.

The selection of a matron for the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, has been made by Archbishop Lynch, and is said to be a good one.

Negotiations for converting the National Club into a reform club have failed, and the National will continue a non-party institution.

Ice cutting is being carried on with vigour. Already as much has been taken out as during the whole of last year.

OTTAWA.

It is understood that the chief of police will shortly be superannuated.

The Princess Louise is said to be very fond of snowshoeing, and devotes an hour or two every afternoon to the amusement.

On the 13th of February a State dinner will be given by the Governor-General, for which invitations have already been issued.

Lieutenant H. Fortescue, of the 17th Lancers, has been ordered by the Lieut.-General Commanding to proceed to England to rejoin his regiment, for probable embarkation to India.

His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise have signified their intention of honoring the approaching carnival at the Royal Skating Rink in this city by their presence.

The throne in the Senate Chamber is at present being altered. The base is being extended and the canopy contracted, while the old chair which has been used by successive Governors since 1841, is to be laid aside, and two new chairs, one for the Marquis and the other for the Princess, are to be provided.

The City Council have presented Mayor Bangs with a portrait of himself, accompanied by an address, congratulating him on the manner in which he had performed the duties of his high office. They subsequently voted him $1,200, in consideration of unavoidable expenditure for charity and in other directions.

A number of capitalists are about to make an inspection of the phosphate mines in the Ottawa valley, with a view to the investment of money in the business. Considerable phosphate is being taken out in the various mines of Ottawa county. The price of the article is depressed at present time.

The *Herald* is responsible for the following:—It is currently reported that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a bill next session to amend the Militia Act, the leading provisions of which abolish the existing district staff system, and provide a simpler machinery for the discharge of those duties now performed by district deputy-adjutant-generals, brigade majors and district paymasters.

A meeting was held last week at the Russell House of the delegates from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were in the city, for the purpose of forming a Dominion Manufacturers' and Industrial Association. The following officers were elected:—President, E. Gurney, Jr., Toronto; First Vice President, E. K. Greene, Montreal; Second Vice President, J. H. Parks, St. John, N. B., Third Vice President, J. P. Stairs, Halifax, N. S.; Secretary and Treasurer, M. C Craig, Ottawa. The Hon. Mr. Tilley to night entertained the delegates at a dinner. They had an interview with the Finance Minister to-day, which lasted several hours. They discussed the tariff question at great length.

FOREIGN.

The Vatican is considering measures for a considerable extension of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

A Calcutta telegram says Cabul is in a state of anarchy, and the rumoured disorganization of the Afghan army is confirmed.

American cattle have been exempted from such provisions of the Contagious Disease Act as would affect them on their importation into Great Britain.

Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured in an accident near St. Petersburg, on the Warsaw Railroad last week.

It is stated that A. T. Stewart's body has been recovered, through the agency of $50,000.

In these hard times the Egyptian capital has neither opera nor theatre.

A Fort Robinson, Nebraska, despatch says the prevailing opinion there is that the country is on the eve of an Indian war.

The popular vote of Switzerland was largely in majority in favor of subsidies to the Alpine railroad.

A telegram from Lahore says it is rumoured that Shere Ali is on his road home again to Cabul.

A Cape Town despatch, of the 31st ultimo, says the Zulu King is willing to comply with a part of the British *ultimatum*, but asks time for decision of the rest, and is massing his troops. Sir Bartle Frere has refused to concede any further extension.

The trial of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank commenced on Tuesday.

Bismarck publishes an appeal to the agricultural community to support him in his fiscal policy.

Oxford 'Varsity crew has declined Harvard's challenge to row, on account of the late date named by the latter crew.

A resolution of the Senate in Executive Session, advocating immediate notification to Great Britain of the termination of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, is now in the hand of the U. S. Foreign Relations Committee.

The Ministerial crisis in France, over which there was great excitement when the Chamber of Deputies met Monday, has ended in a compromise; a motion of confidence in the Government, offered by Jules Ferry, was carried by 223 to 121.

The *Extrabladt* of Berlin, has an amusing story about Beaconsfield. When orders were sent to secure rooms for him at the Kaiserhoff Hotel, it was specially directed that his sleeping chamber should have two beds. This caused much surprise, as it was known he was a widower, and there never had been any imputation on his private character. The general impression was, that being in delicate health, he might have desired his faithful secretary, Montagu Corry, to sleep in his room. The waiters and chambermaids grinned, and set themselves to watch the British plenipotentiary when he arrived in Berlin and took possession of his two-bedded chamber. They found he went to it all alone, and in the morning came out of it all alone, moving with bent head and under lip parted out as usual. Then began the betting as to which of the beds the illustrious man occupied. A chambermaid stole in and came out with an astonished face. "Both!" It seems that the weather was very hot, and when the Premier felt himself uncomfortable from heat in one bed he removed to the refreshing coolness of the other, with better chance of good sleep.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, January, 23, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5.00 @ $5.75
Flour per bag	2.40 @ 0.00
Oats per bushel	0.35 @ 0.00
Corn " "	0.60 @ 0.00
Peas " "	0.70 @ 0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2.00 @ 2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @ 0.00
Moulée " "	1.25 @ 0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @ 0.00
Bran " "	0.90 @ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	3.50 @ 4.00
Pork per lb	0.06 @ 0.08
Beef " "	0.05 @ 0.09
Mutton " "	0.07 @ 0.09
Lamb " "	0.09 @ 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

Public Notice.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED Free Holders, of the Counties of Argenteuil and Two Mountains, do hereby call a meeting of the Free Holders of the said counties, to be held in the Court-House, Lachute, on

Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1879.

At 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering whether it is expedient to establish a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the said counties, in accordance with the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Chap. 68 and Amended Acts.

F. C. IRELAND, JOHN HAY,
WILLIAM EARL, E. B. HUME,
A. MCCONNELL, P. LANE,
JOHN SIMPSON, JAMES FISH,
JOHN CHAMBERS, EDWARD JONES,
GEO. SIMPSON, JOHN KELLY.

$2,000 WANTED.

WANTED AS A LOAN $2,000, on First Mortgage. Liberal Interest will be paid. Apply to A. BERTHELOT, N. P. Lachute, P. Q.

21tf.

DICK'S

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES.

DICK'S

BLOOD

PURIFIER.

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot. Price 25c, or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

Is the best that has ever yet been used. horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN & Co,
21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

DEEDS, WILLS. Mortgages. LEASES. BONDS.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

AFFIDAVITS.

Agreements, &c.

MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts as above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.

Office Hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

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

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

The COOLEY Cans cost little more than the old milk pans.

Make more butter and of a finer quality.

Reducethe labor to a mere trifle.

Can be set in a cold spring of water, or used conveniently with ice, where there is no cold spring.

Now is the time to prepare for Storing Ice.

Order your cans early so as not to be delayed or disappointed in the spring.

Samples of the COOLEY Butter may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where full particulars may be obtained.

Wm. HAY,

Insurance and General Agent,

Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. 2tf.

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE, P. Q.

THE above Factory is prepared to execute all orders for

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings,

And every description of Domestic and General

WOODEN-WARE.

Specialities to Order.

First-class Workmanship and Moderate Charges.

Charles Drake,
16tf *Proprietor.*

THE BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD.—The unprecented success which has attended my experiment in cultivating in the open air, at my farm at Point Claire, this new and, to the climate and conditions of Canada, admirably adapted vine, and the host of enquiries in regard to its culture, consequent upon he very flattering notices it has received from the daily press has induced me to engage largely in its cultivation, and to supply the demand for these vines which has sprung up. For this purpose I have associated with myself a practical nurseryman, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and fine, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal full two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 16th, 1878.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Point Claire, P. Q., Menzies & Gallagher, Proprietors.—The proprietors are prepared to supply vines of the "Beaconsfield" variety at the undermentioned prices:

Per dozen	$ 12.00
Per hundred	75.00
Per thousand	500.00

delivered, carriage paid, to any railway station in Canada.

Mr. Gallagher may be seen daily at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with vine culture, suitability of soil time and manner of planting, pruning &c.

The public are informed that the name of the vine, "The Beaconsfield" has been registered in Canada, and cannot be used by any other than the undersigned proprietors.

All communications addressed to Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.

Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 10m6.

Bread! Bread!!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, First Quality of White and Brown bread, twists, scones rolls and buns.

All kinds of Confectionery, Cakes and pastery.

Oysters—solid meat—35c. per quart—received fresh by rail every week.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

JOHN HOPE,
Pastry Cook, &c.,
11 16y1. Lachute.

THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of the County of Joliette,

Head Office:—214, ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

PRESIDENT.—John Crilly, Esq., Wholesale Paper Manufacturer, of Montreal.

Vice-PRESIDENT.—Frank O. Wood, B. A. B. C. L.

SECRETARY.—A. A. Dickson.

INSPECTOR.—G. A. Tessier.

This Company Insures all classes of desirable risks in the Province of Quebec, (except in large Towns and Cities,) at equitable rates. All necessary information will be given on application to

PLACIDE LATOUR,
16m3 Lachute P. Q.

General Agent, for the District of Terrebonne.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

St. Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies. GOOD STABLING.

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.50

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. onthly Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

HINES LEAFLETS, Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 65 cents.

Any of the abovesent free by mail at above prices.

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

Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

TRADE-MARK.

Read Every Word.

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:

Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell; early in June last I had one LIVER PAD and wore it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT BANFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Lochead, Kempton Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Iveson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. R. Jost Wolfrey, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Goldsmith, Kingston, Ont.
Rev. J. E. Ross, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt Campbell, St. Charles Borromee, Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Emard Ch. Montreal,
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Logier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. N. Hackett, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, Hudon, Robert st. Montreal.
G. E. Moll and, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Lee, Esq, Cobourg, Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq. 18 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
F. J. McEachen, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
— Reynolds, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Miss Lucy, Eglington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John N. Bruce, Esq. Vaughan, O t.
Dr. W. T. Frith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Eagles, Esq. Henry Street, Montreal.
F. H. Christmas, Esq. Etna Ins. Montreal.
S. Macphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Saunders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Reed, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq. Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 198 St James St., Montl.
J. J. Hannan, Esq. 36, Notre Dame st., do.
F. Laporte, Esq. 80 Gorge St., Montreal.
C. P. Robert, Esq. Quebec.
J. A. Harte, Esq. 400 Notre Dame st., Montl.
E. Cox, Esq. 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Bellevile, Ont.
J. T. Thomson, 279 St Hobert st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq. 210 St. James st. Montreal.

THE PAD CO-TS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50 (the latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

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

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

Building Lots AND Mill Priviliges with Water Power, FOR SALE

At low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

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, 3tf

Advertising Terms.

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

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Dick's Liniment for Horses and Cattle.
P. C. Ireland, Lachute.
Holman's Liver Pads.
Wm. Hay, Cooley Sustained.
Money Wanted, apply to A. Bertholot.
Public Notice.

LOCAL.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Shall permanent grounds and buildings be located at Lachute, is the all important question at present in connection with the Agricultural Society of this county.

CARNIVAL.—Residents of Lachute and the vicinity are reminded of the Carnival on ice, to be held at the Drill Shed, St. Andrews, on Tuesday evening, 4th Feb.

QUERY.—Why did the *Advertiser* omit the name of Mr. Kelly from the list of those who form the Curliug team from Carillon. Was it because he was the only Conservative in the crowd?

A FACT.—Those of our readers who undertook to pay their subscriptions in cordwood are requested to bring it as soon as possible, as our editorial sanctum cannot be warmed without a good fire.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Mr. Parks' photographic gallery will remain open until further notice. Ladies and gentlemen requiring first class photographs would do well to visit the studio with as little delay as possible. 20

THAT DEPOT.—The new depot though yet unfinished is a nuisance and will doubtless be the cause of some accident unless the snow is cleared off the platform, several complaints have been made concerning it.

THE WEATHER.—The cold snap had continued through the past week and bids fair to last through the month. The roads are everywhere in excellent order therfore our farmers should keep up a brisk circulation of farm produce.

CONCERT.—The Good Templars' concert is finally fixed for Wednesday, February 5th, when an open installation of officers will take place. Several Grand Lodge Officers and deputations from Montreal Lodges are expected to be present.

ADVERTISING.—One significant proof of the advantages of advertising in our columns has been brought to our notice during the past week, and those who do not advertise in the WATCHMAN are not aware of what they loose.

PERSONAL.—It gives us great pleasure to announce that at the last quarterly meeting of the Montreal Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, held in Montreal on Tuesday last, the Rev. W. Forlong, of Lachute, was appointed Moderator of the Presbytery for the next six months.

ELECTION PETITION EPXENSES.—Mr. Returning Officer Barron has sent in an account and demanded immediate payment of the petitioners of $109.00 for fees and disbursements in publishing the election petition in November last. Question.—Whose pocket will this come out of?

DEER AND CARIBOO.—The close season for these animals in the province of Quebec is from the 1st of February to the 1st of September, and this kind of game cannot be sold after one month after the beginning of the close season.

THE ROUGE BRIDGE.—Much anxiety is felt by the people interested to know why this public work has not been carried on as promised and expected. Why is there no report from all the tenders sent in? The season for getting out the timber and building the piers on the ice is fast passing, and unless the work is soon commenced another summer will pass without a bridge over the Rouge. Was the advertisement for tenders only a blind by the Grit Party, if so, what will they resort to next?

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

St. Andrews.

Let the ladies have timely notice of a Grand Carnival to take place in the Skating Rink here, on Tuesday evening February 4th. The ice is now in splendid condition, and very enjoyable, not to say healthy, is a turn over the smooth surface on your *irons*. The rink is open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, other week days in the afternoon.

Mr. Mayrand has been attending the Sportsman's meeting and dinner in Montreal.

The Brigade Major arrived here on Tuesday last to inspect the arms, stores etc. of the 11th, Batt. On Wednesday morning he inspected No. 8 Co. Capt. Cushing, and No. 7 Co. Capt. Hoy. Both Captains were unavoidably absent. In the afternoon he visited the armories of the St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry, and No 1 Co. 11th, Batt. Owing to a slight dampness in the armory of No. 7 the arms were not quite up to the mark. As they have since been removed, they will soon be put in their usual good order. The B. M. expressed himself satisfied with the state in which he found all other stores and arms. It was his intention to have inspected the "back companies," but owing to some misunderstanding with the Adjt. the inspection of these companies has been deferred.

Carillon.

The "Thistle Curling Club of Argenteuil" (Carillon,) will send its standard bearers to Ottawa on Monday next to meet those of the "Vice Regal Club" to play on Tuesday for one of the silver medals offered by the "Royal Caledonian Club." One Rink is to be played. Our home club send Messrs J. McGowan, W. B. Forbes, D. McAdam, J. Kelly, and H. Robertson, skip.

The following is the letter bearing the challenge:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 17th, Jan. 1879.

THE PRESIDENT THISTLE CLUB,
Carillon.

DEAR SIR:—Having received a notification from the Sec. of the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Club, I am desired by His Excellency to say that he will be very happy to meet a rink of your Club here on Monday or Tuesday the 27 h. and 28th. Jany. to play a friendly game for the District medal offered for competition. I would also enquire as one or two of us have joined the "Ottawa Club," myself and Mr. Baker, if you have any objection to our playing against you on that accoun'.

I Beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Obty. Yours,
(Sd.) J. de. Winton.
Sec. Vice Regal Curling Club.

The Sec. of the Thistle answered that this Club would be happy to meet the V. R. C. C. on Tuesday next, as it would be almost impossible for them to be in time on Monday.

It is a great pity that Lachute did not organize a club this winter, as the two County clubs could have had many a *brave neight wi the stanes*. Surely "Auld Scotia" is well represented in Lachute.

East Settlement.

A very interesting Missionary Meeting was held in the Methodist church of this neighborhood on Monday last. The annual sermon having been preached the day previous by the pastor.

The Rev. J. Hiscocks very ably occupied the chair and addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. E. Robson and the Rev. J. U. Mills, of Brownsburg. Mr. Fish and his musical friends were in attendance and discoursed sweet music to all. The audience was good and thoroughly appreciative of both the music and the speeches. Misses Mitchell and Griffith were appointed collectors for the year, and a hearty vote of thanks given to the collectors of the past year, and to the singers, the latter proposed by Mr. John Shaw and seconded by Mr. Thos. Shepherd, being responded to by Mr. Fish. The finances are hopeful as they show good room for improvement.

Lakefield.

The Anniversary Services of the Methodist Missionary Society have been held on this mission during the past week. Appropriate preparatory sermons were preached in the various churches on the 12th. current by the Rev. E. Robson of Lachute to large and interested congregations, Rev. Wm. Smith, pastor, assisting in the services. On Wednesday evening a platform meeting was held at Thomas' Gore church. The chair was occupied by the pastor and addresses were delivered by the Revs. Robson and Mills. On Thursday evening a similar meeting was held at Milles Isle church Mr. Good in the chair, and on Friday evening in the Lakefield church, Mr. John Smith in the chair. The report in each case was read by the pastor, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. gentlemen above named. The audiences were large and enthusiastic, thoroughly appreciating the speeches, and it is hoped that when the lady collectors shall have made their visits in each locality the subscriptions will come up to or even exceed those of last year. From the statements made by the speakers we should say that this is not the time for retrenchment in contributions to the society's funds, as there were never more inviting openings for missionary efforts and never did a more crushing debt rest upon the society than now.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, the Episcopalian clergyman of this place met with a painful accident the other day, having been thrown from his sleigh and receiving a severe bruise in the ancle by which he has been quite disabled. Mr. Armstrong has the sincere sympathy of his neighbours in his misfortune and their best wishes for his recovery.

Chatham.

There was quite a lively time here last Wednesday evening. A gay widower of two score and ten, married a beautiful maiden in her teens. The young fellows thought it was their duty to give them a Charivari in honor of the occasion. Consequently they turned out with pans, bells, guns and horns. But the bridegroom was the right man for the emergency, he told them to quit their horning and come in and take a horn, they did so and were treated to the best of eating and drinking. The bride was then introduced and shook hands with them all round. One young man more forward than the rest wished to kiss her, but she good humoredly refused him the privilege. He said he felt hungry for it, he had never kissed a bride, she told him to get one for himself. That seemed to puzzle him, however after a few moments reflection he said he thought the cost would overhang the profit, it was as much as he could do to keep himself these hard times. The company enjoyed the hospitality so generously given till between nine and ten o'clock, then broke up giving three hearty cheers for the bride, as many for the groom and wishing them long life with happiness and prosperity.

MIKADO.

Cushing.

In reply to the item in the *Advertiser* on the subject we publish the following letter:

"SIR,—Under the heading of the 'Bombardier Case,' appears a telegram from Lancaster in the *Star* of Monday, to the effect that Mr. Thomas Cushing had been proved the owner of the horse at the trial on Saturday last, and that Mr. Quinn, the bailiff, had been ordered to take possession of the horse for Mr. Cushing, and that the prisoners had been proven guilty, but that Mr. Cushing had not pressed the charge. I now beg to say that Mr. Cushing's lawyer *did* press the charge, and that the Magistrate, Mr. Stewart, expressly refused to commit myself and Mr. Lawlor, remarking that the latter did not look like a horse-thief; and the horse was ordered to be taken to Montreal in virtue of an order from Judge Mackay, which had been granted upon Mr. Cushing giving security that the horse would be forthcoming to abide the judgment of the Superior Court in my suit against him. As a matter of fact before the horse had been given up, in pursuance of this order, Mr. Louis Dupuy, of Montreal, the assignee to my insolvent estate, stepped in and took possession of the horse, under a writ of *replevin* from Cornwall, for the benefit of the estate. My lawyer, Mr. Doherty, who was present at the trial, and Mr. Bailiff Mercier, can vouch for the truth of the foregoing.

Your obedient servant,
J. C. MCNAUGHTON.

Dalesville.

A concert will be given here on Friday, the 14th of February by the Dalesville Lodge of Good Templars.

L'Orignal.

The solid silver service to be presented to Lt.-Col. Urquhart by his friends in the county of Prescott, has been received and is now in Mr Millar's window. A meeting will be held at Hawkesbury shortly, when a day for the presentation will be decided on.

While in L'Original last week, on his official tour, His Honor Judge Ross visited the Public Schools and distributed the prizes.

Mr. Murray and daughter had a narrow escape from drowning on Thursday last. While crossing the Bay, the ice broke and both his horses were drowned, fortunately the sleigh was not dragged into the water.

A concert in aid of the funds of the Episcopal Church, will be held on the 25th instant at Hawkesbury.

Municipal Elections.

We have received the following returns since our last issue.

ARUNDEL & DESALABERRY.

The new Councillors elected are Mr. David Staniforth and Mr. Joseph McNeely.

MORIN.

The retiring Councillors were re-elected. The Council as constituted consists of Mayor Isaac Jekill; Councillors Jas Thompson Jas Hamilton, Richard Seale, John Seale Jr, Philibert Benoit and Alfred Paquette. Wm Burns Sec.-Treasurer.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Un correspondant télégrahie que le général Kauffman a invité l'émir a venir à Tashkend. Il ne peut y arriver avant le 5 février. On croit que Yacoub Khan usurpera bientôt le titre d'émir.

Lorsque la princesse Louise est à *Rideau Hall* l'étendard Royal flotte au sommet de l'Hotel du Government; lorsqu'elle est absente le *Union Jack* remplace l'Étendard Royal.

Un télégramme de Kandahar, en date du 8 janvier, mande que les troupes des généraux Stewart et Biddulph sont sorties de la ville par la porte de Caboul. Pas un coup de feu n'a été tiré lors de l'entrée des Anglaise à Kandahar. On dit que la plus grande anarchie règne à Caboul.

On dit que les $10,000 souscrites par les citoyens de Montréal pour venir en aide aux malheureux incendiés de la ville de St. Jean. N. B. n'ont pas encore été payées à qui droit. Si cette rumeur se confirme ce sera bien le cas de dire que c'est faire de la générosité sans bourse déliée.

Une dépêche de Montréal mande que M. l'Orateur Turcotte poursuite la *Gazette* de Montréal pour libelle! Notre confrère ne paraît pas bien affecté par cette poursuite puisqu'il réitère ses accusations contre l'homme providentiel qui soutient le gouvernement du deux mars.

M. le juge Ritchie, de la Cour Suprême, a été nommé juge en chef de cette Cour en remplacement de M. Richards, résignataire, et que M. le juge Gwynne, de Toronto, a été élevé à la Cour Suprême. Le successeur du juge Gwynne n'a pas encore été choisi.

Pendant que M. Joly était monté sur ses raquettes il eût bien pu porter à St. Hyacinthe le *writ* signé depuis longtemps par M. Turcotte. Il est vrai que dans ce comté il y a de saletés à faire, et que le premier ministre compte sur ces saletés pour élire l'un de ces partisans. Et c'est cet homme que l'on nous a représenté comme un type d'honnêteté.

Sous le titre: "Petition à la Reine," l'*Irish Canadien* publie l'information suivante:

"On doit présenter à le Reine, par l'entremise du Gouverneur-Général, une pétition signée par les archevêques et évêques de l'Amérique britannique du nord, priant Sa Majesté de vouloir bien accorder à l'Université catholique d'Irlande les mêmes privilèges dont jouit l'Université Laval de Quebec.

La France est menacée d'une autre crise ministérielle. Il est evident que M. Dufaure est tombé en disgrâce, que l'Union républicaine, dont M. Gambette est le chef et l'extrême gauche n'en veulent plus. Le programme ministériel ne satisfait pas les "frères et amis" On exige la démission en masse des fonctionnaires 'cléricaux,' et si l'on ne l'obtient pas on donnera congé au vieux Dufaure. Ce dernier va-t-il se soumettre encore une fois aux exigences des radicaux, ou préférera-t-il se retirer. C'est ce que nous verrons dans quelques jour. Les débats sur le programme commenceront lundi. Il n'y a que le centre gauche qui ait adhéré à ce programme. On parle déjà du cabinet qui doit remplacer le ministère Dufaure. Les uns croient que M. Gambetta sera le chef de l'exécutif, d'autres affirment que le nouveau gouvernment sera composé du nullités politiques que M. Gambetta pourra contrôler entièrement.

Le *Daily News* de St. Jean, N. B., donne de temps en temps des exemples de franchise que plus d'un de ses amis et sinés libéraux de notre province devrait se faire un honneur d'imiter. C'est ainsi que dans son numéro du 7 janvier il ne craint point de représenter la situation politique telle qu'elle est dans la province de Québec:

"La législature de Québec, dit-il, sera probablement appelée à se réunir prochainement pour la dépêche des affaires. L'assemblée actuelle de Québec n'a eu encore qu'une session. La prochaine en sera vraisemblablement la première session, le printemps passé, sur des propositions de manque de confiance, par le vote prépondérant du président, acheté ouvertement du milieu de l'opposition au moyen de la présidence.

Depuis lors, l'un des collègues les plus capables de M. Joly, M. le trésorier Bachand est mort, et le siége laissé vacant par sa mort reste encore vide. S'il était rempli par l'élection d'un candidat de l'opposition, le président de M. Joly serait impuissant à sauver son administration. Même si un partisan de M. Joly serait remplissait le siége laissé vacant par la mort de M. Bachand, le gouvernement Joly, pensons nous, devra trouver très difficile de traverser la session.

M. Joly s'est jeté au milieu de la grande lutte de septembre avec toute l'énergie qu'il possédait et la défaite desastreuse subie par son parti dans la province de Québec ne peut qu'avoir un résultat plus ou moins contraire à la stabilité de son gouvernement. Puis la question Letellier a encore à être réglée, et elle peut être traitée d'une manière qui entraine la ruine certaine du cabinet-Joly.

On affirme qu'il y a 40,000 personnes qui se meurent de faim dans le district de Rhodope, Turquie.

On annonce officiellement qu'il y a eu 292 cas de peste dans le village de Wettianka, district d'Astrakan, Russie Sur ce nombre, 246 cas ont eu des suites fatales.

Une dépêche de Rome mande que le Pape doit nomme plusieurs nouveau vicaires apostolique pour l'Amerique et ériger de nouveaux évêchés aux Etat Unis.

BIRTHS.

MEIKLE.—At Lachute, P. Q., on the 15th Instant, the wife of Geo. L. Meikle, Esq., of a son.

SHERMAN.—On the 12th instant, at Carillon, P. Q., the wife of A. L. Sherman of a son.

MARRIED.

MATHEW—DODD.—On the 9th Instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. Hamilton, Mr. Rowland Mathew, eldest son of the Rev. Israel Mathew, of Lachute, to Agnes Dodd eldest daughter of Richard Dodd, Farmer, Grenville.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE.—At Beach Ridge, P. Q., on Sunday, the 16th instant, Alexander Mackenzie, in his 87th year. A native of Scotland, and for more than sixty years a resident of Canada.

VEGETINE.

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alternative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

Are caused by an impure state of the blood Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

DYSPEPSIA.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realised immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

18—1m

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.
14—6m.

CARTER CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal.

EDWARD CARTER, Q. C.
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
T. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y.

TEES & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS

11 St. Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.
A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

THE 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.

Field's Photographs
Received the
HIGHEST AWARD
at the last
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.
6m.

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.

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.

SAUSAGES!

THE subscriber will keep on hand during the winter months a stock of sausages which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
J. STEWART.
Lachute, December 28, 1878. 18tf

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.

Lachute Hotel.

C. A. LAFLEUR, begs to call the attention of the travelling public to this First Class Hotel, which has been fitted up in the latest style with every accomodation to suit the travelling public. There is first class stable accomodation in connection with this hotel.

N.B.—The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.
C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints;

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed
For this purpose
Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. G AHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

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OF ALL KINDS
LATEST
—AT T
REASONA
WI
Greatest
AT
Watchma
LACHUTE,

N. B.—Subscription to the The only family paper (all printed in La of the O. M. O. & O. R. R., between M

THE
The only agr fectly safe for ABSOLU
Don't spoil yo and Tem
Insist that th Proof Champio run it all day.

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

F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St. Andrews.

Is still the admiration of everybody, as exemplified daily by those who frequent this establishment in search of the Cheapest and most superb quality of

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

Yes, Teas! of such variety and exquisite flavour that was never equalled by the fabled Nectar of old.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, CANNED MEATS,
SOUPS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

And the many other New Varieties of seasonable Delicacies, offering at a greater reduction than ever, to suit the times, besides a great variety of

Stone and Glassware,

To Furnish every Table.

Buffalo Robes

To keep you warm.

FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENT

Agent for WHITELY'S celebrated Tornado Mower. Also for SHARP'S SELF-DUMPING HAY AND STUBBLE RAKE sold on the terms of "no equal or no sale," and other articles of Husbandry.

Cash paid for Produce and received in Exchange for Goods.

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE
St Andrews, P. Q. 11.1tf.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Dealer in
N. Y. WEBER, CHICKERING, STEINW and other PIANOS, and the Celebrated MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
LACHUTE, P. Q.

ROBERT O'BRIAN, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE OF MCGILL COLLEGE UNIVE
Licentiate of the College of Physicians Surgeons, Province of Quebec.
May be consulted at all hours.
Office:—Timber's Buildings, Grenville.

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TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
WATCHMAN
Devoted to the difusion of useful know
Subscription, only $1. a year.

WHISKERS or a luxuriant Mous can be grown on the sm est face in a few weeks, also a remedy baldness; a new and wonderful discovery safe and sure. Prescription sent on rec 25 cents. 75 cents per bottle. Address CONWAY, & Co., London, Ont. 11

row across, letting the colors come as they will, and the result will be a beautiful chene stripe; now join on the black; knit one row; then one row of white, and one of black. Now join on the colors. Knit twenty rows and so on until you have five colored stripes and four black ones. Now crochet a row of black around the whole afghan, and finish with large scallops of the colored worsted. This would make a very acceptable present to some elderly friend to throw over the lounge when she lies down to take her afternoon nap, and it is not so very much work. We know of one that was done in a single week, and very pretty it was too.

CASTOR OIL POMADE.—Castor oil, eight ounces; best lard, four ounces; white wax, four drachms; bergamot, four drachms; oil of lavender, forty drops. Melt the lard down in a pipkin, and on cooling add the castor oil, stirring the whole well; then add the bergamot and oil of lavender. You can increase or decrease the above in equal proportions at pleasure.

BEWARE OF WET PEPPER.—It throws off great quantities of carbonic acid gas, and recently resulted in the death of four British sailors and a Celestial on board an English steamer in a Chinese port. A quantity of pepper which had been wet with rain, was stored in the hole, and when the Chiraman went down, he almost immediately fell senseless. The four tars went down to render him assistance, when they too, were rendered insensible. Finally, after the hole had been ventilated, all five were got out, but quite dead.

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.]

CANNED BUTTER.

Consumers of butter, especially those living or travelling in warm climates, will be interested in the recently adopted method of hermetically sealing fine creamery butter in cans of various sizes. The butter is packed fresh from the churn at the packing rooms of the creamery, thereby retaining its original flavour and solidity. This method of putting up butter has been successfully practiced, to a limited extent, among the dairymen of Denmark, who, however, have not the facilities which are possessed by our American creameries. The latter are enabled to handle much larger quantities of milk, and also, by means of recently perfected apparatus to control the temperature to an almost marvellous degree. In the method of regulating the temperature lies the great secret of success which our American creameries have attained. In the old fashioned dairy system it was impossible to make butter during the hot weather; and such was the lack of success met with during the months of July and August, that many of the best dairymen turned their attention to the manufacture of cheese rather than injure the reputation of their dairies.

One of the most important features of this system of butter making is that, by its means a perfect uniformity of butter of a high grade is secured. The multitudes who consume butter will appreciate this improvement as under the old dairy system consumers have found it impossible to rely upon the quality of their purchases even though taken from the same firkin. This is easily explained, as an ordinary tub often contains several churnings, all of which are almost sure to vary in hot weather. By the creamery method hundreds of pounds of butter are made at a single churning, which, in the creameries, is done with great regularity and precision by steam power. Until this method, hundreds of pounds of butter packed for ship stores was taken from the orignal packages, and placed in barrel shaped firkins, which, in their turn, were stored away in large casks filled with salt and pickle, causing great inconvenience and labour whenever a package was wanted for use. Notwithstanding all this precaution, it was an utter impossibility to preserve the flavour of butter beyond a few weeks, the effect of the pickle and the wood materially injuring the quality. The expense of putting up butter by the new method is no more than formerly, while the quality is universally acknowledged to be far superior. The butter quotations in the daily market reports confirm this statement, the prices of creamery always ranging above the dairy. This butter, after having been sealed up nearly a year, has recently been analyzed by an assayer. It was found that the butter had not in the least been affected by contact with the tin. Being originally packed in the creamery, this butter, which is naturally firmer than dairy butter, is far less liable to melt in warm temperature, and if melted, even several times over, has been found by experiments to come out perfectly sweet and pure. These tins are carefully packed in cases, and are at once ready to be transported to any distant land climate. This system of putting up butter is designed, in the opinion of leading dealers in this country and in England, to completely revolutionize the transportation of butter, and to furnish those people living in climates where butter cannot be made, with a choice article which, up to this time, has been almost unknown. It is proposed to start a creamery in Lachute, next summer.

FEEDING HORSES NEW HAY AND OATS.

The question whether horses are injured by being fed on new hay and oats has been made a subject of investigation by a French military commission, who have been experimenting upon cavalry regiments. The results of the experiments prove that the health of the horses was not essentially injured by new hay if they received the ordinary regulation ration along with other food. Some animals were at first rather more active and more quiet, they sweated more freely, and the excrements became somewhat softened; but in a short time this ceased. In general, the horses ate the new hay more willingly than the old. They retained the same strength and corpulence as before. The hair kept bright, the health perfect. Of one hundred and fifty horses from four to thirteen years old, with which the experiments were instituted, thirty-seven gained in fatness, and eighteen in strength and endurance. Only eighteen lost flesh, and eight lost strength, while seventy-nine remained unchanged. A second series of experiments upon one hundred and fifty horses gave the same results. On the other hand, another series of experiments was less successful, where seventy-four horses, from four to thirteen years old, were fed exclusively with new hay, the quantity being increased until it equalled the regulation of old hay, straw and oats together. On this feed there was no real sickness, but a general weakness, frequent sweats, loss of appetite, digestion disturbed, diarrhoea, relaxation of the muscles, weariness, etc. The decision of the commission was that new hay can replace old hay in the regular rations without injury, and perhaps with advantage, but that to feed them exclusively on new hay is injurious to the horses. Experiments were made upon eighteen hundred horses by feeding them on new oats, and were attended with favourable results, inasmuch as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the commission concluded that new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and hence it is useless to wait two months after the harvest before permitting the use of new oats. These experiments refute most positively the prejudice that still prevails in many places against feeding new hay and oats to horses. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that horses to which new hay is given are frequently exposed to colic. The danger is only present, then, when the horses receive no definite rations, but have put before them as much as they can eat. In this case they not only eat much more new hay, but they also eat much more eagerly and greedily, which can be so much more injurious, as experience proves that those very horses which are most inclined to the colic eat most greedily.

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.]

CORN AND BARLEY.

Here is how the Virginia *Bugle* sees the matter of grain in connection with the liquor business:

"If the distilleries are closed, what will become of the corn?" Let us see. Just now corn is worth twenty cents per bushel. The farmer sells a bushel of corn to the distillery, pockets his little twenty cents, or buys two drinks of poison with it, and returns home satisfied. The distiller takes the corn and manufactures four gallons of whiskey, which, after passing through the hands of the wholesale dealer, and is peddled out over the bar in an average dram shop, brings in not less than eight dollars per gallon, or thirty two dollars altogether.

"Thus the people pay one dollar for corn and pay back one hundred and sixty dollars for whiskey. In addition to this, the farmer has to pay a heavy tax to support jails, penitentiaries, poor houses, insane asylums, and to run grand juries, pay the expense of prosecuting criminals, and many other burdens imposed by the liquor traffic. A brilliant financial scheme, indeed!

BEASTLY DEGRADATION.—Professor Huxley, lecturing at the Lenon Institution, on "The Elements of Psychology," said there was no mental operation which was not affected by purely physical agencies, as when a clear-headed man drank to intoxication, and reduced himself to the state of the lower animals. 'Tis, whether lord or commoner nobleman or pauper, when you are drunk you are on the level with the lower animals. Professor Huxley says so.

PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.—The London *Pall Mall Gazette* is responsible for the following: "It is stated that some Polish Roman Catholic priests lately succeeded in inducing their parishioners to abandon the use of alcoholic liquors. The local authorities complained of this to the governor of Grodno, who thereupon ordered an inquiry. The priests were found to have acted solely for the purpose of benefitting their parishioners but the Governor of Grodno ordered them to be transported into the interior of Russia, in order to give them time to reflect there on the presumption of depriving a paternal government, by preaching sobriety, of the revenue from the duty on spirits."

TOO SMART.—"Is this stove air-tight?" inquired a man of a smart clerk in a hardware store. "No," answered the cute lad; "air never gets 'tight.'"

A CLEAR CASE.—The question, does getting drunk ever advance one's happiness?, would seem to be put at rest by the Irishman who went a-courting when drunk, and was asked what pleasure he found in whiskey. "Oh, Biddy it's a trate intirely, to see two of your swate, purty faces instead of one."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Our Detroit contemporary makes the following excellent suggestion. May it not well be acted upon all over the country during the present winter season?: "Let temperance mass-meetings be held everywhere; invite everybody—Red-ribbon men, White-ribbon women, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Prohibitionists, and everybody who is fighting whiskey."

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXCUSE BY A JURYMAN.—At Salford Hundred Sessions last week, several excuses were made by jurymen for non-attendance. In the case of a Juryman residing at Denton, a doctor's certificate was presented to the Court, stating that the absentee was prevented from attending owing to "nervous debility arising from alcoholic excess."

The chairman asked the person who presented the excuse, whether the juryman in question was a drunkard, after some hesitation he replied in the affirmative, whereupon the chairman observed that they would not have a drunkard there. A remark was made on the bench that the Juryman should be fined for his absence, and the gentleman was recalled who attended on his behalf. The chairman, addressing him, said — "Tell him he is fined £5 for not attending here. If people choose to make themselves in such a condition by drinking as not to be able to attend to their public duties they will be fined. If this juryman had come here we should not have allowed him to go into the jury box, but he sends here a doctor's certificate saying the reason he can't come is because he is such a drunken fellow that he has got delirium tremens and cannot perform his duties. We shall fine him £5.

EVILS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The evils connected with the liquor traffic become more patent every day. While medical men are more and more clearly denying the value of alcohol as a support or even a wholesome stimulant, self indulgence in this respect appears to be on the increase in all classes. It is not only the staggering drunkard of St. Giles, but the muddled patrician of St. James, who is a reproach to our civilization. No lover of his country can take pride to think how so many of the working classes spend a large part of their wages upon adulterated and doubly poisonous drink; how business men in the press and stress of modern affairs, fall into the habit of seeking support from small doses of stimulant, which in the end are fatal to health and usefulness; how even as is too credibly asserted, young girls learn in the giddy whirl of society, to put a deadly flush on the cheek, and a false sparkle in the eye. No feeling heart can walk through Lambeth or Whitechapel on Saturday night without pain nor without disgust visit those fair spots to which crowds resort on a public holiday. Few of us do not know some family in which what was once a careless and genial habit, has become a curse, too probably destined to visit the sins of the father upon the children's children. No day passes but our newspapers tell some new tale of crime and misery for which drink is to blame. The serious and perplexing problems connected with the regulations of this traffic cannot but press upon the attention, and should excite the action of all thoughtful minds.—*Ex.*

TRIUMVIRATE OF EVIL.

The old catechism says, "The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery," and our three evils are now doing their best to keep us in that condition. These three causes or roots of evil which are working at the very foundations of our life are alcohol, tobacco or narcotics, and quack medicines.

1. On the subject of the first there is light enough as to its mischiefs. "There is not a house where there is not one dead," and by inheritance the disease and the mischief are increasing. The attempts at restraint by taxation seem to avail little; the revenue counts by millions, in money directly spent for the accursed thing; in loss of good material as the grain distilled; in loss of time and labor, and "souls of men."

There is a great deal said and done, but the heart of the nation is not stirred: there is a sort of Mohammedan fatalism about it. It is fate!

2. The second form of mischief comes with narcotics. Tobacco is eating into the very heart of the nation also, and the people love to have it so. Ministers soothe themselves to peace with smoke, and their people follow their example. Boys stint their growth, young men make themselves permaturely old, men die suddenly in the prime of their days. "He used tobacco to excess," but no one says a word of suicide, and yet it was as sure as laudanum or a pistol. In vain comes the testimony of physicians, men who ought to know, that the weed is evil, and that men are destroying themselves; the manner of doing so is so very pleasant, and the means so soothing and somnolent, that they gloat on and take no heed.

This is really so, but you cannot make them believe it. The man who is freezing to death is only falling into a sweet sleep.

3. Surely this is giving undue importance to the third mischief. We are not so sure. There is enough of it, the quack or patent medicine business is enormous, and most of these nostrums are first cousins to those already named. Of one class the foundation is alcohol: the bitters, the stimulants, the tonics, and so on are often bad spirits a little disguised. And the cases are plenty and patent, where men have fallen into ruin merely on "purely vegetable" bitters, say rye whisky with a little peppermint, or some other herb. Another class are the most deadly narcotics. Some of them pretend to quiet the nerves—"purely vegetable"—yes, so they are, for opium and hasheesh, and most of the deadly poisons, are only vegetable. The soothing syrups that keep children so quiet are stealing their brains, or fixing on them such diseases of the nerves as shall never be quieted save by narcotics or stimulants. Their death-warrant is sealed as much as if a rattlesnake had bitten them in the cradle. It would seem that there are ways enough to distruction without these—and yet the world goes on blindly, and men, women and children go to destruction.

The question is, does money so made do any good? We have our own theories as to the color and value of money. And there must be plenty in the world on which there is such a curse that it can do no good, even when it is gained.

Do the papers who advertise them ever think of this in reckoning up their profits? We do not speak of those who sell them, they are hopeless, and there is the ready answer, "If I don't do it somebody else will," a plea which even the hired assassin might make.

Here then, is this triumvirate of mischief, which the Lord permits, and men do their best to help on.

Cannot something be done?—*Christian Weekly.*

Anti-Tobacco Items.

A COMMON DANGER.—A Detroit exchange writes: "A gentleman of this city was last week attacked by a very rare and curious ailment, namely: *inflammation of the tongue*, and for several days his life was in danger, the physician calling no less than four times a day. This disease is said to be occasioned by tobacco and calomel, and as the gentleman used the former, and had never taken the latter, he was able to place the responsibility right where it belonged, and will never use tobacco any more.

PLUCK.—A wedding in Rome, N. Y. has been indefinitely postponed because the young man in the case declined to give up the habitual use of tobacco.

BOYS AND TOBACCO.—Physicians are well agreed that the use of tobacco by growing boys is full of danger. Recent investigations, especially in France, have demonstrated that a whole train of nervous diseases have been traced to this practise. If you want to stop growing, if you want to have a set of nerves that are like those of an invalid old lady if you wish to grow feeble and thin, if you wish to look sallow and puny,—we do not know any better way than to smoke tobacco. It will make a drain on your nervous system which will be sure to tell after a while. Let us hope that if a thousand boys read this, some of them will be saved from forming a filthy habit which most men regret.

Mr H. Eastman, of Detroit, in a letter to *Truth for the People* says: "To leave this phase of the temperance question without saying anything about the use of tobacco, would be to leave out an important discussion upon one of the many causes of drunkenness in the use of intoxicating liquors. Many a man has been drunk on tobacco, but its effect on the brain and nervous system is different from liquor, as it has not the effect to make its victim stagger; but he is all the same an intemperate man who indulges in the filthy weed, and cannot be pure in mind and body. So powerful is the effect of tobacco on the nervous system, that persons who have indulged in the use of it for years, upon leaving off the practice suddenly, have become for a time insane or imbecile. No true Christian or philanthropist will help on the cause of human woe by the influence of their example in this terrible practice."

A TERRIBLE WARNING.—An Albany surgeon removed a cancer from a smoker's mouth to save his life. The operation was a very difficult one, and the danger of death from hemorrage was very great. The lower lip was divided to a point below the chin, the flaps turned up sufficiently to expose the lower jaw, which was then sawed through at the chin; and after the tongue had been amputated, holes were drilled through the jaw-bone and it was wired together and the lips replaced. The influence of the tobacco poison is direct and dangerous in developing this fearful disease; and did the public know the number of operations performed in private hospital practice for the relief of men who have suffered from it, there would be less tobacco smoking and chewing.

ROUGH ON THE CAMPBELLS.—A Macdonald and some Campbells happening to meet on the road from their respective churches, began comparing notes as to what they had heard. "Weel,' says the Macdonald, 'oor discoorse was real fine, but I never kent before how terrible strong the Scripture goes against you Campbells.' 'What's that ye're saying, Tonal?' asked one of the Argyil men. 'Oo, 'twas the minister gave it oot himsel', and I'm, ferry sure it's real gospel truth, whatever,' 'Well,' says one Campbell, 'and what's the Scripture sayin' about us?' 'It,s sayin',' answered Donald, quoting chapter and verse, ,it's easier for a rich man to go through the eye of a needle than for a *camel* to enter into the kingdom o' heaven!'

TENNYSON is writing a poem on the death of the Princess Adice. A German correspondent writes to a London paper that she only offended the people of Hesse Darmstadt by two things—her remarkable economy and her introduction of the English Sunday. The Sunday representations of the opera were sacrificed in Darmstadt, to the great vexation not only of the citizens, but also of thousands of Frankfurters who used weekly to arrive in the city, for the sake of the excellent opera, by the Sunday afternoon train. In spite of her noble beneficence she rigidly abstained from expending any of her English-paid annual revenue upon the Germans among whom she lived. It was regularly placed in the London Bank.

The hands in the railway rolling stock works at Barrow (Eng.) have struck against an extension of the hours of labour.

Russia has agreed to the articles of the definitive treaty of peace. Eleven battalions of British troops are to occupy Adrianople on the signature of the treaty.

Whooping-Cough.—If your children are suffering with this distressing malady and nearly coughing themselves to death, send to your Druggist and buy a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, and relief, we can confidently assure you, will be immediate and sure.

Diarrhœa and dysentery are perhaps the most common of our every day ills, and every person nearly has some special cure of their own. Ours is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and having used it for many years we can confidently recommend it.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and softens the gums.—*Christian Cabinet*

The Princess Imperial of Germany is said to have been intensely affected by her sister's death, and only the positive prohibition of the Emperar prevented her going to nurse her. They had many tastes and pursuits in common and were fast friends.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel, Sunday-school at 2:30.

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

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

METHODIST.—Rev. 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. Oulmet, 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. Hoa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 24th 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 B. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Stipendiary. *Terms of Court:* There shall be six terms of this Court, from the fifth to the seventh day of each of the months of March and April, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh day of each of the months of June, July, August and November, these days inclusive, in each year. *Clerk of Court*: T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff*: Mr. David Raitt, Lachute.

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

☞Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 12th to 18th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

BRITONVILLE—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & O. R. R. distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

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

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

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail tai weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-weekly

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

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

LOST RIVER—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

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

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

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

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE,

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

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STEAMBOAT

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ARE SPECIALITIES.

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OF ANY SIZE,

Plain and in Colors,

Books, Magazines,

Pamphlets, Catalogues

Insurance,

Bank and

Legal Forms,

Circulars,

Bill Heads,

Statements,

Invoices,

Note and

Letter Heading,

Bills of Lading,

Blank Forms,

Receipt Books,

&c. &c. &c.

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VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

UNDERTAKERS.

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

25y1.

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

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.

MERCER'S

Sleeping Elixir!!

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

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

Prepared by S. MERCER & Co., 181 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879. NO. 22

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 D. KERR, & 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.

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

DR. C. LOISEAU,
SUCCESSOR TO
DR. G. LABRIE,
ST. ANDREWS.
☞ Office:—At Dr. Labrie's Building.

DENTISTRY.

B. B. 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.

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 63 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. 18 1.

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. 53, Place Jacques Cartier,
(Vis-a-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

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

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

HUTCHISON & WALKER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W. S. WALKER, B.C.L

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

Business Notices.

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
383 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan, 18, 1878. 20y1.

GEO. BOND & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Under Hats Underclothing, &c. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order, 174 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 19y1

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LACHUTE.
SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.
Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 23, 1878.

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE,
(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
Edward Hume,
Agent.

ALBION HOTEL,
MOISIE AND ST. PAUL STREETS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

Lines

WRITTEN for the bereaved parents of the little MARY EDITH MCFAUL, who died of diptheria, in October last, aged Seven years.

Do not always weep when thinking
Of the loved ones early gone,
And their names speak not so sadly.
Breathe them in a pleasant tone.

Know ye not? the little sleepers
As a loan to you were given,
Now the Lord His loan hath taken
Back to live with Him in heaven.

Once from high to draw you to Him,
He, His only son sent down,
Now the more to draw you to him,
He hath taken up your own.

Know ye not? how blest and happy!
With their Saviour they must be,
Who on earth so kindly called them
Little children—"Come to me."

Think not of the drear cold graveyard,
In the stormy wintry ev'n;
Rather think how fair the place is,
They call home and we call heaven.

Think of them as dear lambs kindly
Borne from earthly storm and cold;
By the tender shepherd Jesus,
Gathered safely in His fold.

And when God shall call you heavenward
Then to meet you they shall come;
Welcome you at Heaven's portals,
To their everlasting home.

L. ROBERTSON.

DISTRIBUTING THE TYPE.

Mr. Senior, formerly a member of the *Daily News'* reporting staff, but now the official shorthand writer to the Queensland Legislature, sends home to *Cassell's Magazine* a story, told him by one of the Queensland representatives, of how a printing-office in the gold fields came to an untimely end:—

Mr. B——, the son of a missionary, whose name should be familiar to every English-speaking Sunday scholar, had been given up by five doctors in succession as an incureable consumptive. Queensland was recommended to him as a reprieve from the fate to which he seemed doomed. This was many years ago, and the patient now is advancing considerably beyond middle age, a man enjoying fair health, and a living specimen (amongst others of my acquaintance who landed in Queensland apparently only to die there of swift consumption) of the marvellous effect of change of climate.

As usual, at first, things did not promise well, save that the sick man regained strength, and began to think of living rather than dying. It was a very happy idea of the great novelist to send the typical man who was always expecting that something would turn up to Australia. The country is the Paradise of such, as Mr. B—— found one fine morning when in the community in which he was living and waiting, every tongue was busy with a reported "rush." Gold had been discovered on Peak Downs, and fortunes were to be made there without trouble. The miners' "rush" is but too often a mischievous will-o-the-wisp, leading into perilous quagmires; but a perfect knowledge of this fact never seems to stop a man from leaving quarters that are certain, and hurrying to adventures that are uncertain. Mr. B—— knew the danger quite well, yet went with the rest.

A few fortunes were made at the newly-found gold fields at this time. It was a far away place in the interior, but on the spot where, before the outbreak of the rush, not a living soul was to be found, within a few months there were gathered together 3,000 persons—people, you might almost say, of every class, every clime. Life, with all its conditions was rough-and-ready; hopes were at fever height. Rude shanties sprang up mushroom-like, and the well-known scenes which ever characterise the opening of a suddenly proclaimed mining field were repeated. Into this community Mr. B—— staked his all, and started a newspaper. For five years and a half he led the life of a slave, struggling on against fearful odds, with the grim consciousness that every year found the tide receding more and more from fortune. He set up his own articles, composing them as he stood at case, and dispensing with the ordinary medium between thought and type. With his own hands he worked the little double-demy Albion press—the thermometer often at 100 degrees. More than once deserted on publishing days by the office boy, he would set forth and distribute his journal amongst the miners. On such occasions, worn out with worry and work, he sat under a leafless gum-tree and cried like a child, deeming that a lower depth of misfortune could not be reached. Upon that point he was soon rudely enlightened.

Tired as usual, one night he retired to the box which was called a bedroom, brought his kerosene lamp to the side of the stretcher which was called a bed and tried to forget his troubles in one of Carlyle's essays. What between essay and fatigue, he soon fell asleep, book in hand. It was then half-past eleven. At a quarter to twelve he shook himself out of his dose. His ears were filled with a strange and terrible noise, that oppressed him with foreboding. A multitude of trampling steeds seemed rushing before a raging hurricane. Otherwise, an ominous silence prevailed in the settlement. He hastily turned up the light, sat up and listened. An ice cold wave of air passed through, and he was simultaneously deafened by an indefinable uproar. He jumped to the floor, and found himself knee deep in water. Then he knew that a flood—one of those Australian floods that sometimes come without warning, roaring and tearing down from the mountains—had brought him, and probably others, wreck and disaster.

In another box that was called a bedroom, an over-tired compositor was heavily slumbering, and Mr. B——'s first thought was to awake him. It was done with difficulty, but being done, the belated editor returned for his clothes. Clothes and bed had, however disappeared, the box bedroom was a bath full of seething, yellow foam.

Outside it was too dark to see exactly what had occurred, but they battled with the flood towards higher ground here a sleepy German appeared at a shanty door, rubbing his eyes.

"Do you think it will be higher?" he asked indifferently, and with a yawn.

"Very likely," answered Mr. B—— still with his compositor making for safety.

"Don't agree with you," retorted the German, again yawning, returning to his room, and calmly shutting the cottage door.

Just then a large kitchen table floated towards Mr. B—— and his companion, and to it they clung, dragged it up the slope, and stood upon it. The roaring and galloping of the mad waters continued. Crashings and shoutings were heard along the line of the flood. A house (all the houses that were not of canvass were of wood) came floating down bodily, gyrating in the current as if it were a straw or stick. This made the aspect sufficiently serious to justify decisive action; but B—— and his companion climbed straightway into an iron-bark tree, wondering much afterwards how they surmounted the fourteen feet of straight trunk intervening between the ground and the branches. Chilled to the marrow by the rain, which now fell in torrents, believing that all their worldly goods had been swept away, they still found cause for thankfulness. They had not been five minutes in their too airy perch before a house, upon whose dim outlines they were gazing collapsed and altogether disappeared. It was the residence of the sleepy German and his family. It had been struck by driftin; *debris*, and in a moment weather-boards furniture, and family were whirling in dire confusion under the tree in which the editor and compositor were horror-bound spectators. The German's wife brought to the surface for the last time, looked up and sank again within a yard of the trunk; her husband, stupid to the last, was probably drowned before he clearly comprehended what was happening. A young child was the last survivor of that hapless family. Mr. B——, helpless to save her, watched the little victim, conspicuous in her white night dress, carried hither and thither, the sport of resistless waters, saw a pair of small white arms thrown upwards, and heard a tiny cry of agony as a huge piece of timber rolled over all, leaving no trace behind.

In one brief half-hour the flood did its work. The township next morning was desolation. Fifteen lives were known to have been lost; how many more it was impossible to say. It was at the best a come-and-go population, consisting largely of waifs and strays, of whom nothing was known, of whom no record was kept; a half-dozen more or less would not therefore be missed.

Daylight found the editor and printer half dead with cold and hunger in the tree top—a couple of sorry crows in a sorry roost. Mingled with the roar of the waters and howling of the wind were yells, shrieks, and noises that seemed to belong to another world. With the dawn, however, came an assurance at least of personal safety, for the waters were assuaged. On the higher ground there were dwelling-houses still remaining, but where was the devoted printing office? It's shell was standing, but the flood had attacked it endwise, sweeping clean through the building, and carrying its contents before it.

"Well, Mr. B——" the printer ruefully said to his master, as, shivering and miserable, they surveyed the ruin, "I never saw type distributed so quickly in my life before."

And then both the men laughed, slid down to the ground, and waded across to the hotel, thinking themselves—with the fate of the German family fresh in their eyes—highly fortunate that their lives had been spared. The Hotel, it need scarcely be explained, was a coarse but strong construction of slabs and rafters; but it boasted a great circular bar, across which plenty of money always passed. A shilling a nobbler for adulterated liquor means large profits and quick returns. The landlord, on this morning after the flood, was in high demand. The bar was full of excited men; landlord and men alike were standing ankle deep in water, but the liquor had been preserved, and the nobbler business was in full swing. The nobblerising fraternity saw the representative of the local newspaper and his faithful henchman wading towards them, and stood aside to form a channel for them to approach the bar. A "nip" was promptly handed to Mr. B——.

"Give me some water," he, always abhorring spirits, asked.

The landlord was quite equal to the occasion. He simply dipped a mugful of the muddy water in which he stood. Mr. B——says he never got so near the idea of nectar as at that moment. The men around him were, to use his own expression, as jolly as sand-boys. True they had lost everything; but the monotony of their existence was broken. No doubt they must begin life anew; but for once they could throw the blame of failure from themselves. So they "shouted" (meaning "stood drinks") for each other, laughed, and joked, though at the further end of the apartment, where the confirmation of the circular bar created an eddy, men could only be kept from being swept away by holding on with both hands.

Mr. B—— and his comrade were as happy as the rest. They knew the worst, and a softening sense of peace stole into their hearts. During a night of terrors they had been over-strung; now the tension had relaxed into a feeling of relief, and not the least source of such relief, was the thought that for once there was no newspaper to be published. A newspaper, even in a miner's camp, resembles time and tide in that it waits for no man. The weary editor and compositor had at last found breathing time.

The press had become a free press with a vengeance, "Bourgeois," "brevier," and "nonpariel" had been washed out of the cases, and distributed by the damp, indelicate fingers of King Flood. The leading article, newly revised and marked ready for the press, never stirred the patriotic breasts of the Peak Downs miners; a "galley-proof" of the first column was found a fortnight after it was pulled, stranded, along with other useless lumber, upon the carcase of a drowned bullock. The list of subscribers to the paper was cast as bread upon the waters, and was discovered after many days with half the names and addresses obliterated.

The flood in short, carried away a vast number of old scores. There was no gainsaying it. It covered a multitude of sins. Good and bad, reduced to a common level, as does happen sometimes, had to make a fresh start—the twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth, or fiftieth perhaps—in life. The flood sponge had left a clean slate.

My good friend the editor, very reasonably you will say, came to the conclusion that he had had enough of it. He sold the goodwill of the business, the copyright, together with what ever salvage might be recovered, to a successor, and went further afield, eighty per cent. poorer than on the day when he started for that wonderful El Dorado of gold. But before the transfer was completed, he tucked up his shirt sleeves, as did the honest journeyman, and entered into a novel mining speculation of his own. He unearthed the lost type. A few jolly miners entered into the joke of the thing and assisted. They lent their shovels, tin dishes and wheelbarrows. The vein was struck in a gutter, which widened out into a sort of a lagoon, on the site of a store where they used to sell inferior flour at eighteen pence a pound. For three weeks the searchers delved and washed, and nearly a hundredweight of type was recovered. It was inconvenient that the bulk showed a preponderance of capital letters, but even so it was not labor lost. The operation afforded much amusement, and, dray-rates at famine prices per ton, anything in the shape of printers gear recovered was gain. Mr. B——'s successor found the old cutting machine in the head of a she-oak tree, eight miles from the township; and there were drinks all round at the circular bar when it was brought back in triumph. The paper lived again. The press never dies; it survives more virulent foes than Australian flood, or even Australian drought.

After the flood, the community was attacked with fever and ague, and almost as quickly as it had swelled to 3,000 souls it dwindled down to 500: but the printing press stood its ground and the circular bar for a long time afterwards showed a deeply stained line several inches high from the floor—it was high-water mark.

As for Mr. B——, he will, I have no doubt, reprint this humble re-telling of his story in the flourishing daily newspaper, of which he has been for some time the honoured proprietor and editor.

The Blister Wasn't Wasted.

An old sea-captain, well known in the days of Havre packets, who "sailed the seas over" for 50 years and more, used to tell that in the earlier part of his first voyage as captain, when he had just turned 21, his cabin-boy complained of a lame back. There was a medicine-chest aboard, whose contents it was the captain's duty to dispense according to the best of his knowledge and ability. In a shallow drawer at the bottom of the chest were three or four Spanish fly plasters ready spread on kid, and one of these the captain decided to apply to the boy's back. It was done and the little fellow sent to bed. In the morning he was on hand bright and early, but the captain's cup of coffee was missing. "Cook isn't up, sir," was the boy's explanation: "Why not?" asked the captain. "Says he can't get up, sir. Says his back hurts him, sir." "Back. What's the matter with his back?" "The plaster, sir." "What do you mean?" exclaimed the captain; "I didn't put the plaster on his back." "No sir, but I did," whispered the boy. You did, you young rascal," howled the captain, jumping from his berth, "what on did you do that for?" "Well, sir," answered the boy, getting well out of the range of any stray boot-jack or other missiles that might chance to be within the captain's reach, "when I woke up in the night it hurt me so that I had to take it off. The cook was in the next bunk asleep and I just clapped it on his back. I didn't want to waste the plaster sir." And he didn't. It worked to perfection, keeping the poor cook in bed with a sore back for over a week; and in the next bunk, keeping him company, was the boy, also with a sore back, but it wasn't the plaster that made it so. A rope's end was a favorite in these days.

Editing a Paper.

Editing a paper is the very nicest thing a man can engage in. He has all sorts of people to please, and it is an old saying that in pleasing every one, you please no one; and a truer maxim man never gave utterance to.

If we publish jokes, people will say we are trying to be funny and don't know how; and if we omit jokes they say we are old fossils, and our paper is stale as bread in dog days. If we write poetry they say we are getting spoony on some girls, and if we fail to publish poetry the girls say "How awful, why don't he!" If we publish household receipts of merit the matron says, "Just as much as he knows about it," and if we don't publish them, they say "He ought to give them," when if we did they would not use them. If we give a person a complimentary notice the rest say we are partial, and if we don't compliment a person they say, "He is a hog, a cur dog," and other pet names not very complimentary to us. If we wear poor clothes, folks say, "He is poor and not to be trusted," and if we wear good ones they say "He stole them, or has been to a fire, or they are not paid for." If we send in bills that are overdue from subscribers, they send it along with a request to stop their paper, and that we are a "humbug"; but if we let it run without paying, year in and year out, and fail by the means, they say "He ought to have collected closer, for his paper is a good one and ought to have gone along."—*Exchange.*

Extraordinary Marriage Ceremony.

"Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder," was the message that was started over the wires from Washington Court House, to reach its destination two hours later, at Georgetown, Cal., 3,000 miles away. It formed part of the service of the most novel marriage on record, joining till death shall part Mr. Wheeler C. Ellis, at Georgetown, to Miss Lina Sallers, at this town. The history of this strange proceeding, as related to our correspondent by a friend of the parties, is as follows:—Three years ago Wheeler Ellis, a young, poor, and hard-working mechanic, left Washington for the far west to seek his fortune, leaving behind a lovely maiden to await his coming at some future time, when his finances would permit of marriage. This time had come this week, but on account of his business engagements the young man found he could not make the journey east. A friend arriving here from the west was commissioned to take the young woman to Georgetown, where the ceremony would be performed. This arrangement, though entirely in accordance with the young lady's wishes did not suit her mother, who so strenuously objected to this way of the thing being done, that some other plan must be adopted, or the affair postponed. The girl had waited long already, and nothing but distance seemed to stand in the way. At the suggestion of the Rev. George Carpenter, the telegraph was called into service. This calmed the old lady's objections, and the preacher performed the ceremony. No cards. The only spectators were a friend or two. From the time of the first message till the young man answered the solemn "I do" was something over four hours. The bride started to-day for a home and husband in the far west with the best wishes of many friends. The parties are well known here, and the affair caused many a ripple of excitement when it became known. It is unequalled in strangeness in the annals of marriages.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PROVOKING CHIROGRAPHY.—Professor S——, whose loss is deeply lamented in the scholastic circles of New York, was at one time a highly valued contributor to the journal of which he afterward took charge, and being one day introduced to its editor, was greeted with every expression of cordiality and respect. It was a great pleasure to meet one whose learning and services had been, etc., etc. "But, professor," added the editor, turning upon him and seizing his hand with sudden earnestness, and with solemnity in his eye, 'I hope you pray for my printers!' The professor replied that he was very happy to offer his prayers in behalf of any who were in need of them; but what was the special urgency in the case? 'Ah!' answered the editor, shaking his head impressively, 'if you could but hear them swear when they get to work on your manuscript!' —EDITOR'S DRAWER, in "Harper's Magazine" for January.

Wit and Humor.

—"I haven't enough work for another servant," said a lady to a girl that applied for a situation. "Oh, yes, you have ma'am. It'll take precious little to keep me busy," was the naive reply.

—An envious spinster queries:—"Don't you think those young ladies who are following the fashion by wearing gentleman's hats will try and wear their husband's pantaloons when they get married?

—Rich parvenu, who knows nothing of painting, to an artist: "How shall I hang this picture?" Artist: "I wouldn't hang it if I were you, but commute its sentence to solitary imprisonment for life."

—"Didn't you guarantee that that horse wouldn't shy before the discharge of a cannon?" said a cavalry officer to a horse dealer. "Yes, I did, and I'll stick to it, replied the dealer. "He never shies until after the cannon is fired."

—A farmer in Fifeshire had occasion one day to send his man on some business to a neighbouring farm. On his arrival there the good wife, with her usual hospitality, had him supplied with a substantial repast of cold bacon and oatmeal cakes. The bacon being more of a rarity to him than the oatmeal in any form, he confined his operations exclusively to it. The good woman, on observing this, again recommended the bread to his notice, when he replied with great energy, "Na, faith, no, mistress, this is strong enough without bread."

—There is no people in the world with whom eloquence is so universal a gift as the Irish. When Leitch Ritchie was travelling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful spectacle of palor, squalor, and raggedness. His heart smote him' and he turned back. 'If you are in want,' said Ritchie, with some degree of peevishness, 'why don't you beg?' Sure it's begging I am, yer honor.' 'You didn't say a word. 'Ov coorse not, yer honor; but see how the skin is speakin' through the holes of me trousers! and the bones cryin out through me skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, and the famine that's starin' in me eyes! Man alive! isn't it beggin' I am with a hundred tongues?'

DOMINION SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The annual festival in connection with the Dominion Methodist Sunday School was held on the evening of the 23rd inst., in the large basement of the church, which was well filled. The room was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, and we must say the committee appointed for this work certainly displayed great taste. Over 260 children were provided with the usual tea, after which the Rev. Mr. Stafford took the chair, and after a few remarks the programme prepared for the evening was commenced. A pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the visit of Chief Waubuno, of the tribe of Delawares, in full Indian costume. He certainly looked wild enough to strike terror to the young hearts, but his kindly manner re-assured the children, and they were soon quite at home with him, surrounding him, feeling his leather suit, some even going so far as to pull his toes. The Cheif bore all good naturedly, smiling down at the happy faces through his paint. The Cheif's costume consists of a complete tight-fitting buckskin suit; his breast was ornamented with two large silver medals, given to the Chiefs of his tribe by George III, one of them 123 years ago. In his hand he carried a tomahawk, and in his belt a scalping knife. His speech was interesting and listened to attentively.—*Free Press.*

The Wesleyans of England have set on foot a movement to build in various parts of the country 100 chapels a year for the next ten years. Towards this scheme two worthy laymen—Sir Francis Lycette and Mr. William Mewburn, have each promised $10,000. A grant of $15,000 is also to be made in aid of the movement from the Wesleyan Thanksgiving Fund. The Wesleyans have chapels or preaching rooms in 5,000 places in England and Wales, and provide accommodation for religious worship for one in thirteen of the entire population, but it is calculated that there are more than 9,000 places with a population of 5,000,000 people, where no Wesleyan services are held

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Feb. 2nd, 1879.

THE READING OF THE LAW.—Neh. viii. 1–8.

The Congregation consisted of the Jews, who had now both the temple and the city wall for their protection, and many of them had been able to settle themselves in their cities. It also included the people of Jerusalem and visitors from the country around who desired to keep the law. There were men and women. The place was in the street opposite the water-gate or rather the square before the temple. It was an out door meeting. The service was long from the morning until midday.

The text book was the law of Moses. When the book was opened the people stood up to mark their sense of its holiness and authority. Ezra began with prayer and praise and the people lifted up their hands, saying Amen and bowing their heads with devout humility.

The Teachers. He was aided in his work by teachers appointed to instruct the people. God had provided a whole tribe of these and the members of the great Levitical family, some of whom are mentioned by Nehemiah, whose duty is plainly laid down as teachers of the nation, to be distributed through the land that there might be many centers of light and good influence, and they were to be free from secular work and devoted to teaching and preaching to the people.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. We are to make the best possible arrangements for the religious instruction of the people.

2. The great attraction in religious meetings should be the word of God.

3. Civil rulers and religious leaders should co-operate in promoting religious instruction.

4. God is the great object to be thought of in a religious assembly.

5. The hope of a nation is in the heart of a nation being filled with God's law.

"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."—JOSHUA xxiv. 15.

All people and nations are called upon in this *our day* to make a choice of two things, and it is not optional with them whether they choose to-day or to-morrow, but that choice has to be made now! All must choose one or the other, there is no alternative. The service of one is easy and the burthen light: undoubtedly there are crosses to bear, temptations to overcome, chastisement to be borne, but there are glorious promises in God's book to those who are his servants; for it is said "Roll your burden on the Lord, he will sustain you." "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God." The service of the other means a comparatively easy life, so far as the indulgences of this world go, but an uneasy conscience which is continually accusing the owner thereof of wrong doing and warning him of judgment to come, and trying to stop him ere he reach the brink and precipitate himself o'er the precipice of Hell! This same conscience is telling him of forgiveness, of a welcome if he'll return to his father's house like the prodigal son (see Luke xv. 18-24). Sinner, repent of your sins acknowledge your wrong-doing, flee to that Saviour who has done so much for you. Do not reject the offered mercy (better never to have been born than to do so) for you are assured in the Bible "the soul that sinneth *shall* die." It is not may die; it is definite, and *will* be carried out; for it is said "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Sinner! pause—*think* of the great salvation so freely offered. Make your choice, and God grant you may make a right one. J. W. C.

Before They Call I Will Answer.

A Dutch preacher one evening held a meeting in a strange city. While he was preaching, and enforcing upon the hearts of his hearers the doctrine of the cross, a police-officer came into the room and forbade him to go on. He even commanded him to leave the city. As he was a stranger in the place and the night was dark, he wandered about the gates. He was not however, without consolation; for he remembered him who hath said: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

He had long been in the school of Christ, and had learned to watch for the slightest intimations of his will. While he was thus wandering around, suddenly he saw a light in the distance.

"See," he said to himself, "perhaps the Lord has provided me a shelter there," and in the simplicity of faith he directed his steps thither.

On arriving, he heard a voice in the house; and as he drew near he discovered that a man was praying. Joyfully, he hoped that he had found here the home of a brother. He stood still for a moment, and heard these words poured forth from an earnest heart:

"Lord Jesus, they have driven thy persecuted servant out of the city, and he is perhaps wandering at this moment in a strange place, of which he knows nothing. O may he find my home, that he may receive here food and lodging."

The preacher, having heard these words, glided into the house, and as soon as the speaker said "Amen," he saw his prayer answered. Both fell on their knees, and together thanked the Lord, who is a hearer of prayer, and who never leaves nor forsakes his servants.—*Christian Era.*

—A class was being examined recently in a sea beaten town of Sussex. The subject under discussion was the flood. Among the first questions put was: "How did Noah understand that there was going to be a flood?" "Cause," shouted an urchin, "he looked at hi almanac."

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's as 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-offices, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1879.

MUNICIPAL ABUSES.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

In fulfilment of our duty as watchful guardians of the public, we regret to perceive much that is reprehensible in the administration of municipal affairs in some parts of our county. In this free country we everywhere meet the essentials of representative government. It permeates our entire system—and the different gradations of it may be compared to a pyramidal structure, of which our local municipalities form the base; the summit being the Dominion Privy Council, with the Governor General at its head. From the local council, the person is selected who presides over it, and who in his turn becomes a member of the County Council. Some of the most useful members of the local legislatures have distinguished themselves, in one or other of these municipal training schools. The laminaries of the local legislatures soon find their way to Ottawa: from the *élite* of the Dominion Parliament, the Privy Council is selected; and above them stands alone the representative of our beloved Sovereign.

The local councils have important functions to perform in sustaining this symmetrical structure of our Constitution. Besides managing their local affairs, they practically select those who shall vote at elections for both legislatures; and they thus exercise a direct influence upon the Privy Council itself. And in view of the importance of these duties, it behoves every man whom his neighbours have chosen as a municipal councillor, to see that the fund which is raised by means of their taxation, is not wasted: either by extravagence or dishonesty; and that the choice of the voters in their neighbourhood is made according to the spirit and letter of the law. The welfare of themselves and their neighbours depends upon the faithful performance of their duties in the one case, and the prosperity of our rising nation in the other. With extravagance or worse in the management of the finances in the lower ranks of our representative system, how can we expect economy and honesty in the upper? With corruption and trickery in the selection of voters, how can we expect integrity and straightforwardness in the persons voted for?

Now that the valuation rolls, and voters lists of a new year, are under discussion, it behoves every honest councillor, and every loyal citizen, to see that the electoral fountain is not tainted at its source. And we fear that the process of polluting the spring has already commenced. We hear many things already to which we must call the attention of the people. If we are wrongly informed let us be set right. If rightly, then let right be done. We see and hear indications of wrong; and like a true WATCHMAN we cry out our warning to the people we guard. And for to-day these are matters in which we find cause for watchfulness and enquiry.

We learn that a number of the inhabitants of Harrington had serious intentions of changing in some degree, the members of their Council: with a view to a closer watch over the expenditure, and to a vigorous collection of the debts due to the municipality. And that on the day of election, when they arrived for that purpose, they were told that the election was over: and that the old councillors had all been re-elected. And that this was done, if not actually BEFORE THE PROPER HOUR, yet with INDECENT HASTE.

Is this true? We also hear that the large sum of one thousand dollars, or thereabout, which Harrington and Union got from the Seigniorial fund, was all lent to an official of the municipality at FIVE per cent interest (which has never been paid), without any, or any adequate security. And that a change in the members of the Council might have made a serious difference in the way this debt would be accounted for—the mayor being a near connection of the debtor and being said to be security for the debt.

Now in the interest of the people we ask if it can possibly be true that this large sum has been lent by the municipality to its own Secretary-Treasurer—without mortgage security—and at this ridiculously low rate? If not,—what has become of it? If there is mortgage security on what property is it? and when was it registered? If there is any other security what is that security? Why was the money lent at FIVE per cent when good mortgages can be got at eight? and the security of the Dominion itself could have been got, if the people were content with five per cent. And why was the Mayor accepted as security (if he is such security) when he is the person whose duty it is to collect it for the municipality? Let us have light on these subjects.

We also hear that the process of manufacturing voters has already commenced. In some municipalities the valuators have inserted two valuations in the valuation roll. One they call the "actual value"—the other the "assessed value." No law authorises this: and we cannot see how a *sworn valuator* lends himself to it. But the object is plain. A political Secretary-Treasurer, for political purposes, gets this done by the unsuspecting valuators, so that he may put on the voters' list a number of men who, according to the standard of taxation, have no right to be there. The law makes the value on the valuation roll—made for purposes of assessment only—the test of the right to vote, because the Legislature believed there was no danger of over valuation, if the tax was increased accordingly. But by doubling this valuation, and calling it "actual value," a man who only pays taxes on a valuation of $100, gets a vote as if he were taxed at $200!

Can it be true that our County is really disgraced by such dishonorable trickery as this? We are told it is true, but shall be glad to learn that it is not. On this subject also let us have more light.

We hear also that the spirit which prompts such dealings finds an outlet in other public matters. Is it true that the lowest tender for a recent wood contract with the immaculate JOLY Government, was put in by a Conservative of this place; but that by judicious manipulation, the brother of our local member, whose tender was originally much higher, obtained the contract?

Let us hear about these things. Our columns are open to the discussion of any public question—if carried on temperately, and without personality.

But if such practices as these really prevail, it is hopeless to expect good Government or peace in the country. We are now pointed at with the finger of scorn, for the practices which Courts have already unravelled; and for the miserable quibbling by means of which the enquiry now pending is postponed. We know, and every one knows, that when a man's record is clean, he is not afraid to show it: and that there would be no rejoicings over the delay caused by a mistake of a Judge, if the accused were not in mortal terror of the Judge's functions. It is a great consolation to the Liberal Conservatives to know, that when the name of any party guilty of such practices is mentioned, it is safe to write "Grit" after it. That is to say, it is safe as yet to do so, though the time is not far off, when to call a respectable inhabitant a Grit,—or to charge him with being a member of the party of purity—will be regarded as a libel, and good ground for an action of damages.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Some weeks since we called attention to the exception that had been taken in a large number of controverted election trials, on the ground that the Provincial Courts had no Jurisdiction to try such cases. 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 was claimed that the necessary power to try Federal Election controverted cases had not been given to the Provincial Courts and therefore they could not try them. This objection has been argued in the various provinces and in almost every case the decision has been to the effect that the Provincial Courts have the jurisdiction sought to be denied them. In Quebec, two Judges, however, have decided otherwise. Mr. Justice Stewart in the Quebec County Election case and Mr. Casault in the Levis case. Both these gentlemen have dismissed the Petitions on the ground that they have not Jurisdiction to hear them; this action will necessitate an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, whose decision will be looked for with considerable interest.

CHOICE LITERATURE!

The readers of the *Advertiser* are again treated to such epithets as "poltroons," "cowards," "snivellers," &c. as applied to Conservatives. Mud throwing even in winter is his glory. The least insulting way he can refer to the proprietors of the factories is in an implication that they are *not on an enduring foundation*, and asks if Lachute was full of factories would farmers get more than Montreal prices for their produce? Any farmer could tell this illustrious literati that if Montreal prices can be realized at Lachute for farm produce there is the saving of time and freight to Montreal which are quite an item, especially upon hay and such produce, and upon baswood and poplar logs which are in such demand since the starting of the factories here. *Hic labor hoc opus.*

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The latest telegraphic news from France informs us that President MACMAHON has tendered his resignation to the Ministry, who being unable to withdraw the military decrees will probably accept it and summon the Chambers to elect a President. It is believed either M. GREVY or M. DUFAURE will be appointed his successor. Much excitement prevails in Paris, but there has been no disturbance.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

A special by cable to the Toronto *Mail* says:—"In consequence of the arrival "at Liverpool of a cargo of cattle in "fected with incipient pleuro-pneumo- "onia, from America, the Government "has prohibited the importation of cat- "tle from America." This order has everywhere created consternation among the cattle dealers but at present it is doubtful whether it applies to Canada owing to the prompt precautions taken by our Dominion Government when they found the disease had broken out in the States. Further news on this subject will be awaited with interest.

PROSPERITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Some of the most bitter partizan papers of the Opposition have contained articles recently drawing contrasts between Canada and the United States finances, in which the latter under their National Policy is cited as an example of ruin. The fact is the 2nd inst. was the *testing day* in the United States: it was the day of the resumption of specie payments. The evil prophets who propesied all sorts of financial difficulties that were to attend resumption are completely routed, and the nation has glided into solid footing, without a disturbing ripple, and that too during a period of the greatest depression which proves the soundness of their Protective policy. The solvency of the United States is proven, and the disastrous effects of the war are almost entirely overcome. The expected rush for gold on the day of resumption did not take place; the Sub-Treasury in New York city, on the contrary, received $268,000 in gold more than it paid out.

THE Ottawa *Herald* says "Application will be made next session for the incorporation of a Railway Company in Manitoba. This Company proposes constructing a railway from the International boundary line, west of Red River to Winnipeg and westward so as to intersect the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Manitoba Western Colonization Railwey Company also intend applying for incorporation. Thus the Prairie Province promises to be rich in Railways ere many years."

MESSRS. ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTT, Montreal, Attorneys for applicants, give notice that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate the Atlantic and North-west Railway Company, with power to construct a line of railway from a point on the Atlantic coast within the Dominion of Canada, to a port on Lake Superior by way of Lake Megantic, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa and French river, and to acquire by purchase perpetual lease or amalgamation of any railway or portion of railway already constructed that may be useful as part of the line of railway to be authorized by such act.

Mr. VENNOR writes the Ottawa *Free Press* from Montreal, that, after one more cold dip on the 29th or 30th., "my break in the winter" will probably set in and cover a considerable portion of the month of February. As rains are likely to occur during this period, tremendous slush and a very rapid melting of snow may be expected.

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.

"Figures that do not Lie."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

The article that appeared in the *Advertiser* of 22nd inst., under the above heading is rather an unfortunate comparison of financial condition of Canada with that of the United States, if it is intended thereby to justify the "fly-on-the-wheel" policy of the late Government as superior to the Protective Policy of the Union, and as an argument against the adoption of a similar policy in Canada.

I will direct the attention of your readers to the figures which the *Advertiser* quotes from the circular of Messrs. Dunn, Wiman & Co., relative to the number of failures "in Canada and the United States respectively, during the six years of the depression period which commenced in 1873."

I will begin with that year. Assuming, that the population, in round numbers, of Canada is 4,000,000 and of the United States 40,000,000, any schoolboy acquainted with the primary rules of arithmetic, will tell you that Canada has one tenth less of a population than the United States, and consequently the number of failures, all things being equal, ought to run in the same ratio, viz one tenth less in the former than in the latter. But "The figures that do not lie," put a different construction on what he would fondly have his readers believe.

The failures in the United States in 1873, according to his quotation, were 5,163 or one in every 7,747, and the failures in Canada in the same year were 994 or one in every 4,025. Now I ask, are 994 failures one-tenth less than 5,163? Is the number 994 contained 10 times in 5,163? Quite a difference is there not in favor of that policy which the Editor of the *Advertiser* says "is directly and mainly responsible for the disastrous results in the United States!" Kindred results obtain in 5 out of the six items which he enumerates.

It is not necessary that I should go through all the items in the same manner as the foregoing. I will reproduce his quotations and give the number of failures during the depression period, in both countries in the aggregate.

	NO. OF FAILURES	
	IN CANADA	IN UNITED STATES.
1873	994	5,163.
1874	966	5,830.
1875	1,968	7,740.
1876	1,782	9,092.
1877	1,892	8,872.
1878	555	10,478.
Total	8,103	47,175.

As the population of the United States is ten times that of Canada, the failures in the former ought to be ten times more (all things being equal) than those in the latter. Is the number 47,175 ten times more than 8,103? He asks, "Now what do these figures indicate!" They indicate that if the population of Canada was (40,000,000) equal to that of the United States, she (Canada) would, under a revenue tariff have 33,855 more failures than the United States, in the same period, under a protective policy.

With such facts as these before us I would ask in the words of the *Advertiser* "are they unimpeachable testimony to the fact that Canada has, under a revenue tariff (wilfully mis called Free Trade by Tory hireling) suffered less proportionately from the depression than her neighbor where protection and prohibitory tariffs have for many years reigned supreme!"

No one will assert in the face of the "figures that do not lie" that this bubble in whose semi-spherical form the Grits pretend to see such fantastic imagery, and whose early collapse they so fervently wail—this "revenue tariff" of Canada, makes a satisfactory comparison with American protection after all, especially when "figures that do not lie," receive something more than a passing glance from those who are not quite so gullible as he fondly believes his readers are, as to permit his construction to pass unquestioned.

In another editorial of the same date he paints a gloomy picture of the hard times in the county. Has a fly-on-the wheel policy and Grit representation anything to do with this state of things! He also discusses the rise in the poor man's loaf when the National Policy comes into force. Allow me to quote an authority on this point, whom the Grit Editor is bound to respect, "Now when your leaders come down here they declare, that a tax on flour would not raise the price one cent, and Dr. Tupper quotes me as an authority for that statement. WELL I DO BELIEVE IN IT; I BELIEVE THAT NO TAX WILL EFFECT THE PRICE OF A COMMODITY OF WHICH WE PRODUCE A SURPLUS." These are the words of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, at Halifax a few months ago. I beg *your* pardon for trespassing to such an extent on your space in laying before your readers

"FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE."

Chatham, 25th January, 1879.

DIPHTHERIA.

DR. A. H. CHANDLER ON THE SULPHUR CURE

SIR: In yesterday's issue of your journal, I read with pleasure your interesting article "Sulphur for Diphtheria," in connexion with the name of Mr. John S Wiles, of Thorncombe Dorset; and, as you invite the opinion of others, I venture to offer the following observations.

Having attended a large number of cases of diphtheria, during the past two years, allow me to add my testimony—already recorded in the *Canada Lancet*—to that of Surgeon Wiles as to the wonderful power sulphur exhibits in controlling this dread diseases.

My plan is, simply, through a common goose quill, or small glass tube, to blow the sulphur into the throat, well back, freely, lavishly, and persistently, every half hour, night and day in bad cases; at the same time fumigating all apartments, where the disease prevails, twice or three times in the twenty-four hours, by burning the powder in a small shovel or other convenient article. This, conjoined with the frequent exhibition of stimulants, when there is decided prostration, in adults more particularly, and the generous use of egg mixture, beef tea, etc., will save many lives. I may add, in using sulphur, by the method above mentioned, a great deal of the powder is necessarily swallowed by the patient. It rapidly destroys any deposits of false-membrane already existing, and prevents further spreading along the palate, and the tonsils etc. In cases of diphtheritic croup—often so terribly fatal—heated applications (hop poultices, enveloped in flannel, made with *vinegar*, instead of water, and applied as hot as can be borne, renewed frequently, are useful and convenient for the purpose) completely surrounding the throat, followed up by a large fly-blister, over the front of the chest, will usually afford great relief. The latter diverts the morbid action within, and brings it to the surface in the shape of a veritable false-membrane, which can be shown to the satisfaction of any one who chooses to try it. These measures, conjoine with alum and antimonial emetics, in the early stage of the croup variety, will almost always rescue the little sufferers.

Yours, etc.,
A. H. CHANDLER, M. D.

Dorchester, Jan. 14, 1879.

RELICS OF '37.

Mr. William Jameson of Point Fortune, Quebec, who died in this village on Monday last, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Cunningham, requested a few days ago that, if the attack of heart disease from which he was suffering should prove fatal, his body should be opened before burial and a search made for a pistol bullet and a portion of a brace buckle which he had been carrying somewhere within him for about forty-one years. In 1873, the memorable year of the rebellion in Canada, Mr. Jomeson, then a young and strong man, resided at Carillon, in the Lower Province, and one day, in the post office there, got arguing politics with a "rebel," whose language became so insulting or otherwize provoking that at last Mr. Jameson struck him, whereupon he drew a pistol and fired at his loyal opponent. The bullet broke the iron buckle of the right suspender, and then entered his breast, inflicting a wound which came near proving fatal, and from which he was laid up for six weeks. At the expiration of that period he was nearly well again, and never afterwards felt any ill effects from the hurt; but as the bullet had not been extracted, and as it was believed to have taken the missing part of the buckle in with it, Mr. Jameson often expressed, and repeated during his last illness, the wish that after his death the locality of the "foreign bodies," as medical men would call them, should be ascertained, and Drs. Allen and Bryson searched for and were successful in finding them, on Monday last. They were near together and close to the backbone, the bullet resting on the diaphragm and entirely enveloped by the cartilaginous formation of considerable size, while the other article was partially hidden by a deposit more nearly resembling flesh. The bullet is for a pistol of rather large bore, and was originally round, but is much damaged at one spot, no doubt where it struck the buckle, which was broken by the blow, part with the tongue or tongues attached probably remaining fast to the suspender. The portion driven in by the bullet forming three sides of the buckle, and is of the simplest description, being merely a piece of iron wire, about two inches long and bent at right angles a little more than half an inch from each end. It is only rusted in spots, and there not deeply, and the mark made by the blow of the bullet is still plainly visible.—*Woodstock Times.*

FEMALE LAWYERS.—Any qualified lawyer, male or female, may now practice law in any Court in the State of Wisconsin.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, January, 30, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5.25 @	$5.75
Flour per bag	2.05 @	2.10
Oats per bushel	0.20 @	0.25
Corn " "	0.60 @	0.00
Peas " "	0.60 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0.00 @	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @	0.00
Middle " "	1.25 @	0.00
Grain " "	1.00 @	0.00
Bran " "	0.80 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	4.00 @	4.25
Pork per lb	0.06 @	0.08
Beef " "	0.03 @	0.00
Mutton " "	0.07 @	0.09
Lamb " "	0.00 @	0.00
Hay per ton	7.50 @	9.00
Potatoes per bag	0.65 @	0.75
Butter per lb	0.12 @	0.15
Cheese " "	0.10 @	0.13

Public Notice.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED Free Holders, of the Counties of Argenteuil and Two Mountains, do hereby call a meeting of the Free Holders of the said counties, to be held in the Court-House, Lachute, on

Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1879.

At 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering whether it is expedient to establish a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the said counties, in accordance with the Consolidated Statues of Lower Canada, Chap. 68 and Amended Acts.

F. C. IRELAND, JOHN HAY,
WILLIAM EARL, E. B. HUME,
A. MCCONNELL, P. LANE,
JOHN SIMPSON, JAMES FISH,
JOHN CHAMBERS, EDWARD JONES,
GEO. SIMPSON, JOHN KELLY.

$2,000 WANTED.

WANTED AS A LOAN $2,000, on First Mortgage. Liberal Interest will be paid.

Apply to
A. BERTHELOT, N. P.
2116. Lachute, P. Q.

DICK'S

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES.

DICK'S

BLOOD

PURIFIER.

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. For guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is advised into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot, Price 25c, or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN & Co,
21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

DEEDS,

WILLS.

Mortgages.

LEASES. BONDS.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

AFFIDAVITS.

Agreements, &c.

MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts as above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

☞ Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.

Office Hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

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

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

The COOLEY Cans cost little more than the old milk pans.

Make more butter and of a finer quality.

Reduce the labor to a mere trifle.

Can be set in a cold spring of water, or used conveniently with ice, where there is no cold spring.

Now is the time to prepare for Storing Ice.

Order your cans early so as not to be delayed or disappointed in the spring.

Samples of the COOLEY Butter may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where full particulars may be obtained.

Wm. HAY,

Insurance and General Agent,

Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. 21tf.

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE, P. Q.

THE above Factory is prepared to execute all orders for

Doors. Sashes. Mouldings,

And every description of Domestic and General

WOODEN-WARE.

Specialities to Order.

☞ First-class Workmanship and Moderate Charges.

Charles Drake,

16tf *Proprietor.*

THE BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD.—The unprecented success which has attended my experiment in cultivating in the open air, at my farm at Point Claire, this new and, to the climate and conditions of Canada, admirably adapted vine, and the best of enquiries in regard to its culture, consequent upon the very flattering notices it has received from the daily press has induced me to engage largely in its cultivation, and to supply the demand for these vines which has sprung up. For this purpose I have associated with myself a practical gardenery man, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 16th, 1878.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Pointe Claire, P. Q., Menzies & Gallagher, Proprietors.—The proprietors are prepared to supply vines of the "Beaconsfield" variety at the undermentioned prices:

Per dozen	$ 1.00
Per hundred	7.00
Per thousand	60.00

delivered, carriage paid, to any railway station in Canada.

Mr Gallagher may be seen daily at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with vine culture, suitability of soil time and manner of planting, pruning &c.

The public are informed that the name of this vine, "The Beaconsfield" has been registered in Canada, and cannot be used by any other than the undersigned proprietors.

All communications addressed to Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.

Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 16m6.

Bread! Bread!!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, First Quality of White and Brown bread, twists, scones rolls and buns.

All kinds of Confectionery. Cakes and pastery.

Oysters—solid meat—35c. per quart—received fresh by rail every week.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

JOHN HOPE,
Pastry Cook, &c.,
11 19y1. Lachute.

THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of the County of Joliette,

Head Office 1—214, ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

PRESIDENT.—John Crilly, Esq., Wholesale Paper Manufacturer, of Montreal.

Vice-PRESIDENT.—Frank O. Wood, B. A. B. C. L.

SECRETARY.—A. A. Dickson.

INSPECTOR.—G. A. Tessier.

This Company insures all classes of desirable risks in the Province of Quebec, (except in large Towns and Cities,) at equitable rates. All necessary information will be given on application to

PLACIDE LATOUR,
16m3 Lachute P. Q.

General Agent, for the District of Terrebonne.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

St. Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies. GOOD STABLING.

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

By Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid, New Edition. Price $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, ogthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

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

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

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

Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

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

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell: early in June last I had on a LIVER PAD I purchased it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, I advise the first.

ROBERT BAXFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Lochead, Kemptville P.O., Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Lambeth, Ont.,
Rev. D. D. Crossley, Preston, Ont.,
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.,
Rev. J. A. Ivesson, Strathroy, Ont.,
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.,
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.,
Rev. J. E. Rose, Lemington, Ont.,
Rev. Geo Brown, Sydenham ville, Ont.,
Rev. W. Pierce, Brighton, Ont.,
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo, Montreal
Rev. J. P. Stevenson, Eman't Ch. Montreal,
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge L. Z. E. Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
H. A. Becket, Esq. Craig Street, Montreal,
Madame Hebert, Hubert St., Montreal,
G. F. Malt and, Esq. Streetsford, Ont
Geo Ley, Esq. Cobourg Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sud an Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rose, Esq. 18 Jarvis Street, Toronto,
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto,
S. C. Kennedy, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto,
Mrs Chase, Kingston, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John N. Bruce, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Firth, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Surrey Street, Montreal,
C. B. Christmas, Esq. Ewing Inn, Montreal,
N. Macphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Rent, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mason, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Rose, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq. Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Shelby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 198 St. James St., Montreal,
J. J. Hannan, Esq. 202 Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq. 5 St. George St., Montreal.
C. P. Robert, Esq. Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq. 200 Notre Dame St., Montreal,
E. Coy, Esq. 202 Notre Dame St., Montreal,
W. Walsh, Esq. Belleville, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 278 St. Hubert St. Montreal,
D. M. Baird, Esq. 230 St. James St. Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

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

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Privileges with Water Power,

FOR SALE

At low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

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. 20tf

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	75 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpareil), 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.
Annual Orange meeting.
Palliser & Knapp, Advocates.
To let apply to S. James.
Canada Sunday School Union.
Free Lectures.
Farm for Sale.
Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

LOCAL.

CORD WOOD.—Immense quantities of cord wood are being delivered along the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., especially at Lachute.

ANOTHER TAILOR.—A merchant tailor from Montreal, has been prospecting Lachute and will probably settle here in the spring.

NO SMOKING ALOUD appears on a poster in a business place in our village One has suggested that it means smoking is to be done *quietly*.

CLEAR THE TRACK.—On Sunday last an engine with two snow-ploughs passed down through Lachute, breaking the track for Monday's travel.

VENOR'S ALMANACK for sale at our office, and at the stores of Giles & Son, A. Benn & Co. and W. Banford & Co., price 20 cents. As a weather record it is invaluable.

AGONY COLUMN.—We would suggest to our local contemporary that he start an agony column and put into it all his anguish about the Tories being in power.

A ROYAL CAR.—A new and splendid car is being built by the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., for the use of His Excellency the Governor-General and Princess Louise, and will cost about $8,000.

FOOT BALL.—Our college boys like foot ball except when the game is reversed and becomes head ball, then it generally effects the eye ball, and sometimes results in a loud bawl.

SAW LOGS. The quantity of saw logs drawn to the Lachute Mills is very large this winter. The new factory creates a demand for basswood logs which are constantly arriving.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS are coming in freely, thanks to our friends for their interest in circulating the WATCHMAN. One says the story on Christmas Eve was worth a years subscription.

PUBLIC SABBATH BREAKING.—During the hour of public service last Sunday a whole congregation was disturbed by a long train of cars, loaded with railway ties, passing through Lachute. Of course Mr. Joly had no time to attend to this or it would be stopped at once.

CHEER.—A New York wine merchant sends us a list showing his importations of Champagnes to be greater than that of others and asking us to notice it. Now we are not in the habit of advertising other people's goods at our expense, nor do we drink Champagne, but if he likes to send on a dozen of Apollinaris mineral water we will give him the notice he asks for.

MR. CLARK'S LECTURE.—We call special attention to the advertisement of two free lectures to be delivered by Mr. Clarke on Agricultural matters; one in Lachute on Monday next, and the other at St. Andrews, on Tuesday. Mr. Clarke is so well known as a thorough master of the subject on which he will lecture, that it requires but the announcement of his coming to ensure a large attendance.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, two meetings of Sunday School teachers and others interested in Sunday Schools will take place to-day, (Friday) when several gentlemen members of the Committee of the Union, will be present, and address the meetings. The Society is non-denominational, and by its aims and objects commends itself to all classes and denominations of Christians. We trust both meetings will be largely attended.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S CONCERT.—The first Concert under the auspices of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge, No. 75 I. O. G. T. will take place on Wednesday next at the Victoria Hall at 8 o'clock. The programme will comprise music, solos, duets, readings and tableaux. There will also be the very interesting ceremony of an open installation of officers, when it is expected that four Grand Lodge Officers in full regalia will be present and officiate. Admission 20 cents, children 10 cents.

LIQUORS.—The amount of intoxicating liquors distilled in the Dominion for the year ending June 1877 was 3,546,877 gal. by 10 distilleries and the amount of malt liquors was 9,115,258gal. by 154 breweries.

TOBACCO.—The amount of tobacco manufactured in the Dominion for the year ending June 1878 was 11.505,993lb of which 8,446,863lb was made in the Province of Quebec and the total duty was $1,866,283 on the weed.

A swarm of bees at Coldspring, Conn. lived in a chimney-flue, and were no discovered until late last fall. They had entirely closed up the flue, and 65 pounds of honey were taken out in good shape and condition.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

St. Andrews.

BURGLARY.—A robbery of money and goods was affected at the store of Mr. G. A. Williams, watchmaker, St. Andrews, on the night of the 20th. inst. The thieves took goods to the amount of between twenty-five and thirty dollars. So far there is no clue to the guilty parties, but their identity is strongly suspected.—*Advertiser.*

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Champeau, carter, lost a fine mare on Saturday evening, on his way from St. Andrews to Lachute. He was travelling by the Beech Ridge road, and, when between the two hills on the Bond farm, the mare "stomped" in the deep snow, and broke one of her hind legs, and had to be killed.—*Ibid.*

The first meeting of the Directors of the Montreal and Carillon Navigation Co. "Limited" was held at Rigaud on Tuesday last when John Kelly Esq. of Carillon was unanimously elected President and N. Barwash Esq. of St. Eugene, as Vice President, Mr. Geo Locker of Montreal was appointed Sec. Treas. and General Manager with full power of attorney in behalf of the Company.

Hawkesbury.

The concert in aid of the Parsonage fund of Trinity Church Hawkesbury, took place in the Drill Room in that village, on Friday evening, the 14th. inst., and was a complete success in every way. The audience was large and appeared to be well pleased with the entertainment given them. The band of the 18th. Battalion was present, and by their playing did much to render the affair a success. The Tableaux were particularly good, and were in reality a combination of tableaux, pantomime and chorus. The sum realized amounted to about $60, and the promoters of the affair may well feel satisfied with the result of their efforts.

The dinner to Lt.-Col. Urquhart took place on Wednesday evening at Rochon's Hotel when he was presented with the handsome service of plate that has been subscribed for by his numerous friends in the County. Mr. Labelle had entered into an agreement to provide the dinner and had even drawn $30 on account; but at the last moment he refused to perform his part of the contract, believing that the committee would have to submit to his extortions. Instead of doing so they sent for Mr. Rochon on Monday and he undertook and carried out the task to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Labelle is to be proceeded against.

St. Scholastique.

On Saturday last Judge Belanger sat to hear the argument on the preliminary objections, he had already heard at Lachute. The counsel submitted them without argument and the Judge took them *en delibere.*

The weather is clear and frosty after the snap of Sunday and Monday. The roads are rather heavy but are otherwise in capital order and the farmers are using them freely. Business men have ceased to complain of "hard times" their leisure being occupied attending to their customers.

Dalesville.

All hands are kept busy hauling logs to the mill to be cut into plank. There seems to be more of this kind of business than usual.

A number of the members of the Dalesville Lodge I. O. G. T. go to Lachute on Wednesday next to attend the annual meeting of the Degree Lodge and to be present at the Good Templars Concert. They expect a return visit on the 14th. of February when their own Concert takes place.

Wentworth.

Mr. Robert Cruise has been re-elected Mayor of this Municipality, and Mr. Geo. Sale succeeds Mr. Arthur Tomalty as Councillor.

Lakefield.

The Rev. Mr. Armstrong writes us for the information of those concerned, that although the accident that has happened to him will prevent him keeping some engagements it will not stop the formation of the Gore Colony, which will D. V. leave Montreal about the 1st. of March.

The Gore.

At a session of the Council of this Municipality, held on Wednesday 22nd. inst. at Lakefield, Mr. John Chambers was elected Mayor. The Councillors are as follows, Messrs Wm. Strong Jr. Capt. Geo Sherret, Frederick Rogers, Thos McNeil, Wm. J. Christie, James Boyde and John Rogers Sec. Treas.

Chatham.

The wood business is brisk in Chatham this season. There is a good quantity coming out on the Owen's road, and the Douglas Road is literally covered with teams.

Messrs. Cameron from Ontario, I am told, will get out three thousand cords besides all that is usually hauled on this road.

Robert Mason and Robert Gilmour will soon be at it with a vengeance.

Jemmy Dix will begin to haul as soon as the chipmonks are out.

The Messrs. Cameron are taking out a first class article. Any merchant that wants long heavy wood will find it with them.

Mr. Gowanlock, wife and daughter have returned from a visit to their friends in Osgood Ont: he gives a vivid description of what he saw. Of the farms he can say little, as the ground was covered with snow, consequently he was unable to judge of the nature of the soil, but the houses, barns, stables, sheds and fences came under his keen observation. He seems to have travelled with his eyes open, and all that was worth hearing or seeing has been stored up in his memory.

Mr. McAddo still continues to treas for felons and whitlows with great success, never failing to effect a speedy cure. Any person troubled with them should call on him. His charges are moderate, very little more than the cost of the ingredients, which he makes into two plasters of different kinds, and applies to the part affected, which soon relieves the sufferer. What the ingredients are, or how he mixes them is a profound secret.

No. 7 School near Chatboro is now in full blast. The preceptor is Mr. W. A. Douglas who attended a High School in Ontario for the last twelve months and is now the most efficient teacher in the Township.

The school-house has been overhauled, and got in thorough repair, the workmanship is rather seedy-looking, not what I would like to call a first class finish, however it is convenient, warm and comfortable. MIKADO.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The first ship launch of the season has taken place at St. John, N. B.

The death is announced of Mr. Daniel McKenzie, who was probably the oldest person in New Brunswick, if not in the Dominion. He was 105 years of age.

The Minister of Justice was in St. John, N. B. on Saturday.

A man named Knapp Porshner, nearly 100 years old, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Wallace, Cumberland County., N. B., on Friday.

It is stated that Capt Edward O'Bryan enters upon his duties as shipping officer next week. The appointment in every respect is the most popular one that could have been made, and gives universal satisfaction.

A fancy dress ball comes off at Maplewood, the residence of General Sir. Patrick McDougall, next Thursday, which it is expected will be largely attended.

QUEBEC.

The *Chronicle* says:—"We understand it is the intention of a number of shipbuilders steamboat owners and others interested in shipping to petition the Dominion Parliament to prohibit American vessels being admitted to British registry in Canada. It is considered an enormous injustice that everything entering into the competition of steamers and vessels, such as iron, brass; boiler-plate, rivets, copper, crockery, bedding, &c., &c., should be subject to duty when the vessels themselves all equipped and complete can be admitted free of duty. Our shipyards and machine shops are shut up, and mechanics by the hundred are wandering about idle, while dozens of American vessels are brought into the country without paying one cent to the revenue. It is calculated that there are at least 200 American built steamboats in the Dominion, which have cost about $3,000,000 and which do not return on the whole one per cent to the owners and it is high time such a ruinous business should be put an end to, or at all events till such a time as the Yankees admit our vessels on equal terms."

OTTAWA.

It is said that the Prince of Wales is under promise to visit Ottawa during the tenancy of the present occupants of Rideau Hall.

Mr. W. H. Cooper, H. M. Vice-Consul at Buffalo, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor-General by appointment at noon on Saturday.

The Governor-General and the Princess Louise and suite returned to the city on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Board of Trade, Mr. W. J. Patterson, the efficient Secretary and Treasurer, was re-elected.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday the Dominion Board of Trade delegates presented their address, to which His Excellency replied in warm terms. It was presented by Mr. Joseph. The address was accompanied by two beautifully bound volumes of the Board of Trade report.

His Excellency and Her Royal Highness have accepted the following engagements for the month of February:—7th, annual concert, Ottawa Ladies' College; 10th, musical union, Canadian Institute; 11th, carnival at skating rink; 13th, Mons. Deseve's concert, 17th, Governor-General's Foot Guards' concert. Besides the above there will be on the 13th, a state dinner; 14th, drawing-room; 19th, state ball.

The delegates to the Dominion Board of Trade remaining in the city were entertained at dinner on Friday evening at the Rideau Club. The following gentlemen were present:—Hon. C. Aikins, Hon. Jas. Skead, Messrs Andrew Robertson, R. W. Elliott, R. G. Haliburton, R. D. Conger, W. Carrier, J. J. Bremner, Charles Magee; G. Boivin, Isaac Waterman, R. McKechnie, W. H. Fraser, W. J. Patterson and Capt. G. P. Dorr, Hon. H. J. Hill, H. W. Baker, and W. H. Cooper, delegates from the National and Buffalo Board of Trade.

TORONTO.

There are 217 patients in the General Hospital, the largest number it has ever accommodated.

FOREIGN.

The Vatican is contemplating the renewal of relations with Mexico.

General Grant left Merseilles yesterday *en route* for India.

Army estimates of Germany show an increase of 80,000 men.

The Spanish Government will terminate all its treaties at present existing relating to copyrights.

Captain General Campos is to be recalled from Cuba to become the Spanish Minister of War.

The English Government has ordered the advance from Candahar and Jellelabad to be stopped.

Very severe cold weather in England is causing great distress among the poor throughout the country.

Russian railroads are snow blockaded; 7,000 men are at work clearing the lines between Moscow and Sebastopool.

A bill was introduced in the Washington House last week to regulate commerce between the United States and Canada, and to provide for reciprocal navigation.

The Egyptian National Bank, with a capital of £4,000,000, has been formed.

The natives of Bolar, in Guinea, have rebelled, and defeated the Portuguese troops.

The New York *Tribune* asserts that the Stewart remains have not yet been recovered.

The rumour that England intended to purchase the Island of Cyprus, is pronounced unfounded.

Catholic education in Ireland is said to be likely to be taken up by the English Government next session.

A British gunboat has been making an unsuccessful search for an alleged piratical steamer off the coast of Ireland.

Blackburn cotton mill operatives have resumed work at former wages.

Trinity College, Dublin, has conferred upon Lord Dufferin the degree of L L. D.

VEGETINE.

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS HUMOUR, TUMORS, CANCERS, CANCEROUS HUMOR, ERYSIPELAS, SALT-RHEUM, CANKER, FAINTNESS at the STOMACH, and all diseases that arise from impure food. SCIATICA, INFLAMATORY and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, and SPINAL COMPLAINTS, can only be cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN, PUSTULES, PIMPLES, BOILS BLOTCHES, TETTER, SCALDHEAD, and RINGWORM, "Vegetine" has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS in the BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS LEUCORRHOEA, arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease and General Debility, "Vegetine" acts directly upon the causes of those complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflamation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Pile, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever such perfect satisfaction as the "Vegetine." It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by "Vegetine" have induced many physicians and apthecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact "Vegetine" is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

Vegetine.

SHACKAMAXON SQUARE, PHARMACY,
1624 Beach St., above Laurel,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 12, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Having during the past five years sold your vegetine, which has been praised by my customers highly for the various diseases requiring a blood purifier, and as I have heard very favorable reports of its use, I cordially indorse it as a good remedy, and believe it to be what you claim it is; viz., "The Great Blood Purifier" of the day.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. ABEL, M.D., *Druggist.*

PHYSICIANS SAY IT.—"Vegetine" gives an equal circulation of the blood. All physicians will agree that there is scarcely a disease but that could almost instantly be disposed of if pure blood could be circulated generally through its parts affected. Now, this is the way in which "Vegetine" performs its wonderful cures. "Vegetine" is exclusively a vegetable compound, made from roots, herbs, and barks.

Vegetine.

NEWPORT, KY.

H. P. STEVENS, ESQ.:—

Dear Sir,—I sold your "Vegetine" for a number of years, and I find it gives perfect satisfaction to my customers.

HENRY WERTHIMER,
Druggist and Apothecary, Newport, Ky.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as Scrofula and Scrofulous Humors.

VEGETINE.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

22—1m

Orange Notice.

THE ANNUAL ORANGE COUNTY Meeting will be held in OLIVET HALL Lachute, on Tuesday, the Fourth of February at ONE o'clock p. m sharp. A full meeting required, as business of importance will be brought up.

ISAAC JEKILL,
County Master.

Morin Flats, Jan. 23rd, 1879. 22w1.

PALLISER & KNAPP,

ADVOCATES, Etc.,

4 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L.

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession, a beautifully situated eight roomed cottage. In the West-End, of Lacaute. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to,

S. JAMES,
Tinsmith.

Lachute, Jan. 30th, 1878. 22tf

Canada Sunday School Union.

PUBLIC MEETINGS under the auspices of this Society will be held at the following places, viz:—

Friday evening next, the 31st inst., Geneva School House, 6.30 p. m.

Lachute, at Court House, 8 p. m.

ADDRESSES will be delivered by the Agent of the Society (Rev. John McKillican,) and several members of the committee from Montreal.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED,

LEMUEL CUSHING,
Rec. Sec.

Montreal, Jan. 25th, 1879. 22w1

FREE LECTURES
On Agriculture,

The publishers of the Montreal *Witness* have kindly made arrangements for

TWO LECTURES
ON
AGRICULTURAL MATTERS
To be delivered by
MR. F. W. CLARKE,
(Of Linderbank, Guelph, Ont.,)
In the Court House Lachute,
On Monday Night February 3rd.
School House, St. Andrews,
On Tuesday Night, February 4th.

Both ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited

ADMISSION FREE.

Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HAY,
President Argenteuil Agricultural Soc.
G. J. WALKER,
Sec. Treas.

Lachute, Jan. 28th, 1879. 22w1

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM WITHIN ONE MILE OF LACHUTE, will be sold at a bargain. It contains about 75 Acres and will be sold *en bloc* or the part south of the railway as desired. For terms and particulars apply to WM. ARMSTRONG, the proprietor on the place or to P. G. IRELAND,
Lachute, January 30th, 1879. 22tf

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.

CARTER CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal.

EDWARD CARTER, Q. C.
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.

Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18-1y.

TEES & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS

11 St. Bonaventure Street,

MONTREAL.

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

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

THE 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.

Field's Photographs

Received the
HIGHEST AWARD
at the last
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,
at No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.

49tf.

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.

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.

7m8 A. VINCENT.

SAUSAGES!

THE subscriber will keep on hand during the winter months a stock of sausages which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. STEWART.

Lachute, December 28, 1878. 18tf

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.

Lachute Hotel.

C. A. LAFLEUR, begs to call the attention of the travelling public to this First Class Hotel, which has been fitted up in the latest style with every accomodation to suit the travelling public. There is first class stable accomodation in connection with this hotel.

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

C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

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.

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

F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St. Andrews.

Is still the admiration of everybody, as exemplified daily by those who frequent this establishment in search of the Cheapest and most superb quality of

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

Yes, Teas! of such variety and exquisite flavour that was never equalled by the fabled Nectar of old.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, CANNED MEATS,
SOUPS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

And the many other New Varieties of seasonable Delicacies, offering at a greater reduction than ever, to suit the times, besides a great variety of

Stone and Glassware,

To Furnish every Table,

Buffalo Robes!

To keep you warm.

FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Agent for WHITELY'S celebrated Toronto Mower, Also for SHARP'S SELF-DUMPING HAY AND STUBBLE RAKE sold on the terms of "no equal or no sale," and other articles of Husbandry.

Cash paid for Produce and received in Exchange for Goods.

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q
13-14tf.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

Dealer in
N. Y. WEBER, CHICKERING, STEINWAY and other PIANOS, and the Celebrated MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
LACHUTE, P. Q.

ROBERT O'BRIAN, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE OF McGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY
Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec.
May be consulted at all hours.
Office:—Timber's Buildings, Grenville.

NOW is the TIME!
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
WATCHMAN,
Devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge.
Subscription, only $1. a year.

WHISKERS or a luxuriant Moustache can be grown on the smoothest face in a few weeks, also a remedy for baldness; a new and wonderful discovery; safe and sure. Prescription sent on receipt of 25 cents. 75 cents per bottle. Address PROF. CONWAY & Co., London, Ont. 11 10w13

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 man 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 behind it so 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 inevitable feebleness of the Presidential 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.

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, 89 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 or invention, 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.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.

In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to the premises as above, where I will continue to execute with prompt attention all orders that are entrusted to my care. L. GOBIELLE.
Lachute, December 28th, 1878.

Beautiful for Ever.

As all young ladies desire to be constantly beautiful, we publish the following receipt for accomplishing that desired end :—

How to be beautiful when old?
I can tell you, maiden fair—
Not by lotions, dyes, and pigment;
Not by washes of your hair,
While you're young be pure and gentle;
Keep your passions well controll'd,
Walk, work, and do your duty,
You'll be handsome when your old.

Snow-white locks are fair as golden,
Gray as lovely as the brown,
And the smiles of age more pleasant
Than a youthful beauty's frown.
'Tis the soul that shapes the features,
Fires the eye, attunes the voice;
Sweet sixteen, be these your maxims,
When you're sixty you'll rejoice.

LADIES COLUMN.

Effects of Perfume on Health.—We learn that an Italian professor has recently made some very agreeable medical researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthy influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxidising influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, clover, mint, juniper, lemon, fennell, and bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantity are anise, nutmeg, and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it in small buantsties. Reasoning from these facts the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in all places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxidising influence or ozone.

What dainty shoes there are. Almost extravagant, and quite indescribable in their elegance. They are made in every possible color, with gold or silver heels, and embroidered in all styles with gold or silver thread or beads and pearls; like wise trimmed with ruches of lace, silk, and what not.

The instep is held in place by embroidered bands of gold and silver clasps, or by ornamental knots of bright ribbons, made up in imitation of gay birds, lizards, butterflies and flowers are used to decorate the toes.

Cardinal silk stockings look extremely well worn under a pair of black velvet or satin slippers, trimmed with white lace, and clasped with buckles to imitate diamonds.

In respect of out door garments a certain anarchy prevails, which economicial ladies find advantageous, since it enables them to wear jackets and mantles, which, though of last year's make, are far too good to throw aside—indeed, any walking confections, as they are called in the fashion books; may be worn just now without being in open rebellion against good taste. Dresses trimmed with fur are more universal than ever; and, with the cold weather setting in, fur trimmings are no less appropriate than ornamental.

During the winter season, while there are so many days when it is impossible to leave the house, it behoves us to make our dwelling places as pretty and tasteful as possible, that the gloominess without may happily contrast with the cheerfulness within. Husbands, fathers, brothers, the bread-winners of the family, worn with the toils of the day, and depressed it may be by them, gladly recognise in the clean hearth and bright room an element of comfort and an atmosphere of rest, which raise the spirits of those too often harassed by outward influence. Whatever may have been your day's skeleton—an insubordinate servant, a felonious tradesman, or whatnot—thrust him into his closet, bar the door upon him, and never suffer him to rattle his proverbial bones when the master of the house comes home. Put on your brightest looks, your prettiest dress, just as you used to do in the old courting days, and welcome him back. The allurements of clubs and theatres, a social evening elsewhere, may be great, but an attrative home has a charm which finally outweighs all other meretricious inveiglements. Don't bottle up your grievances for the sake of airing them in the evening. Reviewed socially, it is a bad form—viewed politically, it is exceedingly impolitic.

Plain velvet skirts short and round, without a single flounce, are very popular with silk or with camel's hair over dresses. Economical ladies welcome this fashion, as very little velvet is required. The round skirt is made of thin silk, or perhaps a less expensive fabric, and the smooth fall of velvet, finished separately without gathers, is laid on from the knee down. The upper part is concealed by the overskirt and the appearance is given of a whole skirt of velvet.

The black breadths of many fashionable overskirts are held in place by loops and ends of broad soft ribbon, fastened by a buckle.

Caution in Visiting Sick Rooms.—The room should be light and cheerful, and ought to contain a fireplace. It is desirable to remove all superfluous furniture, and the floor in most cases is better without carpet. Never venture into a sick room if in a violent perspiration, for the moment the body becomes cold it is in a condition to absorb the infection. Never visit a patient who has a contagious disorder with an empty stomach as this disposes the system more readily to receive the complaint. Never sit between the diseased person and the fire, as the heat will draw the infection towards you, and you will probably run much danger in breathing it. The fewer persons admitted into a sick room, where contagion is possible, the better it will be for the patient, and the public safety also; for if the visitor escapes the disorder the germs of disease may be carried to others who are pre-disposed to take it. While there is so much illness about, a few cautions cannot be unnecessary or out of place. I always follow the hints I have given, and, happily, never have taken the least harm myself, nor conveyed it to others. It is another wise precaution to remove the clothes worn, and hang them in the air as soon as possible after leaving an infected house.

Brawn.—Cut open a pig's head, clean it, rub it thoroughly with salt and let it stand for twenty-four hours, so that the brine which comes from it will run away. At the end of the time dry it, rub it with equal parts of salt and saltpetre, cover it with the mixture and let it stand three days. Then take it out, cover it with cold water, and at the end of two days more put it over the fire in cold water, bring it slowly to a boil and boil slowly until the bones can be removed easily. Then remove the bones, taking care to keep the skin whole, take off some of the thick pieces of lean about the cheeks, and cut them in dice, as well as the tongue, the brains and some pieces of salt fat pork. If you have not got the tongue use cold beef tongue. Mix these together, season with salt and pepper, line a plain cylinder mould with half of the skin, fill with this mixture, cover with the other pieces of skin, press well down, and let it stand until cold.

Blanc Manger.—Season one quart of rich cream with five ounces white sugar and a few drops of extract of vanilla or any other flavoring preferred. Whip it to a stiff froth. After soaking one ounce of isinglass or gelatine in one pint of cold water for a half-hour, let it simmer on embers until perfectly dissolved, stirring from time to time to prevent the gelatine from sticking to the bottom of the stew-pan and burning. When lukewarm, pour the cream slowly in, beating it all the time until stiff enough to drop from a spoon, then put it in moulds previously dipped in cold water.

Warwickshire Hams.—Rub a large ham with two ounces of powdered saltpetre, and let it remain in the salting pan for twenty-four hours. Make a pickle of three pounds and a half of salt, one pound of sugar, four onions sliced fine, a peck of pale dried malt, and one gallon of water. Boil altogether for ten minutes; pour it over the ham, straining out the malt and onions. Keep the ham covered with pickle for three or four weeks. Take it out, wipe it dry, and smoke it slowly for two or three weeks.

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.]

STOCK FEEDING FOR PROFIT.

A considerable portion of the beef sold in the great markets of England is produced from animals brought from Scotland, and fattened in England pastures and feeding stalls. Scotch farmers breed animals well adapted for fattening and at two or three years of age drive them southward and sell them to English farmers, who "finish" them for market. Many of these are spayed heifers, which make as good beef as steers—by some considered better. These animals are fattened on pasture feed, straw turnips, and oil-cake (or Indian corn) which, leaves much of its value in the manure-heap. The result is two valuable money products; grain and beef, and a constantly increasing fertility of the soil, which is augmented by using purchased superphosphates on the turnips. A similar practice has prevailed more or less in our Eastern States. Young cattle, produced at a low price further west, are purchased and fed a few months, to finish them off for market, and with very satisfactory results. A few cases are reported of parties fattening a large number in this way for the European dead meat trade. There is good reason to suppose that this practice may be profitably extended, and perhaps be a partial solution of the problem; "What can Eastern farmers do in competition to the West?" as it really makes each section help the other. At present, the animals which are fitted for beef on the Western ranches and shipped East, to be slaughtered on arrival, would make far better beef if fed for a month or two within 100 miles of the Eastern markets. The Eastern farmer has better facilities for this part of the work than his Western co-worker, and, being nearer, can get the product into market in better condition. No animal is really fit for beef for some weeks after a railroad journey. Under this mutual arrangement, the Western farmer should (to develope the business) breed *beef* animals by the use of Shorthorn or Hereford bulls, and perhaps will in time introduce the Aberdeen or other Scotch polled cattle; but he is relieved of the work of the expensive feeding for which the ranch has but poor acilities The Eastern farmer will produce a large amount of the best manure for the enrichment of grain and turnip land; he can purchase Indian corn and oil-cake at a low price, and will have wheat, barley and beef to sell.

The most important point to be considered in this business is to attempt to fatten only that class of animals whose breeding and form are adapted to rapid laying on of flesh. We know of a farmer who believed in this idea, but he purchased a lot of "scalawag" cows and scrawny "stags" They were well fed, and gained somewhat during the winter but so little that when sold they brought no more than their first cost; and though the food was not wasted, its valuable parts being mostly in the manure heap, yet the time and labor expended were all thrown away. Another acquaintance within (100)-one hundred miles of the above, purchased 60 grade Shorthorns at a fair price, and made a good profit from the investment. Fattening beef animals pays, but trying to fatten inferior animals is a waste of energy, time and labor. The animals should be selected with special reference to the rapidity with which they will fatten; to the quality of the beef, fineness of bone, compactness of body, and small amount of offal which the carcase will yield.

KEEPING POTATOES THROUGH WINTER.

In cold weather when the temperature can be regulated, potatoes keep well enough, but in warm cellars or during warm spells, I find it difficult to prevent them starting, and we have to rub off the sprouts. I saw at Dr. Harmer's, a few weeks ago, a contrivance which it seems strange has never been described in any of the agricultural papers. The Dr. takes any old boards or strips, and with them makes little bottomless bins about 2½ feet to 3 feet square, and two feet high—at any rate large enough to hold five bushels with tolerable accuracy. The corner pieces project an inch below the lowermost strip, and fall short the same amount of the top. Three of these bins form a set; two of them are alike, but the one to go on the bottom has a bottom to it, and a cheaply made slide door on the side. When the potatoes are harvested, these bins are filled, the bottom one first of course; then another is set on the top and filled, and so on. Thus fifteen bushels are held in a very compact space, and yet the air passes freely through them. These sets of bins are set side by side with the sliding doors accessible. Now, when the potatoes need stirring—which they do every few weeks, and oftener near spring—all that is necessary to do is to raise the door, and take a bushel-basketful out from the bottom and put it on the top. Thus every potatoe in the bin is turned, and its relation to air and moisture more or less varied—at least enough to stop or greatly interfere with the first beginnings of sprouting. When necessary the whole may be "overhauled" and picked over, one set of bins at a time. In such bins different sorts can be conveniently separated and kept distinct, and any kind or all are accessible at any time, and whenever bins are emptied they may be removed, and space gained for other things. Smaller bins for the same purpose hold about one barrel each.

CRUSHED GRAIN FOR HORSES.

Oats are justly advocated as the grain above all others adapted to horses—and it is true that for young horses, and those used on the road, there is probably nothing equal to oats; but they should be crushed or bruised, and not ground. In fact I think all grains are better fed in this way, and it seems strange that there are no good American oat-crushers. They seem to me simple affairs—as I have seen them in English stables. A wheel of perhaps 18 inches in diameter, made strong, and having a perfectly flat periphery, of steel, I presume, like a steel tire, having a face about 3 inches wide, is turned so as to bear evenly against a smaller one of say 8 inches or less, in diameter and having a similar face. These two wheels are geared so as to run together, and the oats are fed in slowly by a hopper. Good oats, when crushed, are round, and as big as a 3-cent silver piece, and the husks are quite inconspicuous: poor ones show more husks than grain, and retain nearly the form of the uncrushed oat. Barley may be crushed equally well with oats, although harder; and corn when too green to grind, may well be thus treated. If grain be swallowed whole, it is not easily digested, but if crushed, or broken even, it is likely to be. "Coarse meal," that is the cornmeal usually sold for feed in Eastern towns, simply because it can be cheaply produced, is better than the whole corn, because it is broken, and some portion of it is tolerably fine, but all the flinty part is in large solid pieces, which do not adhere to cut hay, nor soak quickley, and are slow of digestion. When new corn is crushed, although it is not commuted into meal, its integrity is destroyed and is easily digested, because it readily absorbs water or the juice of the stomach.

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 do s not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing three months :—

VICTORIA DIVISION.

John Sommerby	W. P.
Miss A. J. Palliser	W. A.
H. Frazer	F. S.
E. Robinson	T.
T. Barron	R. S.
Miss Sharpe	A. R. S.
R. Scofield	Chap.
E. Smith	Con.
H. Loynachan	A. C.
J. Jackson	I. S.
T. Haney	O. S.
Miss L. McGibbon	P. W. P.

OLIVET DIVISION.

Wm. Hay Sr.	W. P.
C. Massiah	W. A.
James Fish	F. S.
Miss E. Ireland	T,
Mrs. Massiah	R. S.
Miss S. Clark	A. R. S.
A. Benn	Chap.
Wm. Hay Jr.	Con.
Miss M. F. Hills	A. C.
Fred Clark	I. S.
D. Mackreth	O. S.
J. Staniforth	P. W. P.

ADDRESS TO THE HON. MR. TILLEY.

An address was presented on behalf of the several divisons of the Sons of Temerance of Ottawa at the Oddfellows' Hall on the night of the 23rd. to the Hon. Mr. Tilley.

The following is the address presented to Mr. Tilley by Mr. Hannum :—

To the Honorable Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B., Past Most Worthy Patriarch Sons of Temperance of America.

Worthy Brother,—Living in an age when merit is recognized, the Sons of Temperance of Ottawa and vicinity, desire to honor you a distinguished member of their brotherhood. Perhaps no one has filled the highest office of the order with more satisfaction than yourself, nor have many benefited the society at large to a greater extent by precept and example. Feeling the truth of these sentiments, permit us to express our admiration of your ability and consistency as a Son of Temperance. Sterling talents, united with great moral force, have ever been by you directed to the furtherance of temperance reformation, both as a private citizen and particularly as Lieutenant Governor of your native province. Labourers in your cause, imbued with philanthropy such as yours, do much to raise the fallen, alleviate sorrow and minister to want. Times have changed and public opinion has modified since you joined our organization. It is no longer a reproach to be an advocate of total abstinence, but on the contrary, secure confidence and respect. Long may you be spared in mental and bodily vigor to stimulate others to follow in your footsteps, for length of days is given to him who pursues the path of uprightness and honor. Ever may your influence increase, and, when your own star shall set at life's close, may it set as doth the morning star which goeth not down behind the darkened west, but melts away into the brightness of heaven. You will please convey to Mrs. Tilley our sincere and most respectful esteem, and asking you to accept for her and yourself our earnest heartfelt wishes for your happiness and welfare, we pray that the Great Patriarch above will direct us to that haven of rest where sorrow is never known, and where love and harmony reign for ever.

Signed on behalf of the order in Ottawa and vicinity.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley, in the course of his reply, thanked the Order for the honor they had done him. He hoped that the chairman would always prove a true "workman" in the cause of temperance. (Laughter.) He (the speaker) had faithfully kept the pledge he had taken 12 years ago, and with divine assistance he trusted he never would break it. (Applause.) Although he had been connected with other associations, to none had his heart clung so closely as to the old order of the Sons of Temperance. (Applause.) The speaker gave an interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the order in Canada, and concluded his remarks by saying that if anything could place Canada on the highest pinnacle of fame, beyond the other nations of the globe, it would be the efforts of the temperance people, and the time would come, he believed, when free from the evils of intemperance, the Dominion would be one of the happiest and noblest and fairest spots on the face of the earth. After thanking the members of the order for their kind reference to Mrs. Tilley (who was present) the Hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid applause.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, W. P. Lett. Esq., and others, at the conclusion of which the proceedings were brought to a close.

INTEMPERANCE.

When men say a person is "intemperate," they mean that he drinks too much wine or strong drink, and is damaging his body by so doing. Now the Bible tells us to honor our bodies. There are several texts that teach this, but we ought to have sense enough to do it, even if the Bible did not tell us to. The body is the house of the soul; the Apostle calls it our earthly house. When I talk to you; I speak to your soul, and not to your body.

It is sin to dishonor our bodies. We have no business to put any thing into it that would hurt it. When we put liquor into our bodies it makes us excited, and takes away our minds, and makes us do a great many things that we shall be sorry for. Let us read the xxiii. chapter of Proverbs from verse 25 to verse 35, and let us see what the Bible says about drinking liquors. —*Apples of Gold.*

THE DANGER OF WINE.

I had a widow's son committed to my care. He was the heir to a great estate. He went through the different stages of college, and finally left with a good moral character and bright prospects. But during the course of his education, he heard the sentiment advanced, which I then supposed correct, that the use of wines was not only admissible, but a real auxillary tot he temperance cause. After he left college, for a few years he continued respectful to me. At length he became reserved. One night he rushed unceremoniously into my room, and his appearance told the dreadful secret. He said he came to talk with me. He had been told during his senior year that it was safe to drink wine, and by that idea he had been ruined. I asked him if his mother knew this. He said no; he had carefully concealed it from her. I asked him if he was such a slave that he could not abandon the habit. "Talk not to me of slavery," he said "I am ruined, and before I go to bed I shall quarrel with the bar-keeper of the Toutine for brandy or gin to sate my burning thirst," In one month this young man was in his grave. It went to my heart. Wine is the cause of ruin to a great proportion of the young men of this country.—*Prof. Goodrich.*

The Moderate Drinker.—A so-called moderate drinker was once very angry with a friend who claimed that safety is alone in totally abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, and who allowed his fanatical notions to insinuate that the moderate drinker himself might then be beyond self-control. "To make plain the question who is wrong," said the temperance man, "will you just quit one month, and not touch a drop during the time?" Said the other: "To satisfy your mind, sir, I will, with pleasure, though I know myself; I will do as you ask me to cure over-wrought ideas." He kept the promise, but at the end of the month he came to his friend with tears in his eyes and thanked him for saving him from a drunkard's grave. Said he: "I never knew before that I was in any sense a slave to drink, but the last month has been the fiercest battle of my life. I see now I was almost beyond hope, and, had the test come many months later, it would have been too late for me. But I have kept the pledge, and by God's help I will keep it for life." Moderate drinker, just try it for one year, and see how near you are to the rapids, beyond which there is no returning.—*Morning.*

BEER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

Dr J. V. C. Smith, formerly mayor of Boston, in a recent lecture on the "Circulation of the Blood," took occasion incidentally to say that beer drinking, especially larger beer, which has become so common, and which some of our legislators and others would have still more general, is the occasion of a very large increase of kidney disease, and that in this aspect it can not but be regarded with the gravest apprehension.

Ninety Thousand Converts in Six Weeks.

Boston, Jan. 15.—At the session of the Woman's Board of Missions this forenoon, Mrs. Hovey, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, said that their work shows an increasing growth from seven missionaries and $13,000 to forty-five missionaries and $55,000. Their principal work is in India. Since the awakening among the Telagoos last year, over 90,000 converts have been added to the church, all in six weeks. The President cheered the meeting by the announcement that $25,000 for the American College had been promised by a friend, whose name had not been made public, and made other encouraging remarks on the success of the Woman's Board of Missions.

What's one Bullet to a Basketful.

An incident occurred at the battle of Franklin which I have never seen in print. That sanguinary battle was at its height, and now and then there was a soldier who would not face the music, and, holding to the idea that 'distance lends enchantment,' on all such occasions would exhibit his faith in the idea by taking leg bail, for the rear. These cases were getting too numerous towards the close of the battle; and Colonel B.——A. A. G., of our brigade was sent back to the rear to intercept these seekers for safety, and return them to their posts of duty.

Colonel B——said he hailed one fellow who was making tracks for some safe place with all the energy of dispair.

'Halt! I say, and return to your command!'

The flying son of Mars took no notice to the command.

'Halt! I say and go back to your post.'

The soldier paid no attention to him.

The colonel now become exasperated and yelled out:

'If you don't turn and go back to your command, I will shoot you, sir!'

Without pausing in his flight the soldier yelled back at him:

'Shoot and be hanged! What's one bullet to a basketful?'

Colonel B——let him go, and after the battle told the incident as a good joke.

Plans for a Palace.

According to the gossip of the New York *Star*, Mr. Vanderbilt has determined to build a residence for himself truly palatial. He was led to this by the remark of a lady who called at his house on Thanksgiving day, that his residence did not compare well with the Stewart mansion on the newly purchased ground on Fifth avenue, between fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The part of the new structure above the sidewalk is to be of marble, partly imported, and the basement of sandstone. The style of architecture adopted in the erection of Mr. A. T. Stewart's palace, will not be followed in the new structure, but a probable miniature of the French Tuilliries. There is to be a main hall three stories high, with a wing resting on each of the cross streets. He believes that Mr. Vanderbilt wanted his new home ready within two months. From the plans already submitted it will cost from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, exclusive of interior equipments.

Too Heavy for Him.—This comes from Waterford, London County, Virginia:—A colored meeting was lately held in this place, at which the attendance was large and the converts numerous. The stovepipe happening to fall, the minister asked one of the brederin to put it in position again. Brother Johnson essayed to do it, but being rather slow, the old minister said, "Pick it up, brudder, pick it up; the Lord won't let it burn you."

Brother Johnson, with faith in the assurance, seized the hot pipe, and of course had his hands blistered. He dropped it with the inappropriate remark, "De debbil he won't!"

It was just a little heavy for him.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Flavouring Whiskey.—An Irishman visiting Dublin for the first time went into a tavern and called for a glass of whiskey. It was brought to him with a slice of lemon in it. Pat surveyed it for some minutes in wondering silence, and then, calling the waiter, said in a hall whisper, "What's that?" "Lemon, your honour," was the reply. "Sure, I know that," said Pat, who had never seen a lemon before in his life, "but what's it there for?" "To give it a flavour," answered the other. This was a wrinkle for Pat who returned to his log, and on the first occasion of entertaining his friends, slipped a slice of potatoe into each man's whiskey. "What's the maning of that at all," inquired one of the company. "Don't you know its to give it a flavour," replied the host, affecting supreme contempt for the other's ignorance.—*The University Magazine.*

Englishwoman "Abroad."—Tom Hood tells the following whimsical anecdote in one of his books. An English lady resident at Coblentz one day wishing to order of her German servant who did not understand English a boiled fowl for dinner, Grettel was summoned, and the experiment began. It was one of the lady's fancies that the less her words resembled her native tongue the more they must be like German. So her first attempt was to tell the maid that she wanted a cheeking, or keeking. "It's to cook," said the mistress, "to cook, to put in an iron thing, in a pit—pat—pot." "Ish understand nisht," said the maid in her Coblentz *patois*. "It is a thing to eat," said her mistress, "for dinner—for deener—with sauce, soace—sowose." No answer. "What on earth am I to do?" exclaimed the lady in despair, but still made another attempt. "It's a little creature—a bird—a bard—a beard—a hen—a hone—a fowl—a fool; it's all covered with feathers—fathers—feeders!" "Ha, ha!" cried the delighted German, at last getting hold of a catch word. "*Ja, ja*, feeders—*ja wohl!*" And away went Grettel, and in half an hour returned triumphantly with a bundle of stationer's quills.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

Everybody Suffers Pain.—It is the result of sin and violation of nature's laws. The great creator of the universe in his infinite mercy has done much to allay the suffering of his people by giving them out of nature's store-house a "balm for every wound." Such is the Pain-Killer made by Perry Davis and Son: it stops pain almost instantly; is used both internally and externally, and is of all other pain remedies the oldest and best.

For Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis use Allen's Lung Balsam, sold by all Druggists the world over.

Short Dresses for street wear are being generally adopted on both sides of the Atlantic; also for morning house wear.

A colossal flower has been lately found in Sumatra forests which has an average diameter of thirty-three inches. It is called the Titanum.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

Episcopal.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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

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

Methodist. Rev. E. Robson, Minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at Olivet Hall, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

Roman Catholic—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Guimet, Priest. Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

Commons Member for Argenteuil.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

Member for Provincial Assembly.—Robert G. Meikle, Esq.

County Warden.—Thomas Barron., Esq. Lachute.

County Registrar.—Thomas Barron Esq Lachute.

Members of the Parish Council.—T. Raffin, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs. T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William Meloat, 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. (Gienoa.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem) and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

District of Terrebonne.—In the future the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 15th to the 25th 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 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 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 $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 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 Deschenbury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

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

AVOCA.—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

BEECH RIDGE.—Is on the Lachute and St Andrews road, about three and a half mile form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

BRITONVILLE.—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMBRIA.—Is in Mille Isle settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON.—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & 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 forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In January, April, July, October.

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

In February, May, August, November,

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

In March, June, September, December.

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

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

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