THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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THE WATCHMAN

AND

Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,

SURGEON-DENTIST.

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Oct. 12, 1y

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HUGH BRODIE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.

Exchange Bank Buildings, 340 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 1816.

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Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
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Oct. 5, 1y.

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And Bailiff of the Superior Court.

☞ Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.

All business promptly attended to.

Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

SAM. MACDONALD,

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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,

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Lachute, P. Q

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

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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.—Carr, McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51tf

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

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MONTREAL.

J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L.

The Prominent Man.

You can hear of him always, wherever you go
A shining example, a model, you know,
There is nothing without him quite perfect and right,
He can never be found in the thick of the fight;
A wedding is wanting its liveliest air,
A funeral is only a gloomy affair,
And a birth or a baptism under a ban,
If it's wanting that treasure—the prominent man.

In politics, too, he has glory to win,
To vote against him is a terrible sin;
He can usually tell what to do at a fire,
Is first in the Sunday school, sings in the choir;
The church must depend on his prominent word,
In the school-board his voice with the loudest is heard;
In divorce, with both parties he'll side if he can
And they both ask advice of the prominent man.

The paper he reads can but circulate well,
For its stories and jokes he is eager to tell;
And to talk of the eminent men he has met
Their wines and their dinners—he cannot forget.
His wife takes his patronage mildly and meek,
No favours of him need the indigent seek:
And I wonder, as often his figure I scan,
If he'll be in the next world—a prominent man.

The New Year.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild skye,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out wild bells and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out a slowly dying cause
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Tennyson. (In Memorian.)

PAYING AN OLD DEBT.

A merchant enaged very extensively in commerce, and located in Boston, died intestate, at the age of seventy-five. After his death, a package of papers of considerable size was found, carefully tied up, and labelled as follows:

"Notes, due-bills, and accounts against sundry persons along shore. Some of these may be got by suit or severe dunning. But the people are poor; most of them have had bad luck. My children will do as they think best. Perhaps they will think with me, that it is better to burn this package entire."

About a month after he died, the sons met together, when the elder brother, the administrator, produced this package, read the superscription, and asked what course should be taken in regard to it? Another brother, but a few years younger, of strong impulsive temperament, unable to express his feelings by words, while brushed the tears from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic jerk of the other toward the grate, indicated his wish to have the package put into the flames. It was suggested by another of the brothers, that it might be well first to make a list of the dates and amounts, that they might be enabled, as the intended discharge were for all, to inform such as might offer payment, that their debts were forgiven. On the following day they again assembled; the list had been prepared, and all the notes, duebills, and accounts, the amounts of which (including interest) amounted to thirty thousand dollars, were committed to the flames.

It was about four months after my father's death—continued my informant—that I was sitting in my brother's counting room, waiting for an opportunity to speak with him, there came in a hard-favored little old man, looking as if time and rough weather had been to windward of him for seventy years. He asked if my brother was not the executor? My brother replied that he was administrator, as our father died intestate.

My brother requested him to take a seat, being at the moment engaged with other persons at the desk. The old man sat down, and, putting on his glasses, drew out a very ancient leather pocket-book, and began to count his money. When he had finished, as he sat waiting, slowly twirling his thumbs, he sighed, and I knew the money, as the phrase goes, came hard, and wished the man's name might be found on the forgiven list. My brother was soon at leisure, and asked his name, residence, &c. The original debt was for four hundred and forty dollars; it had stood a long time, and with the interest amounted to between seven and eight hundred dollars; my brother went to his desk, and after examining the forgiven list attentively, a sudden smile lighted up his countenance, and told me the truth at a glance. The old man's name was there! My brother quietly took a chair by his side, and I shall never forget the conversation which occurred between them.

"Your note is outlawed," said he; "it was dated twelve years ago, payable in two years, there are no witnesses, and no interest has ever been paid. You are not at all bound to pay this note; we can never recover the amount."

"Sir," said the old man, "I wish to pay it; it is the only heavy debt I have in the world. It may be outlawed here, but I have no child, and my old woman and I hope we have made our peace with God, and wished to do so with man. I should like to pay it." And he laid his banknotes before my brother, requesting him to count them over.

"I cannot take this money," said he. The old man became alarmed. "I have reckoned only simple interest for twelve years and a little over," said he. "I will pay you compound interest, if you require it. The debt ought to have been paid long ago; but your father, sir, was very indulgent—he knew I had been unlucky, and told me not to worry about it."

My brother then set the whole matter plainly before him, and taking the banknotes returned them to the old man's pocketbook, telling him that although our father left no formal will, he had recommended to his children to destroy certain notes, due bills, and other evidences of debt, and release those who might be legally bound to pay them.

For a moment the old man appeared to be stupefied. After he had collected himself and wiped a few tears from his eyes, he said: "From the time of your father's death I have raked and scraped and pinched and spared to get the money together for the payment of this debt. About ten days ago I had made up the sum within twenty dollars. My wife knew how much the payment of this debt lay on my spirits, and advised me to sell a cow, and make up the difference, and get the heavy burden off my mind. I did so; and how, what will my old women say I I must get back to the Cape and tell her this good news. She'll probably repeat the very words she used when she put her hands on my shoulder, as we parted, 'I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor His seed begging bread."

A Smart Man.

A YANKEE'S TALE.

I, with several other Canadians, were seated in the saloon of one of the St. Laurence boats, as we steamed down that majestic river. Dinner wes over, and we scarcely knew what to do with ourselves, when a thorough going Yankee, who sat opposite me volunteered the following story:—"A considerable spell of years there lived in the city of ———, Canady, a colored man, by nane, William Brinks. He wasn't an ordinary colored individual nither, not but I reckon he was as black as the ace of spades: but he was smarter and knowener in the real sence than them black critturs generally are. Brinks made money some how in a small way, and instead of stickin' to shavin', and such like contemptible modes of operation, took a tavern or hotel with livery stables attached; for years he contrived to do the best bizness in that line, and at last it became known that he was puttin' ybe a pile. Brinks I should say, married a white woman, and by her had one child. The young un was raised in S———, got the best education the city could afford, and grew up a fine gal, with the slightest streak of black through her, which the old country gents who are a kind of partial to color use to say was an adornment. Old B, was very proud of his dorter, and used to say when he smoothed down her wavy black hair, and looked into her coal-black eyes which she took from hisself, that she would never marry a colo'd gentleman, but that he'd show the white folks that the best of them would be glad to get her. Then she'd grin and look deown as if she rather liked the notion; but 'ud tell him to go away for a doting old fule, as he was. Now, the old coon you see, though he was always inveighing 'gin the 'atocracy of race, yet, was prouder than any capting of a flat boat; and 'ud no sooner think of givin' his dorter to a darkey, if he could help it, than he would of hangin' her. Wal, things went on quietly for sometime, old Brings making a pile, and his chicken growin' more beautifuller every day, till a border a countryman of my own, put up at the house. He was a nice smart lookin' man, this boarder was; he always seemed to have his wits in the proper section; and as for figure, he was built like a church, light enoug to ride a 2.40, and jest the feller to bet on, to come out tigt side up in either a rough-and-tumble free fight, bowy-knife and revolver bisness, or rifle practis. He was on his way north, he said, to invest in furs and other fixins' with the red fellows, but was in no hurry. Wal, he was a lion and no mistake at the *table 'dote*. The Canucks liked him 'cause he never blew about his country as superior to thars; the Americans liked him cause he was one of them; the Britishers liked him 'cause he could tell all about the hunting grounds right away to the Rockey Mountains; the nigger waitors liked him 'cause he was so quiet like to them and didn't cuss 'em. But old Brinks was charmed with Mr. Randolph E. Jones, that his name, he was so perlite amusin' and respectful; nobody could mix a gin sling, cocktail, smash, or portwine sangeree with him. Then he talked so like a book about the rights of niggars, and all men bein' born equal, and all that sorh of *high falutin* buncum. And the dorter—thars the pint. One day I was a loafin' round old Brinks' house—for I liquored thar considerably—and goin up stairs heard a voice talkin' *high falutin* like. Jerusalem! if it was not the Yankee talking to Miss Brinks and tellin her all about his Hum, which he described just like the feller in the play that's got a mansion in a lake. I thought that I'd spear in and jest as I did Jonathan was in the act of giving Jemima a buss, I didn't stay long but merely asked what time it was, and then made tracks, for dy'e see my countryman looked a kind o' riled, and I reconed it was time to vamoose. Wal to cut a long story short, the Yankee and Miss Jemima Brinks were made one, he havin' satisfied the Guvner as to his credentials. Wal, old Thingumbob, kem deown handsome he did; he gev us a portion four thousand dollars as good as the wheat, and the best pair o' horses and carriage fixin' in the hull yard.

Poor old Brinks, poor old crittur, I'll never forget the day his dorter was splieed; he looked so happy and be man' like, and it was a caution to see the big tears rolling deown his cheeks just quite natral an Christian like. Wal, off the happy couple went for a tower, takin' the carriage with them, and we heard no more o' 'em 'ceptin' that she writ hum some letters which showed she was as happy as if she was sliding deown a rainbow, or thought that a honeymoon was everlastin.'

"Neow, strangers, I must confess I felt a kind of nan-plussed when Yankee married Miss Brinks. He would have done better I reckoned—a tight chap like him—but as for the love part of the bisness, I felt doubtful some, but that was the only way to account for it. It was easy enough to see old Brinks's reason for preferring a Yankee to anybody else, much as he looked upon them as enemies of his people. He felt a triumph in "hookin" one of 'em, and he used to let on when he'd be in his cups that he thought the Yankees after all smarter men than the Britishers, for said he, though they can go very well on smooth track, yet when they get into a tight place they only know they are thar, but Yankee can squirm through a hole that a Britisher couldn't look thro."

But to come back to the story. Randolph E. Jones and his spouse had a royal time of it at the Falls, and elsewhere; and then what did he du. Why he driv deown to the sunny south by easy journeys. Driv deown among the sugar cane plantations, and slave plantations. Then what did he du. Why' he sold the horses. Then he sold the carriage. Then, by thunder, HE SOLD HIS WIFE!!!

"Fact, strangers, I assure yeou that Miss Brinks, *alias* Mrs. Randolph E. Jones, brought thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, New Orleans bills, ready money down.

"Mrs. Randolph E Jones is not in slavery neow. Her father, when he larned the truth, sent the dinees for her; and although her owner, when he knew the old man was a kind of anxious to have his dorter, thought he'd turn the circumstances to account; yet, as she was a frettin' and a pullin' all the time, and little good to work he thought as how he'd let her go for 1,500 dollars, and that he did."

"What became of Jones?" asked a Canadian: "if he was caught at our side of the lines he'd be lynched without doubt."

"Wal, yeou see capting, I'spose he calculated so too, 'cause he was never seen in your parts since. But he was a darned smart man was Randolph E. Jones.

"He was a darned ruffian," responded the Canadian.

"No offence, stranger," said our entertaining friend, "pass the hydraulics, let's liquor, and go on deck."

An Anecdote.

"Come Charley, my son," said Deacon Allaworth, "take one of these turkeys and carry it to Minister Moody,—for thauksgiving."

"No father, I don't do that again I tell you!"

"What do I hear now, Charlie? These five-and-twenty years I have sent the minister a turkey, and Joe has carried them, and Tom, and Jerry, and you—without ever refusing before. What is the matter now?"

"Why, father, he never thanks me for bringing it to him. Besides he took me to task, a while ago, because I started out of meeting too soon."

"Well, my son, you know it is the custom for the minister to go out before any of the congregation starts; this is done as a mark of respect."

"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man; and as for creeping for him, I won't do it."

"Well, let it pass, and carry him the turkey; and if he don't thank you for it, I will."

"Charlie shoddered the fowl, and in a short time he was at the minister's house. The minister was seated in the parlor surrounded by a number of friends who had come to spend Thanksgiving with him.

The lad entered without knocking, and bringing the turkey from his shoulder heavily upon the table, said.

"If you want it you may have it; if you don't, I'll carry it home again."

"Mr. Moody there's a turkey for you.

"I shall be very glad of it," said the minister, "but you might learn a little manners, Charlie. Can't you do an errand better?"

"How would you have me do it?" said Charlie.

"Sit down in my chair," said the clergyman, "and I will show you."

Charley took the chair, while the divine took the turkey, and left the room. He soon returned, took off his hat and made a very low bow, and said.

"Mr. Moody here is a turkey my father sent, and wishes you to accept as a present."

Charlie rose from his seat and took the fowl, and said to the minister.

"It is a very fine one, and I feel very grateful to your father for it. In this and many other instances he has contributed to my happiness. If you carry it to the kitchen and return again I will send for Mrs. Moody to give you half a dollar."

The good old clergyman walked out of the room; his friends laughed at the joke, and made up a purse for the lad, who ever afterwards received a reward for his services.

A Dead Sea Railway.

It is reported that French capatalists have secured a grant for a line of railway from Jaffa to the interior of Palestine, which will open up the Jordan valley and the whole region north of the Suez Canal. In certain contingencies this road might be of great military usefulness, but it appears that the productive resources of the country are considerable and what is more surprising, that the Dead Sea itself can be turned to commercial account. Chief of them at present are the stores of natural combustibles for which that region is noted. Hitherto the main obstacle to the development of steam traffic in the Levant has been the total absence of combustible material. Not only Egybt, but the shores of Syria and the Red Sea are completely stripped of wood, and the coal imported from the west commands a price ranging from $10 to $24 a ton. Now the masses of asphalt continually thrown up by the Dead Sea attest the presence of vast subterranian layers of fossil vegetable matter, and these signs were not overlooked by the enterprising men attracted to Suez by the opening of the canal and the movement of commerce in that direction. Recently numerous soundings have been made between Jaffa and the Dead Sea, which, so far, have not disclosed any deposits of coal proper, but, on the other hand have laid bare inexhaustible beds of lignite. Of itself this store of lignite is likely to prove an inestimable gain to the industries of the Levant; but we should add that the juntaxposition of asphalt in great quantities furnishes the elements of a mixture of lignite and asphaltum in the form of bricks, which is equal in heating capacity to the richest bitumious coal, while its cost on the ground is only $2,50a ton. It is known that smaller bricks, made of coal dust and bitumous debris from gas works, are much sought after by French railways since, beside their heating power, they greatly faciliate stowag, owing to their regular shape. Of course the bitumer of lower Palestine has been known from immorial times, and was used to impart solidity to the structures of unbaked clay in Assyria and Egypt; but it may be said that the discovery of the subterranian combustible has lifted once for all the curse which has so long rested upon Sodom and Gomorrah and will transform the wasted shores of the Dead Sea into a focus of industry and a magazine of wealth.—*Scientific American.*

Socials.

The season of Church Socials has come. What are their place and use in the Christian system? In their favour it may be said, that, like some other things, it keeps the young people from going to worse places. Neuralgia is better than Cholera any day. If the young people were not amusing themselfes in their own way at the Social, they might actually be at the Theater. Seriously, we admit we have known instances where young people have been brought into Church membership. Again, Christianity is a social system. If a man finds no pleasure in Chistian society, there is something radically wrong in his mental or moral constitution. They had their love feasts in the early Church, which, we think, were happy spiritual, social gatherings. It is possible, though one may doubt its probability, that at one of these prmative socials that Timothy may have said to Paul, as a modern Apostle of whom we have heard, who said to his superior, "You and I may show the people how to dance this winter," or Polycarp may hvae consulted John as to how they would make the socials at Ephesus more attractive than the worship of Diana. But whatever they did it must be admitted that they had socials. So that church history, the genius of Christianity and the clamor of the age compells us to recognise the right of socials to a place in the Christian economy.

But just here we would modestly venture to suggest that socials are not the main business of the church any more than they are of a wollen factory. If a man has a chance of taking a few shares in a wollen factory that is paying a good dividend, he may enquire. "Do your directors and stockholders ever hold socials?" "Do they meet once a fortnight and spend an evening together, and have a good time generally?" The answer is: "Well no; I did not know that commercial companies were formed for that purpose." He readily replies: "I dont care then what your factory pays; if your company dose not have socials, I will have nothing to do with it." We once actually knew a man who left a good earnest church, with a talented pious pastor, and joined a church over on another block, because the second had better socials than the first. If this is the main object that the Almighty has in constituting a Christsan church, by all means let us bend all our energies to make the thing a success; let prayer-meetings and everything else go rather than the socials. But if we are mistaken in giving four talents to this minor branch of church work, and only one to spiritual activity, it may be well to stop and ask: "What was the grand object of the Almighty in founding churches? What are they made for? What is the use of a Church?"

Wit and Humor.

A Wisconsin student said, in response to a reproof for the lowness of his position in the class, "Well, Professor, never mind; I presume I am as much to blame as you are."

A little girl, walking one day with her mother in a Cininnati graveyard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sinners?"

The "Church of the Eight Spot of Diamonds" is found in Denver, Col. The wicked give it this name on account of the resemblance of its fancy-coloured slate-roof to the card designated.

"My lord," said a fellow, condemned many years ago, to be executed for sheep-stealing, "all I ask is that I shall not be hanged on Friday." "Why?" asked the judge, in surprise. "Because it is always counted a mighty unlucky day.

"No, your honor," said an old offender at the bar of justice, "don't send me back to Sing Sing again. With the insurance presidents and savings bank cashiers and such, its society is getting too exclusive for me. A fellow like me can't find nobody in his own set to associate with but the keepers."

"Well, Sambo, how do you like your new place?" "Berry well, massa." "What did you have for breakfast this morning?" "Well, you see, missus biled three eggs for herself and gave me de brof."

"You told me, sir, that the horse was entirely without fault, and yet he is blind." The dealer looked blandly into the irritated countenance of the loser by the transaction, and said, with charming *naivete*, "I do not regard blindness as a fault, sir; it is a misfortune."

A wag brought a horse driven by a young man to a stop in the street by the word "Whoa," and said to the driver: "That's a fine horse you have there?" "Yes," answered the young man, "but he has one fault, he was formerly owned by a butcher, and always stops when he hears a calf bleat."

(Scene, fancy hosiery; facetious youth purchasing bow for his sweetheart)—Facetious Youth (to shop girl)—"I suppose you have all kinds of ties here, Miss?" Shop Girl—"Yes, I believe we have, sir; what kind would you like to see?" Facetious Youth (winking to his sweetheart)—"Could you supply me with a pig-sty?" Shop Girl—"With pleasure, sir, just hold down your hogshead and I'll take your measure."

A Highlander called at a railway ticket office in an unimportant seaport town not a hundred miles from Dundee, when the last train was about starting, and asked for a ticket to a place three miles beyond where the train was going. When he was told by the clerk that the train did not go there, he remarked, "If she were to give the engine-master a saxpence to hersel', wud she tak' her hame on the coal-box of her engine? It wadna tak' her far oot o' her way."

Referring to the preponderance of Irishmen among British colonial Governors, the London *Times* remarks: "When Irishmen can be found who to sound sense, large information, and liberal views, add rich humour, and unfailing good temper, there are none better fitted to lead a nation with a silken tein."

A Biblical Alphabet.

A was a traitor hung by the hair—
2 Samuel xviii 9.
B was a folly built high in the air—
Genesis xi. 9.
C was a fountain o'erlooking the sea—
1 Kings xviii. 43-45.
D was a nurse buried under a tree—
Genesis xxxv. 8.
E was a first-born bad from his youth—
Hebrews xi. 28.
F was a ruler who trembled at truth—
Acts xxiv. 25.
G was a messenger sent with good words—
Daniel ix. 21.
H was a mother who loaned to the Lord—
1 Samuel i. 27, 28.
I was a name received of the lord—
Genesis xxxii. 27-28.
J was a shepherd in Arabian land—
Exodus iii, 1.
K was a place near the desert of sand—
Deuteronomy i. 10.
L was a pauper begging his bread—
Luke xvi. 20 21.
M was a idol, an object of dread—
Leviticus xx. 2. 3.
N was an architect ages ago—
Genesis vi. 13, 22.
O was a rampart to keep out the foe—
2 Chronicles xvii, 2. 3.
P was an isle, whence a saint looked above—
Revelations i. 4. 9.
Q was a Christian sainted in love—
Romans xvi. 24.
R was obscure, yet a mother of kings—
Mathew i. 5.
S was a Danite, who did wonderful things—
Judges xiv. 5-6.
T was a city that had a stronghold—
2 Samuel xiv 7.
U was a country productive of gold—
Jeremiah x. 9.
V was a queen whom a king set aside—
Esther i. 10, 22.
Z was a place where a man wished to hide—
Genesis xix. 1.

Reap 2 Timothy iii. 15.

Buffalo Sunday News.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Feb. 9th, 1879.

THE KEEPING OF THE SABBATH.—Neh. xiii. 15–22.

Nehemiah felt that material structures without moral reform would avail little, consequently a covenant had been entered into, one of the express articles of which prohibited trading with the people of the land on the sacred day. But the people in masses resolve and agree and promise and forget just as people do now. Hence the command to keep the gates of the city shut till after the Sabbath, i. e. from sunset to sunset, as the Jews still keep the Sabbath. Nehemiah was thorough in whatever work he undertook, and so he placed responsible persons at the gate to see that the order was carried out. When the people tried to evade the command he used more stringent measures and threatened them with arrest, and that put an end to the scandal and illustrates the value of firm rulers. The day is now changed from the *end* to the *beginning* of the week. The Sabbath of Genesis recalled a work of creation finished. Our Sabbath recalls the commencement of our Lord's work of a new creation when he rose from the dead.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. The fourth commandment is in the Decalogue, as it ever was. It has never been repealed.

2. That our Sabbath is the Lord's day, and at the beginning of the week does not set aside God's claim to the seventh of our time.

3. Sabbath observance is closely connected with national prosperity; do away with one and the other will fall.

4. We see the value of one good firm ruler or magistrate, and we should pray for good rulers in office.

5. No worldly conveniences, such as might be urged by people in difficult circumstances, will justify the disregard of God's law except in cases of mercy or necessity to life, where mercy is the aim.

6. To keep the Sabbath only when practicable, is an abomination, and such sin God will punish.

Contributed to the WATCHMAN.

The Ark and Anchor.

As the traditional Ark affords safety and security from all devouring deluge and to such as were received within its walls, so Hope offers a sure refuge from the storms of misfortunes which are often more pitiless than the down pouring tempest that destroyed the ancient world. The ark as an emblem of security and rest is eminently suggestive, and awakens a long train of thoughts reaching through and embracing all the dark experience of life when night and storm darkens our sea of life and trouble and perplexities and griefs, and sinking us into the abyss of despair, and the o'er fraught heart wails out its anguished cry for rest—for some place of refuge from the blinding tempest—the ark riding on the billows tells us of a sure retreat where storms and troubles can never more annoy us, nor the world's corroding cares ever again disturb the tranquility of the soul. It is a type of that inward tabernacle of virtue and sublime thoughts which the good man erects within his breast in which he dwells in peace though thundering and lightnings and storms are crashing and flaming and howling around him.

The anchor is a less significant symbol, and like the ark contemplates the shadowy and stormy side of life: it has always been recognized as an emblem of Hope—that immortal attributo by which man oppressed by the Present, and afflicted by memories of the Past, is enabled to march victoriously and joyfully into the future. No matter how dark and troubled the present hour may be, Hope whispers the promise of a brighter and more peaceful day, and of rich and ample compensation for every affliction and grief—the storm may rage and the sea roar, yet reposing in the ark of high thought and noble deeds, and rendered firm and strong by Hope, man dwells in sublime content; and when the shadows of the supreme hour gathers around him and he hears coming nearer and nearer the dashing of the waves on the Eternal shore, he falters not nor fears. Hope the anchor of the soul is pure and steadfast, and far through the grim shadows and over the dark ocean opens a tract of golden splendors and unfolds glimpses of the glory to come.

—The Rev. James Carmichael is becoming as popular with the Irish Roman Catholics of Hamilton, as he was in Montreal. As a result of his keen interest in Irish matters, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society is becoming more important and influential, and an amalgamation of the Irish societies in the city is talked of.

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, FEB. 7, 1879.

LORD DUFFERIN.—By the latest telegraphic news we find that it is reported Lord DUFFERIN has been appointed British ambassador in place of Lord LOFTUS, recalled. This piece of news, if true, will be received with gratification by all Canadians who will ever rejoice in the prosperity of the noble Earl.

THE Rev. JAMES CARMICHAEL is becoming as popular with the Irish Roman Catholics of Hamilton, as he was in Montreal. As a result of his keen interest in Irish matters, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society is becoming more important and influential, and an amalgamation of the Irish societies of the city is talked of.

THE English papers say that when the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess LOUISE first met the Right Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, they started in surprise, thinking it was DISRAELI himself who was welcoming them to Canada. The incident was the cause of hearty laughter, and the Marquis is of the opinion that if the Canadian Premier were to ride down Parliament street he would easily be mistaken for England's greatest statesman.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.—The lovers of sacred eloquence have an unusual treat in store for them at the Missionary Anniversary of St. James street Methodist Church, Montreal, to be held on the 9th, 10th and 11th of this month. The distinguished deputation are the Rev. ALEX. SUTHERLAND, Missionary Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of New York. Dr. NEWMAN is a well-known author, traveller and missionary. He was for many years chaplain of the United Sates Senate, and the favorite preacher of President GRANT.

A MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The design of such a Company is intended to afford means for the Insurance of property within the control and under the management of the peoples own supervision, instead of sending their money away to distant Provinces or countries, to be controlled by persons whom they have never seen and know but little about. Since the disasters, which have overtaken so many stock companies of late, the people in several counties in this Province have availed themselves of the privileges prescribed by the Consolidated Statutes, and have started such companies, which are doing well. Other Mutual Companies of the same nature have existed and flourished for a quarter of a century or more in this Province. The one known as the Two Mountains Company did business in this County for about twenty years and would still have existed only for the utter neglect of its management Like every business that succeeds, it must have attention and some one at the head of it, who understands its nature. The Statutes provide for the starting and working of such a Company when sixty or more responsible persons take insurance which aggregates to $60,000 or more, then they are a body politic and corporate and go on doing business as such. They are to appoint from five to nine directors from among themselves and these directors appoint a President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer. When a fire occurs the whole number of members is assessed to pay the loss per rata, according to the insurance held by each, and this is the liability which is mutual in every sense of the word, and can bring no one into a greater liability than the limit prescribed by the Statutes.

Whether the people wish such a Company or not will be tested on Wednesday, 19th inst., as public notices have been put in the papers and posted at Church doors throughout the parishes, in keeping with the law regulating the establishment of such companies, according to the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada. Quite recently a Mutual Fire Insurance Company of another County, sent an Agent here, who did a large business. The people of Argenteuil may keep the bulk of their insurance within themselves, if they choose to start a company for the purpose, and if the present effort fails it is not likely another opportunity will be afforded, as this county may be linked with another, who may take the initiatory steps according to the Statutes, and for ever prevent Argenteuil from controlling its own Insurance in the same manner as it now has the privilege of doing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Rev. E. ROBSON, for many years a missionary in that country, will deliver a lecture in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Monday evening next, on the Natural Scenery, Farming, Fishing, Lumbering, Mining and other resources of British Columbia, interspersed with incidents of life and adventure in that romantic country. During his residence there, Mr. ROBSON travelled extensively and held free intercourse with all classes of society, from the Governor down to the clam-sellers, and is fully prepared to speak with intelligence and enthusiasm upon the country and its prospects. Lecture to commence at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents, which will be devoted to the support of Christian missions among the Indians of British Columbia. There should be a large attendance.

Of the country LORD DUFFERIN said" I think British Columbia a *glorious Province* * * * of unrivalled grandeur and beauty which Canada should be proud to possess."

Of the lecture the *Hastings Chronicle* speaks as follows:—"Mr. ROBSON has spent upwards of seven years in the Colony and is well qualified to speak on his favorite subject, for he fully believes in the greatness of the new Province and its importance to Canada. It has not been our privilege for a long time to listen to an address so replete with incident interest and instruction as the one delivered by the REV. E. ROBSON.

MR. CLARKE'S LECTURE.

On Monday evening last a Mr. CLARKE lectured here under the auspices of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society. He is sent out by the proprietors of the *Witness* on the same principle as STANLEY was sent to Africa by the *New York Herald*, but with this difference: STANLEY'S work was of benefit to mankind, while Mr. CLARKE'S appears to be only a benefit to the *Witness*. His Lecture simply amounted to descriptions of Farmers' clubs and Granges, one of which he recommended should be started here in order to fit farmers to take seats in Parliament. As to practical agricultural information, there was none of it, greatly to the disappointment of the large number of farmers who had been drawn here on the faith of such being given. Mr. CLARKE informed his hearers he was writing a practical lecture, and it is to be hoped it will be of more benefit than that he gave here. Mr. CLARKE is a practical farmer none can deny, for he has shown it by previous lectures which are now in print, but if he wishes to benefit farmers he would do better by delivering them on his own account, and leave the *Witness* to find some other means of increasing its circulation.

ST. ANDREWS.

CARNIVAL ON ICE.

For the past week the quiet village of St. Andrews has thrown off its usual stillness, and assumed an air of activity, as though some great event was going to transpire in the immediate future. As the village maidens move lightly over the ground now clothed in the snowy mantle of mid-winter, they smilingly greet their beaux with insinuating countenances as much as to say, wait and see how beautiful we will look. The fair young daughters of St. Andrews, Carillon and Lachute have been on the *qui vive*, and the modistes and mantua makers have been taxed to the utmost of their powers, to devise styles of costumes, wherewith to adorn the persons of our village belles. The young gentlemen have sent express messages to the fancy costumers of Montreal for suits, fac similies of the robes of the tyrant Richard of England, the whispering Louis xi. of France, the linked armour of the Black Prince, the sombre suit worn by the doubting heir of Denmark's throne, and the ermine gown of the whale-seeing Polonius. Why all this bustle? Why all this anxious labour? Why are so many young ladies consulting the fashion plates of the "Young Lady's Magazine," "Bow Bells," "Harper's Bazar" and "Frank Leslie's," or attentively reading a description of the last fancy Ball held at the Palais d'Elysee, under the direction and enlivened by the exquisite grace and manners of the Duchesse de Magenta the wife of the recently fallen President of France? Why are our young men poring over the "Memoires sur l'ancienne chevalerie," "The Manual of Rank and Nobility," and "Cumberland's Theatrical illustrations"? The reason of all this proved to be the Carnival Skating Fête, given on Tuesday evening last, on the skating rink in the Drill Shed in St. Andrews. The beauty, fashion and intelligence of the village, Carillon, Lachute, Beach Ridge and contiguous neighborhoods were present in full force. Though the skating was mostly performed by the young ladies and gentlemen, still, mingling with the throng upon the ice could be seen those who had passed their twenties and even some who had entered the toboggin in which to make their descent of life. The young ladies were dressed with taste and care, and some of the costumes were elaborate, and displayed the facile fingers, and judgment of the artist in colors and materials, while the skating exhibited the value of the practise our skaters have had an opportunity to indulge in, on the St. Andrews and Carillon rinks, and as skating is very vigorously enjoyed by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, as a useful exercise both for recreation and pleasure, we hope rinks will become more numerous, so that the young people of our rural neighborhoods can find rational amusements, in which they can innocently enjoy themselves during the long winter evenings in our cold and Northern latitude.

Such an event causing unusual stir, our picturesque editor was clad in appropriate costume and dispatched with all due speed to the festive scene, of which he gives the following account:—The Skating Rink is in the drill shed, but nobody recognized the venerable old structure's interior so tastefully had it been decorated. "Louis Ledouceur knows what he is about and shows good taste," said a skater to me and I was bound to agree, for evergreens, flags, streamers and paper flowers were so arranged that a most pleasing spectacle resulted. Unfortunately the spectators can only occupy one end of the rink, but that end contained a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who were highly delighted with the moving panorama before them. And remarkably pretty was that same panorama with its variety of colors blending harmoniously, though confused by the constant motion of the gliding figures; and the contrasts too could not fail but draw smiles to the lips of the gravest spectator. Fancy Sitting Bull flirting with a Spanish lady while a Brigand Chief made off with a pretty little Red Riding Hood. Charles II. too with his usual fickleness paid general attention to all around, Shepherdesses, Spanish, Greek, and Turkish ladies all receiving an equal share of his attention. A Jolly Jack Tar was bent on knowing his fate and divided his attentions between the Queen of Night and a Fortune Teller, while a whole Snow Shoe club flirted generally with all around. Old Mother Hubbard looked in vain for her cupboard and so her poor dog went supperless. A handsome young officer in Rifle green whispered sweet pastorals in the ear of a pretty little shepherdess whose speaking eyes had enslaved him. La fille du Regiment and Fra Diavolo were strictly watched by a handsome French officer who was regarded at a respectful distance by several pages. Then Edward IV., more gallant than in the past paid royal court to numerous ladies irrespective of country. A tall clown faced a nigger page and danced a breakdown, while the juveniles in all sorts of disguises had heaps of fun. And amidst all the elongated form of Ichabod Crane, stalked and tumbled note-book in hand, shoving his nose into everybody's business and being abused by all. And so it went on everybody enjoying themselves till nearly midnight when the band that had discoursed sweet music all the evening, gave God Save the Queen.

The following is a correct list of those present with the names of their costumes.

Maud Abbott, Red Ridinghood; Alice Abbott, Neopolitan Peasant; Alf. Austin, Snowshoer; J. Burwash, Turk; John C Brophy, Tyrolian Chieftain; Maggie Bell, Shepherdess; Nellie Bell, Greek Girl; T. Brophy, Snowshoer; Robt. Benedict, Page of the 17th Century; Minnie Bell, Flora McDonald; Jack Cation, Sitting Bull; E. L. Charlebois, French Officer 17th century; Miss. Charlebois, La fille du regiment; John Clark, Soldier; Geo. Cushing, Snowshoer; J. Dickson, Charles II; John Doyle, Fra Diavelo; Miss Maggie Davis, Spanish Lady; W. Davis, Sailor; Miss Peabuy, Shepherdess; W. Hay, Jr., Sailor H. M. S. Thunderer; Miss Johnson, Turkish Lady, Lillie Johnson, Fortune Teller; Minnie Johnson, Highland Girl; E. Larocque, Clown; L. McKinnon, Officer; Miss K. McMartin, Russian Lady; Miss Tiny McMartin, Shepherdess; H. McMartin, Page; Eva McMartin, Red Ridinghood; P. T. McLarin, Edward IV; Miss McGowan, Bohemian Girl; Alf. McKay, Snowshoer; Mrs. McConnell, Queen of the Night; John McGowan, Man o'war; Harry McArthur, Snowshoer; Helen McGibbon, Highland Lassie; C. Massiah, Ichabod Crane U. S; J. R. Patterson, Officer V. V. R; A. J. Parker, Louis XIV; Maggie Palliser, Fortune Teller; Miss Robertson, Spanish Lady; Herbert Simpson, Sailor; W. E. D. Sutherland, Brigand Chief; Robert Simpson, Snowshoer; Jenny Simpson, Old Mother Hubbard; Miss Sharp, Fortune Teller; J. C. Simpson, Gazette boy; Stephen Stackhouse, Snowshoer; Aggie Simpson, Gymnast; Angelica Viau, Vivandiere; Joseph Viau, Negro; Frank Waterson, Sioux Indian Chief; Joe White Snowshoer.

The Lachute Council.

This Council remains as during the past year, Mr. Barron being again elected Mayor. There is one change, however, that of the dismissal of the Secretary, which it appears some of the Councillors were pledged to by their constituents, as much disatisfaction existed in the way the accounts were kept and the collections made, or rather not made. The charges were not very grave. The Secretary, no doubt, did the best he could, but when there existed a strong feeling in the Municipality to have a change, it became the duty of the Council, to do as they did. Coun. Meikle spoke strongly in favor of retaining him, saying the books had been kept for the last nine or ten months, since he (Mr. Meikle) had been in the Council, as well as ever they would be kept. This was not only a little egotistical, but conveyed a left handed compliment to his predecessors. The following account, if a specimen of the excellent way the books are kept, shows, that if there is to be no improvement in the book-keeping, a new Secretary will have a sorry time of it.

LACHUTE, Nov. 15th, 1878.

To Municipality, &c.

To general Tax under By-Law January. 1876	$ 2.20
" repairs Power's Bridge	72
" County tax	48
" Special Tax for building Power's Bridge	5.12½
" Old County Tax	1.06
" " Local "	1.60
" Repairs Powers' Bridge, by Jas. McGregor	3.76
" Costs	25
	$15.19½.

If any merchant sent an account such as that to a customer, we fancy there would be an enquiry for day and date to the various items and reasonably so. When accounts are allowed to get so far behind there cannot be too much care taken in specifying very particularly the day and date of each item. No new secretary was appointed, as some of the Councillors wished time to consider the matter. The Mayor proposed jocularly, that tenders be advertised, so as to ascertain who would do the work cheapest. The Council evidently do not approve of electing a secretary for life.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council met on Monday last.

Owing to the illness of the Secretary Mr. Henry acted in his place.

Coun. Barron stated that since the last meeting there had been an election which had resulted in the re election of Messrs. Dunbar and McOuatt. Both those gentlemen had taken the oath of office. The first business they had before them, was the election of a Mayor.

On motion of Coun. Shepherd seconded by Coun. Meikle, Thomas Barron Esq., was re-elected Mayor of the Municipality of St. Jerusalem, Messrs. Meikle, Dunbar, Shepherd and Morrison voting yea, Couns. McOuatt and Palliser, nay. The Mayor briefly returned thanks for the honor they had done him in re-electing him as Mayor.

After reading and approving the minutes of last meeting, the Mayor took the oath of office, which was administered by Coun. Palliser, J. P.

The Mayor informed the Council that a summons had been served on the Council, by Antoine Poirier of Morin, claiming damages for injuries he received in the Month of March last, by falling into the cutting made by Mr. Stewart to thaw out the water pipes. He (the Mayor) had tried to effect a compromise, and the man had offered, through Mayor Jekill, to accept $25 and his lawyer's costs; that sum Mr. Stewart had refused to pay and hence the action.

Coun. Shepherd asked if Mr. Stewart was not liable.

The Mayor said either Mr. Stewart would be substituted as Defendant, or the Council would defend the case, and hold Mr. Stewart responsible for all costs and expenses.

The Mayor then read the declaration accompanying the summons which demanded $150 and costs. The writ is returnable on the 24th inst., but as the Court does not sit till May next, it cannot be tried till then.

On motion of Coun. Meikle, seconded by Coun. Dunbar, the Mayor was authorized to take all necessary action in defending the suit of Poirier vs. the Council.

The account of Hugh Fraser jr., for rent of the Hall for elections, $3.50 and of Mr. Henry who acted as clerk of the elections the last two years, two days each time, at $2 per day, total $8, were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Graham appeared and asked to see an agreement between, Box, Lapham and Graham, for the opening of a road in the East Settlement, after reading it he declared it was different to what he had agreed to, and he wished it altered. The Council decided they could take no action in the matter.

Coun. Palliser presented a petition from Richard Muir of Lachute, praying that his name be put on the valuation roll in place of James Muir. On motion of Coun. Morrison, the petition was received and granted.

Coun. Palliser presented another petition from Cleophas Morin, claiming he was an annual tenant at $18 per annum, and asking to be placed on the Valuation Roll as paying that rent.

Mr. Ireland stated he was owner of the property, and had leased it to Morin at $18 per annum.

At the request of the Council, the Mayor referred to the Roll and found the property was assessed at $275.00. The Petition was granted, on motion of Coun. McOuatt.

Mr. John Evans of the Seiguiory, came before the Council, and complained that he had not been credited with amounts due him for work he had done.

After a short hearing, Mr. Evans was told to call in at the office any day and the matter would be arranged.

The Mayor in reply to Coun. Meikle said Mr. Filion had not yet reported as to the arrear accounts, but he expected to hear from him shortly.

Coun. Meikle said so soon as Mr. Filion had sent in his return, the Council would then be in a position to decide as to what rate should be levied.

Coun. McOuatt moved that the services of the Sec.-Treas., be dispensed with. He had nothing against that gentleman except the non-collection of these accounts. One of the gravest charges the public had made against him (Coun. McOuatt) was that he had kept the Sec.-Treas., in office, and he wished to clear himself of it at once.

Coun. Morrison seconded the motion.

Coun. Meikle said since he had been in the Council, the Secretary's books had been thoroughly well kept and were now in perfect order. As to how they were kept previously, he did not know and could not say.

Coun. McOuatt said he had nothing against the present Sec.-Treas., but the accounts had not been collected, and if he would not do it, the Council must get someone else who would.

On a vote being taken, the motion was declared carried. Yeas: Couns. Dunbar, McOuatt, Morrison and Palliser, 4. Nays: the Mayor and Couns. Meikle and Shepherd, 3.

Coun. Palliser asked if there was any minute of the Council, authorising the loan of $300 from Mr. McOuatt.

The Mayor stated that at the time the loan was made it was not authorised, but it had been in the accounts every year since and had been accepted by the auditors. A short time since, the Council ratified the loan and ordered it to be paid as soon as possible.

Coun. Palliser then moved that Mr. William Hay, Accountant, be elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Council.

Coun. Dunbar said he was not prepared for that question that night and asked that it be postponed.

The Council adjourned at 6:15.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR: As I find that some remarks of mine in the lecture, last Monday evening, have been thought to carry a political significance. I beg to say that when I made them, I was in total ignorance of election matters in this county. They were intended to bear on the general subject of farmers in parliament, and apply equally to doctors and lawyers.

WM. H. CLARKE.

Lachute, Feb. 4, 1879.

Private letters from Little Saskatchewan states that the evils of the liquor traffic are only put forward as a blind for the purpose of opposing the extension of Manitoba, so as to include that country, and that the scheme there is to endeavour to form a new province.

MARRIED.

PALLISER—McGIBBON.—At Lachute, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., J. PALLISER, of Montreal, Advocate, to LILY, daughter of Alexander McGibbon, Esq., of Lachute.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

Should Home Manufacture be Patronized?

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN,

SIR:—Believing that there was a favorable opening for Marble Works in Lachute, there being no establishment of the kind between Montreal and Hull, I concluded to make the venture. Purchasing stock for cash and paying rent in advance I opened my shop at the commencement of December last; advertising in both local papers and by posters throughout the county. I also engaged an agent to canvass for orders and did everything possible to put the enterprise in motion. I fixed my prices at the same figures which prevail in the County of Dundas, Ont., from which place I came. These were ten to twenty per cent. below those heretofore paid in this county. From seven years' practical experience in the trade, I am prepared to turn out as good work as any person can desire. Two months have passed and only two orders have been obtained. I have concluded to try the effect of a further reduction of ten per cent. in prices, which will be allowed on all orders obtained before the 1st of April. If the business does not show better prospects by that time I will close up and leave; and the people of Argenteuil County will have the pleasure of paying twenty or thirty per cent. higher prices and sending their money out of the County or Province instead of having it spent among them. If I were favored with their orders I could do a fair business, and Lachute and the County would benefit thereby.

Yours &c.,
C. R. MONCK.

East-end Lachute, Feb. 6, 1879.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, February, 6, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$ 5.00 @ 5.25
Flour per bag	2.25 @ 2.50
Oats per bushel	0.30 @ 0.35
Corn " "	0.00 @ 0.00
Peas " "	0.00 @ 0.00
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0 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 "	4.00 @ 4.25
Pork per lb	0.06 @ 0.08
Beef "	0.05 @ 0.06
Mutton "	0.07 @ 0.08
Lamb "	0.09 @ 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 Statutes of Lower Canada, Cap. 93 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. 21tf. 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. 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 purging 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, securing 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. 37tf

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 particular 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 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 gardener in 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. 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 16y1. Lachute.

THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of the County of Jollette,
Head Office 1—21½ ST. JAMES STREET,
Montreal.

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

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.

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Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.00

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

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

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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. Orthly, Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 25 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,
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 on a 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, Fenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Leedsborough, Ont.
Rev. D. C. Crawford, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. James Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Ivesson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E. Ross, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrie, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt Campbell, St. Charles Borromee, Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Em'l Ch. Montreal,
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craigstreet, Montreal,
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maltland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq, Cobourg, Ont
Mrs. Evans, Soho an Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq. 18 Toronto Street, Toronto.
F. J. Stevens, Esq. 23 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kennedy, Esq. 187 Carlton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cane, Eglington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John Natress, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Fitch, London, Ont.
Miss H. J. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. R. Christie, Esq. Etna Ins., Montreal,
N. Macphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James G. 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. 203, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq. 400 Notre Dame st., mont'l,
E. Cox, Esq. 381 Notre Dame st., montreal.
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J. T. Thompson, 229 St. Hubert st. Montreal.
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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.
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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. 23, 1878. 9tf

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

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

LOCAL.

VENNORS BREAK.—The break in the winter predicted by Vennor to take place in this month appears to have actually commenced and if it result in the slush &c., prophecied, we shall stic's to him yet.

PERSONAL.—We are very sorry to hear of the severe illness of Mrs. Thos. Hickson, wife of the Editor of our local contemporary, and trust that the improvement which has set in will last till she is completely restored to health.

SOCIAL.—Our readers will do well to bear in mind that the annual social and Tea Meeting of Henry's Church, Congregation, will take place on Thursday 27th February. Further particulars in our next issue.

WE are informed on the best authority that the Central Board of Examiners for teacher's Diplomas have determined in coming examinations, to use "Emberson's Art of Teaching," instead of Morrison's & Abbott's.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday evening last, some parties unknown, broke into the workshops of Mr. Thos. Bedard, Lachute, and stole a quantity of tools valued at upwards of $30. No trace of the burglars has yet been discovered.

CANADIAN FARM ANNUAL.—We are in receipt of a copy of this Annual, issued by the Toronto *Mail*. It contains a number of articles of practical value to farmers and agriculturists and cannot but obtain a wide circulation.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Meetings under the auspices of this Union were held last Friday evening at Grenville and Lachute, when addresses were delivered by several influential gentlemen from Montreal. Owing to a press on our columns we are unable to give any lengthy report this week.

AWAKE YE SLEEPERS.—A steam whistle has been erected in Jellyman's Factory, and was being tried last evening. Its tones are not musical but it will rouse the sleepy-heads until they become accustomed it. We believe it is to commence operations every morning at 7 o'clock. It will doubtless, be sounded at noon, one and six o'clock as well and will thus keep the residents of Lachute up to time.

ICE! ICE!—An effort has been made to supply families in Lachute with ice during the Summer. The price was to have been three dollars for 10lb a day during the whole season but as there were only about forty persons subscribed, the project was given up as that number was considered too small to pay for the work. It is to be regretted that this enterprise could not have been successfully carried out as it would have been a great boon to us all.

"A COMPLAINT."—With regard to the item with the above heading, the only mistake was the McVean legacy. It should have been the "Seignorial Fund." The charge remains the same, the back of Chatham do not receive a fair proportion of the money, inasmuch as their schools are wretchedly poor, while those in the front have more money than they know what to do with. The complaint remains the same, the mistake was that of the writer.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S CONCERT.—This concert took place on Wednesday evening at the Victoria Hall, and passed off very successfully. The chair was occupied by H. L. Loucks Esq., G.W. C.T., who was supported on the Platform by S. A. Lebourveau, G.W.S., and S. J. Symons of Montreal. The open installation was much admired and added no little eclat to the proceedings. Mr. Loucks and Mr. Lebourveau in their interesting addresses gave much valuable information as to the order of Good Templars, as well as of the Sons of Temperance, and the Rev. E. Robson proved a host in himself, his address being most amusing, as well as instructive. The musical portion in the hands of Mr. Fish was properly sustained and derservedly applauded. It is to be hoped that the presence of the Grand Worthy Chief Templar here, will add to the membership of the Lodge.

DEATH.—A telegram was received yesterday by Mr. John Robinson of this place, stating that his daughter Alice died in Barnsboro, N.J., on Wednesday. Miss Robinson was much respected at Lachute by a large number of friends, who will regret to hear of her death.

County Orange Lodge,

The annual meeting of this Lodge was held in Olivet Hall on Tuesday last. There was a good attendance of the Brethren, every Lodge in the County being represented. About half past 1 p. m. the Worshipful Master Br. Isaac Jekill took the Chair, and after some preliminary business the County Master delivered his annual address, but owing to the crowded state of our columns we have only room for a synopsis of it.

BRETHREN:—It affords me great pleasure to meet you again at the beginning of another Orange year. In looking back over the past year, we have great reason for thankfulness to God for the numberless mercies and blessings which we have been the recipients of. Whilst other nations have been disturbed by war and bloodshed, we have been blessed with peace. Other lands too have been visited by pestilence, and very many homes left desolate, we have enjoyed the blessings of immunity from these scourges; though some of our neighbours and friends have been taken from us by death—yet we have the cheering hope of meeting them in the better world above, "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

Brethren, there is a depth and strength in the bonds that bind us together as Orangemen, which, I fear, we often lose sight of or forget; if it were not so, our words and actions towards each other would be very different from what they are. Instead of being true to each other in all just actions, and loving as brethren, do not our actions sometimes show that we hate one another. Brethren these things ought not to be; and while our opinions in many respects may differ, yet we have no right to carry our differences of opinion into our lodge-rooms—there love, peace and harmony should prevail. If a brother should err against a brother, as we are all fallible creatures, and therefore liable to err, we should the more readily forgive one another. The Bible, which we profess to take for our guide, says "For if we love not our brother whom we have seen, how can we love God whom we have not seen?"

Brethren: I have to congratulate you on the very respectable manner in which your celebration of the 12th July was conducted. I have not heard of any thing occurring on that occasion, taking place at it. But I cannot but again refer to the treatment our brethren of Montreal received at the hands of Mayor Beaudry and his special constables, the enemies of civil and religious liberty. We are told that we live in a free country, but I would like to know what these people mean by the word freedom! Is it not rather the chain by which the church of Rome binds all her vassals? Freedom forsooth! when a few loyal men bound to defend the British Constitution, propose to march in a body to church on the 12th July, they are prevented by Mayor Beaudry and his rowdy mob of special constables, who collect in front of their Hall, and arrest the first he can find under the false pretence that if the procession would be allowed to take place there would be a serious riot—at the same time acknowledging that the outside mob would be the first to commence it. This is freedom truly! The St. Patrick, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Joseph, Jesuits, and all other Roman Catholic Societies are allowed to hold their processions, and to fill and crowd the streets to the detriment of public travel whilst Orangemen cannot meet in their Hall or walk the streets to church without being mobed. Oh, when will true freedom be established? The answer is plain—when the Church of Rome ceases to be a persecuting church—and when the kingdoms of this world will have become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ. Brethren: I trust in this County as Orangemen, set a good example of toleration, being "slow to take offence offering none;" but if needs be, prepared to defend our civil and religious principles.

I have visited every meeting of your District Lodge during the past year, and was much pleased with the brotherly spirit in which the business was transacted; and it affords me great pleasure to congratulate you on the increase of members during the year. We have now fifteen working Lodges in the County, and, so far as I know, all on total abstinance principles. Brethren, I take no credit to myself for this—it has been the work of a Higher Power than mine but I ask you all to-day to uphold the temperance cause—make yourselves "a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well." You will now be called on to elect County Officers for the current year—put men into office who from their experience and ability will be as lights shining from their place, and will from their personal worth be able to place the Loyal Orange Association in the good old County of Argenteuil, in a better and higher position than it has ever been; and now, brethren, I pray God that he may guide you in all your deliberations this day, so that everything may be done in a brotherly and Christian spirit, and that brotherly love may always guide your actions, as well as our words, and that at last we may all meet in that great Grand Lodge above, where all is joy and peace and love.

The County Master vacated the chair and the District Master took it, when the election of officers were proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

ISAAC JEKILL, (739)	re-elected	C. M.
JAMES FISH, (713)	do.	D.C.M.
ALEX. CALDER, (1453)	do.	C. C.
WM. WATCHORN, (739)	do.	C. S.
MALCOLM MCCALLUM, (52)		C. T.
WM. POLLOCK, (722)	re-elected	D. C.
JOHN ROGERS, (714)		C. L

The newly elected officers returned thanks. Votes of thanks were given to Bro. Jekill for his address, and to Bro. Fish for the use of the Hall. And after partaking of refreshments the brethren separated.

The Eastern Grand Lodge will meet in Olivet Hall, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 7 P. M.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

St. Andrews.

Mr. Clarke late editor of the "Canada Farmer", delivered a very useful, instructive and interesting lecture, in the Congregational Church in this village on Tuesday evening last, under the auspicies of the Agricultural Society of this County. It is a move in the right direction. Most persons can learn more from an oral discourse, well delivered in plain sensible language, than they can from a dozen essays, which they may read on the same subject even though composed by the ablest professors, Mr. Clarke seems to thoroughly understand his subject, and treats agriculture in such a way that any farmer can comprehend all he says. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was unanimously passed by the delighted audience. Mr. Clarke should be induced to lecture in other localities in our County.

Our Municipal Council met in both special and general session Monday, to consider the Valuation Roll recently made by the Valuators appointed by the Lieut.-Governor. The general impression seemed to be that many amendments will have to be made to it. The Council however did not take final action, but adjourned the subject for further consideration at a meeting to be held at one o'clock P. M. of Thursday of this week.

Mr. Thomas Cowan of Beech Ridge, was elected Councillor in the place of Mr. Bond who had been elected at the late municipal elections, but who declined to serve.

The St, Andrews mills appear to be doing a good business this winter.

Mr McMartin of the mills is doing a large cordwood business giving work to quite a number of men. He is getting out 2,000 cords of excellent wood of which 1,800 are sold.

Messrs. G. & W. Simpson keep up the reputation of the Montreal House for variety in all kinds of staple and fancy dry goods, groceries &c. They sell the round ground oatmeal, which is of excellent quality and in good demand.

The Farmers Exchange carried on by Mr. F. N. Beattie is well named, and sustains its well merited character for an excellent and well selected stock of family groceries which are kept so clean and neat that the store presents a very attractive appearance to purchasers.

On the 20th of December last, the store of Mr. G. A. Williams, watchmaker and Dominion Telegraph operator, at St. Andrews, was entered, and a large quantity of valuables stolen. Four days after the robbery, Mr. Williams wrote to the Chief of Police at Montreal, acquainting him with the facts of the case. It appears that a stranger went to the village some time before from Montreal, and the man who brought him from Lachute suspected that he was Lapierre, as that person had worked in the vicinity, and was supposed some time ago to have robbed Mr. Lalonde, baker, Carillon, of $500. The Cheif of Police entrusted Dotective Riche with the case, and that officer arrested Lapierre Wednesday evening. The prisoner denied the charge, but his rooms were searched, and in his trunk $50 worth of the stolen jewelry discovered. The case against the accused is supposed to be a strong one, and he will probably be punished very severely. The prisoner was remanded for Mr. Williams to give his deposition.

Grenville.

Rowdyism is still rampant here. On Friday last four ruffians attacked one poor innocent man, beating him severely with cudgels, splitting open one of his ears and covering his body with bruises. Dr. O'Brian considers his case critical. Surely some means might be adopted for putting a stop to such doings.

On Saturday last during that severe storm a young man and his mother going home from the village in a wood sleigh, but without sufficient covering, were nearly frozen to death. The woman had both her hands severely frozen.

Carillon.

The Curling match at Ottawa between the vice regal Club and ours resulted in a victory for the formert, he score being 17 to 11. The teams lunched with the Governor-General before leaving Ottawa. It is believed the return match will be played shortly.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

MANITOBA.

Hon. P. Delorme, the new Mtnister of Agriculture, has been re-elected by acclamation.

The Selkirk election protest case continues. The evidence is becoming more interesting.

The mails to the United States are detained two days at Pembina, and coming from the States one day, owing to there being no mail agent on the train south of the boundary.

The local Legislature was opened on Monday with the customary ceremony. The speech from the Throne foreshadows measures for confirming the consolidation of the statutes, for the promotion of railway construction, of public buildings, the completion of the municipal system, drainages, for sittings of the Queen's Bench in the western part of the province, and other minor matters. J. W. Sifton has been elected Speaker. The House adjourned till Tuesday afternoon. It is the intention of the Government to sit a few days only, and then adjourn till after the Dominion Parliament.

The *Free Press* announces that Mr. Thos. Nixon, Government purveyor for the Canada Pacific Railway, has been dismissed.

TORONTO.

Bishop Bethune died on Monday morning about half-past eleven. He succeeded the late Bishop Strachan in 1867, and was 79 years of age at the time of his death. He had been suffering for some time from erysipelas, to which he finally fell a victim.

Mr. H. Dymond, ex-M. P., is preparing a compaign sheet for the reform party, to be used in the campaign for the local Legislature. It is expected the local elections will take place in the first or second week in April.

The City Committee on legislation met on Saturday, and adopted the bill for the consolidation of the city debt and other proposed amendments affecting the city.

The cattle scare has subsided and several shipments will go forward next week on the risk of geting them through. Before the animals leave they will be subjected to a riged veterinary examination.

The co-operative cigar factory commenced operations on Monday.

It is said that the Bishop of Toronto has inhibited the Rev J. Knox Little, who is on his way here from England, from preaching in his diocese, owing to his extreme ritualistic views.

OTTAWA.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association will be held in this city on the 25th of February. Professor Bell, of Belleville, will deliver the annual address.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars will present an address to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on the 14th instant.

An order in council has been passed, prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States for three months from the 1st of February. Communication has been had with the English Government on the subject so as to prevent any interference with shipments of cattle from Canadian ports.

The value of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion, exclusive of Manitoba, for the month of December was $4,449,814; duty collected thereon, $6,966,75. The exports for a similar period were as follows:—

Produce of the Mine	$ 23,948
Fisheries	548,293
Forest	332,127
Animals and their produce	837,055
Agricultural products	1,058,277
Manufactures	190,298
Miscellaneous articles	23,071
Total produce of Canada	$3,040,669
Coin and bullion	312,476
Goods not the produce of Canada	66,687
Grand Total	$3,419,832

Messrs. Currier and Tasse, M. Ps., and the Mayor held a lengthy interview with the Hon. Minister of Public Work with reference to the commencement of works promising employment to the mechanics and laborers of Ottawa. Hon. Dr. Tupper informed the gentlemen who waited upon him that the Drill Shed would be immediately proceeded with, as well as the attics of the Eastern Block. Further, that a land slide near the deep cut was to be reported upon, and, if necessary, repaired. Hon. Mr. Masson, it is said, has evinced an active interest in the Drill Shed matter, and approves of the project.

QUEBEC.

The *Telegraph* says:—"We learn on good authority that the first train on the North Shore Railway will pass through from Quebec to Montreal on Wednesday. It is likely that passengers and freight will be taken on Thursday. Trains will leave the depot at one o'clock daily except Sunday arriving in Montreal at 6 o'clock and at Ottawa at 9 o'clock p.m.

The Mayor has engaged the services of Hon. George Irvine, to confer with the City Attorney as to the advisability of appealing to the Court of Review or direct to the Court of Appeals from the judgmet of Judge Caron declaring unconstitutional the Provincial Statute relating to the closing of taverns within certain hours.

It is rumoured that a project is just now in contemplation looking to the establishment, at some suitable point along the frontage of Lower Town, of a grand joint depot of freight receipt and delivery for the North Shore, Grand Trunk, and Intercolonial Railways.

FOREIGN.

Elizabeth, N. J., has defaulted in its city debt.

General Grant sailed for Bombay from Suez on Saturday.

It is rumoured that Germany is about to acquire Holigoland.

The Liverpool strike recieved a large accession to its numbers on Saturday.

Mr. Gladstone has acceded to the offer of the electors of Midlothian to stand for that constituency.

Half the inhabitants in the Southern Provinces of Morocco, it is said, will perish of starvation before next year.

Rumours of Shere Ali's death are believed in Cabul to be true. Yakoob Khan has refused the British demands, and is determined to hold the place.

The city of Glasgow bank directors were sentenced on Saturday,—Stronach and Potter to eighteen months, and five others to eight months' imprisonment.

M. Dufaure having refused all inducements to remain in office, President Grevy entrusted M. Waddington with the task of forming the new Cabinet.

The New York *Herald's* Paris despatch has an astonishing rumor to the effect that the Republicans intended to send MacMahon to the Vincennes military prison if he had refused to yield to the nation's will.

A despatch from Jellalabad says it is rumoured that the Ameer is dead.

The Marquis of Hartington has been installed as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

A private cablegram received from Liverpool, states that the cargoes of four other vessels since the arrival of the Ontario's cattle, have passed inspection, and that there is no danger so long as the animals are healthy.

Correspondence between Great Britain and the United States is published with respect to inviting other maritime powers to agree to the neutrality rules of the Treaty of Washington.

M. Gambetta has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. It is rumoured that M. Dufaure will retain the Premiership if the impeachment scheme is formally given up.

Over 2,000 engineers and dockmen have struck at Liverpool and Birkenhead. Latest despatches indicate that the strike will be largely augmented today by iron workers, brass founders and ship builders going out.

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 blood. SCIATIC, 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 diseases 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, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no med cine 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 apothecaries 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. R. 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

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession, a beautifully situated eight roomed cottage, in the West-End, of Lachute. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to
A. JAMES,
Tinsmith.

Lachute, Jan. 30th, 1878. 22tf

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 described. For terms and particulars apply to WM. ARMSTRONG, the proprietor on the place or to F. O. IRELAND, Lachute, January 30th, 1878. 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.

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ADVOCATES,

St. John Street, Montreal.

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

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

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AND

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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.

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

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HIGHEST AWARD

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PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.

1915.

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

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Accident Insurance Company

of Canada.

Th's is the First and only

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Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

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

42y WILLIAM HAY, Agent, 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
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Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
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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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BOOK AND JOB Printing,

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

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REASONABLE RATES.

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Greatest Despatch

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

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

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

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

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

Address,
Watrous Engine Works Co.,
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Blank Notes and
Joint Notes of hand,
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Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
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Family Grocery and Farmer's

EXCHANGE,

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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

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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,

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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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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.

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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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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 18w13

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency that was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper of the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the president's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is THE SUN'S idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the prompt, full, fair, and most accurate intelligence of interest in the wide world to worthy attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the Fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening every where of a healthy abhorrence of Fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound according to a well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary, and a general newspaper, more interesting and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of 28 columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an 8 page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. for clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address

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

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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, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 31 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 the 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.

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REMOVAL!

LOUIS GORIELLE,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Has removed to Premises Opposite Masonic 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. GORIELLE.

Lachute, December 26th, 1878. 26tf3

Bayard Taylor.

Dead he lay among his books!
The peace of God was in his looks.

As the statues* in the gloom,
Watch o'er Maximilian's tomb,

So those volumes from their shelves
Watched him, silent as themselves.

Ah! his hand will never more
Turn their storied pages o'er;

Never more his lips repeat
Songs of theirs, however sweet.

Let the lifeless body rest!
He is gone who was its guest.

Gone as travellers haste to leave
An inn, nor tarry until eve.

Traveller! in what realms afar,
In what planet, in what star,

In what vast aerial space,
Shines the light upon thy face?

In what gardens of delight
Rest thy weary feet to-night?

Poet! thou whose last verse
Was a garland on thy hearse,

Thou hast sung with organ tone
In Deukalion's life thine own.

On the ruins of the past
Blooms the perfect flower at last.

Friend! but yesterday the bells
Rang for thee their loved farewells;

And to-day they toll for thee,
Lying dead beyond the sea;

Lying dead among thy books;
The peace of God in all thy looks.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

*In the Hofkirche at Innsbruck.

LADIES COLUMN.

Two Mormon women, one the wife of an Ex-Mayor of Salt Lake City, and the other one of Brigham Young's daughters, have been in Washington for a week or two, their object being to exert an influence in favor of polygamy. They waited upon President Hayes one day this week, urging him not to sign any bill that Congress may pass prohibiting the practice of polygamy. They represent themselves as happy and content "the freest women in America" and they unhesitatingly "thank God for polygamy." The President told them to put their wishes or petitions into writing that he might consider the matter thoroughly, which we infer to mean that he chose that way as an easy one to rid himself of the Mormon women without answering or angering them. President Hayes never angers any one.

The first evening reception of the season at the White House was on Tuesday evening last and was one of the most brilliant gatherings that ever congregated there. Mrs. Hayes was radiant in garnet silk and velvet cut square in the neck and filled in with white illusion with bunches of natural flowers in her hair and at her throat. One of the attractions of the evening was Chief Joseph and Yellow Bull in full Indian costume.

His Excellency the Governor-General hearing that a number of poor families were in destitute circumstances in Ottawa recently handed a prominent citizen a cheque for $100 for their relief.

New dinner cards are turned at the lower right corner, and have a bunch of feather flowers in the other.

It is not uncommon for Spanish ladies to possess a hundred fans. They collect and hoard them, as a German collects pipes, or a geologist hunts after specimens.

Fur-trimmed dresses have a deep border on the underskirt instead of a flounce.

Two varieties of sealskin are in the market, the Alaska and the Shetland.

Bridal wrappers are of brocade combined with plain silk covered with Breton lace.

Mulberry and dragon green are the favorite shades in the fashionable spun silk hose.

Lower skirts are now made of velvet and upper ones of brocade, plain silk or cloth.

Seal-brown velvet faced with blue plush makes a charming bonnet for a brunette.

Belt bouquets are going out of style, and bows of lace and ribbon are taking their places.

Red is so popular that the Paris fashion writers feel compelled to say that it is worn with frenzy.

Queen Victoria and the Princess of Wales wear their hair parted plainly over the forehead.

New French walking dresses are very short in front.

Pale-drab cloth trimmed with fur are worn by young ladies.

Only one very small ornament is worn.

Looped satin bows, artistically plaited and looped, are worn at the throat.

We won't decry the grapes as sour because they are out of reach. No woman, I am sure, who could be beautiful would be ugly; everyone recognizes the power of beauty. Women are great worshipers of it, most of us thinking, I expect, that an embodiment of all perfection in our own persons would be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The good Emperor and wise philosopher, Marcus Antoninus, said that the use of beauty was to refine and perfect the mind, and to raise it. "It is," he goes on to say, "the pleasure of pure eyes to behold the maturity and grace of men and women and the inviting charms of youth.

The mistake so many beauties make is, in thinking they can dispense with the wish to please. When I see women, for the lack of understanding, err in the belief that personal loveliness needs nothing to add to its attractiveness, I am reminded of that remark made by the famous Mrs. Poyser. "There's folks who make bad butter, and trusted to the salt to hide it." However, when all is said, the beautiful will be beautiful still, and find cause for self-congratulation in the fact; and the plain woman, remembering my text, and making the best of things, will have her triumphs undoubtedly.

Frenchwomen seem to delight in taking the garb of their humbler sisters and making these up in costly materials. In Wales, however, the upper classes are copying not only the dresses, but the fabrics, and some of the daughters of the best families about Swansea are appearing in the ancient costume of Welsh flannel, a short skirt, a bunched-up petticoat, a bed-gown bodice, and cockle-shell hat. For a pretty woman there is scarcely a more becoming attire. One point is certain, that in Paris two colors in one toilette are again the rule, and that coats and Casaquins all contrast with the petticoat in color, and often in material. With these revivals short silks are again to the fore, as well as watered silks. Two new colors have come in for evening wear—a delicate yellow and a deep salmon. Cashmere is to be much worn in the evening.

SLEEP.—Be careful to take plenty of sleep never less than six or seven hours. Children should sleep eight or nine. Go to bed early and rise early, if it is possible to do so. This is the best way of dividing the hours of work and rest.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The Princess Louise, according to the Ottawa letter of the *New York World*, has intimated to the Secretary of State that this is not an appropriate time for costly entertainments. He was deploring the shabbiness of the furnishings of Rideau Hall, and proposing to carpet it anew before the meeting of the Houses, when the Princess said that not a dollar of public money should be spent on the Hall so long as the present hard times continue; that economy was necessary everywhere, and that she would see that Rideau Hall set a good example in that respect. The Princess looks after her household duties with the vigilance of a New England matron, and much of her spare time is devoted to charitable work.

How to Prevent Colds.—The *Popular Science Monthly* gives good advice in regard to the prevention of colds. The mistake is often made by taking great care to put on extra wraps and coats when preparing for outdoor exercise. This is not at all necessary in robust persons. Sufficient heat to prevent all risk of chill is generated in the body by exercise. The care should be taken to retain sufficient clothing after exercise, and when at rest, to prevent the heat passing out of the body. Indeed, persons very often catch chills from throwing off extra clothing after exercise, or from sitting about in garments, the material of which is not adapted to prevent the radiation of heat from the body.

To Revive Frosted Plants.—Plants are often frosted through neglect and allowed to die through ignorance. Those that have been quite severely nipped may be saved if treated rightly. The proper way is, when the frost has been partially drawn out of them, naturally, to drench them with cold water from a fine-nosed watering-pot, and immediately cover again and let them so remain until they regain their natural color. When they are removed, clip off all such parts as are blackened. As soon as it is discovered that a plant has been touched by frost, remove it to a cool, dark room, and on no account suffer the sun to shine on it. If they can be covered so as to exclude air as well as light, it is better still. Dahlias, cannas and the like need not be removed until the frosts are severe enough to blacken the leaves.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[At 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.]

LICENSED.

However unwelcome to the eye of a temperance man the old sign, "Licensed to retail spirituous liquors," may have been, as shown forth upon a dozen boards in the course of a few miles travel through country villages in this Province, it was not so repulsive to society at large as the present system in many places of selling spirituous liquors without a sign. The penalty attached to the misdemeanor of a licensed hotel keeper for selling liquor to a person already in a state of intoxication, being from $200 to $1,000 under the old license law, no doubt kept many vendors of intoxicating drink in check; but where there is no license, and they sell every where to whom they choose and as much as they like, the matter becomes very serious and should engage the attention of our municipal officers and Justices of the peace. If at present in the county of Argenteuil or any other County where the Dunkin Act has been carried, but not enforced, there should occur some great crime from the cause of intoxication, who is responsible? An intoxicated person may perish in the cold, be drowned, or commit suicide and no one particular be held responsible, as was the case under the license Act, which provided for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench of a person selling liquor to a man who was drunk. The passing of the Dunkin Act was supposed to do away with drunkenness and produce untold benefits to society; and so it would, if carried out according to its intention. But it is not carried out. The fault is not in the Act. The Act is good, but it is in the people for not having moral courage to stem the tide of evil reproach, which a persistent enforcement of the Act would bring upon them from the vendors of spirituous liquors. What is there to be done? We answer one of two things. Enforce the Dunkin Act at once, or go back to the old License law. That law is better than no law, or that law as poor as it is, if enforced is far better than a better law which is not enforced at all.

DOMINION ALLIANCE FOR THE TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The annual meeting of the Alliance will be held in the Temperance Hall, Ottawa, on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th inst., commencing each day at 10 A. M., and closing about noon.

The business of the Meeting will be the reception of reports, consideration of proposed amendments to the Constitution, and the election of officers. There will also be introduced a series of Resolutions bearing upon the position and prospects of the Prohibitory movement in Canada.

Travelling Facilities.—Through tickets to Ottawa and return, valid from 11th to 28th of February, are to be had at the principal stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, at *one first-class fare and a third*. Return tickets will be also issued by the Montreal and Occidental, Canada Central, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railways, on presentation of a certificate, which can be obtained by applying to Mr. Thos. Gales, Secretary of the Alliance, Box 747, Montreal.

Years ago Lord Brougham, speaking of the then legalized slave trade, made the following forcible remarks, which now apply well to the legalized liquor trade. Said he:—"Trade is honest, it is innocent, it is useful, it is humanizing, it is universally beneficial; whereas, this infernal traffic is exactly the reverse, and can only be called a crime."

The daily papers continue to announce the repeal of the Dunkin Act in various places where it has been tried, but proved a failure in effecting the reform which was expected of it.

The distress among the working classes and others and the very great amount of evil existing all over the land from intemperance, causes much alarm and what will be done to effect a radical reform is a question of weighty importance.

It is estimated that $7,000,000 are spent annually for intoxicating drinks by the people of England. Estimating the population at 35,000,000, that would give $ 0 to every man, woman and child in the country. Families in England as a rule are larger than in America, and it is safe to estimate five children, who with the mother would make seven persons to the average household. The family would thus represent $140 as its share of the amount annually more than wasted for drink.

Franklin, on his first visit to England a hundred years ago, was employed for a time in a large printing-house in London. All the other hands took large quantities of beer regularly with their meals, and chaffed him in an annoying manner because he could not be induced to do likewise. In the course of a discussion they affirmed that beer gave them the strength to go through their day's work, and that they could not accomplish so much without it. Franklin challenged them to a contest, and made a wager that he would get through more work than any of them in any given time. He carried the heavy forms up and down stairs, and pulled the old-fashioned hand press hour after hour without a sign of fatigue, and at the end of the allotted time had distanced them all, though he drank no beer. That was a hundred years ago. Yet in the latter part of the nineteenth century the absurd idea has not yet been dissipated that the British people cannot live or work without beer.

The distress among the working classes of Great Britain consequent upon the general stagnation of trade, appears to be increasing every day, and if this increase continues at the present rate, the suffering this winter will be appalling. Relief committees are being organized, and a heavy tax will probably be made upon the benevolence of the wealthy. The attention of Parliament has been called to the subject, and the matter will probably very soon be discussed with the best intelligence that body commands. It will be surprising if in the course of that discussion attention is not directed to the one great national vice which lies at the root of the whole trouble.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN'S *Temperance Column.*

SIR:—For some time back communications, etc., on the temperance question have been solicited through your column, allow me to add my quota. The Dunkin Act has been discussed from every standpoint, the people who forced it on the county have been appealed to week after week to enforce the Act, and yet no action is taken. The Mayor who took such an active part in its introduction to the county, has been appealed to through your columns to call a public meeting, whereat the temperance people might decide on the best course to pursue, but in spite of these repeated appeals no action is taken, public houses are increasing, the drink traffic has made rapid headway, our young men are getting more careless every day as to the keeping of the law and as to their future. They imagine that they are not doing wrong as the temperance people do not, and they think never had any attention of putting into force the temperance act. They are living on in ignorance without any desire for the future, thinking only of the day and the pleasures it can give them; not trying to improve their education by study, but robbing themselves of what little they have, ruining their intellect and body. This is not all, they are ruining themselves for the *world to come*, they are taking one step more daily to perdition. And, why is this? This is a question very easily answered. They are not *men* enough in the Temperance Societies, they are frightened of what the liquor dealers will call them, they think that they would be doing a mean action by informing, instead of which they would be conferring a benefit not only to themselves, but to the community at large. Temperance people must, if they look at the question conscientiously, do one of two things, either enforce or repudiate the Act, it is high time one or the other were done. either, would prove a blessing to the community. The first would in time shut the saloons up altogether, the last would shut up the "Shebeens," at any rate, for a license would not in all probability, be granted to them and we should have two respectable hotels. Cannot something be done in this matter, will not the temperance people make an effort, the law has, in the past and can again be enforced.

Yours etc.,
E. SIBRON.

Lachute, Feb. 3rd, 1878.

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.]

FARMING FOR PROFIT.

The most profitable farming is that which gives the largest returns for the smallest comparative outlay. This statement is based on business principles but it is not always apparently true, for sometimes a farmer gets large crops with small outlay by the use of means which draw heavily upon the reserve forces of the soil. The latter should be reckoned into the expense account, but usually is not, though if such a course is continued, it results in exhaustion To revise the first statement then: that kind of farming is most profitable which gives the largest returns for the expense incurred, without decreasing one's capital by exhausting the soil.

English agriculture dates its rise from the beginning of the fattening of animals for market. The most fertile farms in the Eastern States to-day, are, as a rule, those that are devoted to stock and dairy farming. The production and sale of large crops, of grain, potatoes, and other field crops, without any return of fertility, has caused the present sterility of the many thousand acres of comparatively exhausted farm lands, West, South and East. If their owners had kept live stock for the consumption of the crops, and sold only the animal products and the surplus grain, etc., they might have been more productive to-day than in the beginning. The growth of plants does not exhaust the soil, but on the contrary [illegible] er, so long as the mi[illegible] ions element of plant-food are returned to the land. The action of the roots is to extract food material from the rocks (as we may regard the inorganic matter of the soil) and of the leaves to draw it from the air, and to store it in the soil; but if more than the material thus obtained is removed and not returned exhaustion necessarily follows.

By feeding crops to animals, the larger portion of the essential mineral and nitrogenous portions are returned to the soil in the resulting manure; particularly is this the case in fattening mature animals, and in the production of butter and pork. An animal extracts from its food, nitrogen for its muscles phosphate, for its bones, some potash, and the vegetable oils, and other carbonaceous matter for its fatty tissues and for respiration The nitrogen, phosphates and potash we must supply to these at, as plants seldom obtain these materials from natural sources so rapidly as we remove them in drops sold; the material for oils, sugar, starch, and other carbonaceous matters are furnished to the plants from air and soil in ample quantities to meet all demands. Now, a growing animal stores up the first three of these food materials. A mature animal, on the contrary, only uses enough of them to make good the wastes of the body, but these wastes are all found in the excrements; so that practically a fattening animal removes *none* of those constituents of its food that are valuable for manure. We can, therefore, feed the home grown crops and purchased food to mature animals, and get nearly or quite its full value twice over, in beef and in manure for the production of more crops. Similar principles apply in feeding swine Pork is for the most part composed of the fatty matter, which costs nothing in the crop. Hence the value of hog manure, with which every farmer is familiar. In butter making also very little if any fertility is removed from the farm in the butter sold, as it is composed wholly of fatty compounds. This fact is illustrated in practice by the exceptional fertility of butter dairy farms, which, instead of becoming sterile, are continually growing more fertile. These facts indicate that the profitable farming of the future in many sections is to be, as it is to day, an increased attention to fattening animals and dairying.

THE RIVER NILE.—News of a disastrous nature reaches us from Egypt. The Nile, which is so essential to the prosperity and very existence of that country, has this year been a bane instead of a benefit. Rising under conditions which, we are told, do not occur more than twice or thrice in a century, it broke out at three different and distant points through its banks, overflooding the whole country for hundreds of thousands of acres in the neighbourhood, and destroying the cotton crop, which was in flower and in floc. It broke through at four o'clock in the morning at one particular point, and the villages which lay beneath its level were almost immediately submerged, the cupolas of mosques and the towers of some few fortunate residences being observed above what seemed to be an illimitable lake. It is computed that at least 500 persons have lost their lives. This is another misery for the unfortunate fellaheen, who see their crops and chances of paying the taxes—which are now due, and which are at this moment, notwithstanding this disaster, being exacted—for a while destroyed. They have, however, a singularly easy way of regarding these calamities, and a correspondent describes aged Arabs standing and looking at the wreck of matter all around and exclaiming merely. "It is the will of Allah." Fortunately, all do not submit in the same passive manner to the great casualty, for the Government are waking up to something like effort, in sending ship loads of stones to repair the dykes that have been broken through. But it will take a long time before the waters altogether subside. Even the wild animals, they say, have been drowned in large numbers, and the same correspondent to whom we have already referred speaks of a singular sight he witnessed: he saw a plank being carried down the stream on which were a dog, a cat and a serpent, all so intent upon self preservation that neither molested the other. This terrible and untimely laudation is likely to interfere with the financial prospects of the country for the next twelve months to no small extent, as the cotton industry is quite paralysed in the inundated districts.

—Little four-year-old Mary complained to mamma that her button shoes were "hurting." "Why, Mary, you've put them on the wrong feet." Puzzled and ready to cry, she made the answer, "What'll I do, mamma? They's all the feet I got!"

Eight years ago Guelph borrowed a fire engine from Toronto, and has neither paid for nor returned it.

POLYGAMY AND PORRIDGE.—When we made an excursion in Southern Utah not long ago we were hospitably entertained by the Mormon bishop at Richfield. He was a Scotchman, and had been brought up a rigid Presbyterian. "Ah, well," said he, "they think ill of me at home for changing my religion; but there was my brother Aleck who took it most to heart. He was on his way last year to California, and turned off the road a bit to see me, and to try to bring me back into the fold. When he got here he spent the whole evening in lecturing me, and then went to bed. In the morning I gave him the best breakfast the country would afford—coffee and rolls, trout, beef, and venison steak, and such like. Poor Aleck! he looked all over the table, and then turned upon me his sorrowful face, blurting out, 'Oh, Jamie, mon! Jamie, mon! did I ever think it would come to this! I could hae forgien ye a' yer polegamy, *but hae ye gien up yer parrich?*"

A leading Swede is reported to have been among the passengers on the *Polynesian*, which arrived at Halifax a few days ago. His mission is described to be to negotiate with the Dominion Government for the allotment of a tract of land in Manitoba or Keewatin for the settlement of a large Swedish colony. He states that times were never known to be so hard as they are at present in Sweden, and if suitable land for settlement can be obtained in Canada on favorable terms, ten thousand Swedes will settle here. No doubt the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration will carefully consider any proposal of this character. A large number of Swedes are settled in Illinois and Western States, and are remarkable for their prudence and energy, and Swedish immigrants would no doubt carve out for themselves comfortable homes on the prairie lands of Manitoba and the North West.

Montreal *Post*: Who could read of the Princess Louise attending those little orphan children in Ottawa—missing the servants and waiting on table—without experiencing respectful emotion for a lady who has already endeared herself to the people? Would the wives of your brawling social democrats and social demagogues do it? Would they have cheerfully stood behind the poor children's chairs and bent over them with fond solicitude? A Princess waits upon a poor man's child, and for the moment forgets the gulf that separates them! In after life that poor child will remember the attention and to-day, every man and woman in Canada, who has a spark of generous humanity, cannot fail to recognize in this act of the Princess Louise, an act of tender kindness. She has begun her residence in Canada with hopeful augury. She has accepted her position with graceful ease. She has already given good examples; and if she continues as she has begun she will leave behind her a name which will be remembered with affection, not because she is a Princess, but because she is what is better—a true woman.

DELIGHTFUL as the Christmas season is there are sure to be corresponding drawbacks to all sublunary advantages. Christmas time presents us with other, and less acceptable, things than gifts, good wishes, and pleasant family reunions. Bills are sent in, gratuities asked, or expected, which means the same thing "Give, give," is the cry, insatiable as the horse-leech's daughters. One had need to be rich as well as generous; and round our own hearthstones gather many to whom we like to offer something more substantial than the orthodox Christmas greeting. So many little ones who would be sadly disappointed if "Santa Claus" passed them by, and put nothing under the plate or into the stocking; Older people, too, like to be remembered; if it is only a pretty trifle, it shows the giver's love and remembrance; and to those unavoidably absent how precious is the smallest token of loving memory, though it be only one of those beautiful cards which come through the post on Christmas Day. But pleasant as it is to give and to receive—"many a mickle makes a muckle"—and we very soon prove the truth of the old Scotch proverb. Therefore we are especially indebted to those who manufacture inexpensive, elegant trifles, thus enabling us to make ourselves happy, other hearts glad, and still without crippling our resources in any appreciable degree.

It was His Tongue that Made Him.

Marshal Suvaroff, when receiving a dispatch from the hands of a Russian sergeant who had greatly distinguished himself on the Danube, attempted to confuse the messenger with a series of whimsical questions, but found him quite equal to the occasion.

"How many fish are there in the sea?" asked Suvaroff.

"All that are not caught" was the answer.

"How far is it to the moon?"

"Two of your excellency's forced marches."

"What would you do if you saw your men giving way in battle?"

"I'd tell them there was a waggon-load of refreshments just behind the enemy's lines."

Baffled at all points, the marshal ended with:

"What's the difference between your colonel and myself?"

"My colonel cannot make me a lieutenant, but your excellency has only to say the word."

"I say it now, then," answered Suvaroff, "and a right good officer you'll be."

A Liverpool grain circular issued on Friday evening says:—"The grain trade has been dull this week. The markets throughout the Kingdom are inanimate; some quote a reduction and others maintain previous quotations. The off-coast trade is very meagre. In choice there was a moderate retail business; only one cargo changed hands at rather lower rates; and there was only a quiet demand for future arrival. For on the spot there was a moderate retail business. Wheat was unchanged. Corn was slow, with the turn in favor of buyers.

THE SON of King Theodorus, of Abyssinia, who was taken to England after the fall of Magdala, is being educated for the army. He is a slender youth of dusky hue, haughty as becomes a descendant of the Queen of Sheba, and shrewd as becomes a prince cradled in adversity.

A Terrible Thing is a pain in the Small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cord or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble. 2[—wl.

Rev. A. Webster, Editor of the *Christian Era*, writes: "I have used Davis' Pain Killer for many years in my family with much success."

It Works to perfection.—Mrs. Winslow, a Soothing Syrup, for children teething, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic and regulates the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child.

The Most enduring Memory of Childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the disgusting compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly. 27—wl.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

METHODIST. Rev. E. Robson, Minister. Sabbath preaching services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL at 2:30 p. m. Week day services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 2:45 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Guilmont, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 4 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. Shepherd, Patrick Dunbar, William Meikle, George Moorhouse, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 15th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same 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 15th to 19th. *Clerk of the Court*: Thos. Barron, Esqr. Lachute. Mr. David Ratt, *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. F. 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 Ratt, 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 *chief town* of the district is at S. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the Superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 15th to 19th February, May and October.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

BIG CHIDDIC.—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, twenty-one miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

CAMBRIA.—Is in Mille Isles 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 O. & G. R. R. distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATHAM.—Is in the township of Chatham near Bonaventure 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, distant from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON.—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

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

LOST RIVER.—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty-five miles from Lachute. Mail weekly

LACHUTE.—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. 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 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. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

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

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

Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879. NO. 24

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.**

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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.

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C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

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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

Business Notices.

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IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street Montreal, 8y1

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Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
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Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.

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Of East and West India and French Goods, 178, Sacrament Street Montreal. 8y1

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Feb. 16th, 1879.

THE WAY OF THE RIGHTEOUS. Ps. i.,1-6.

I. THE WAY OF THE RIGHTEOUS. *His character.* One may be described by what he is not and by what he is. No account of anyone is complete unless it includes both. What he is not appears in three particulars. He does not join in evil council, in plot, conspiracy or partnership resolutions that are evil. He does not quietly acquiese in sin, "Standing in the way of sinners." Neither by word nor silence, neither by presence or influence will he countenance evil. He does not indulge in sinful thoughts. He meditates on God's law and delights in it, so his outward actions come from an inside principle.

II. THE DOOM OF THE UNGODLY. They are not so, not like the tree, not planted, not lovely, not beautiful not stable not prosperous. Their joys, pleasures, honors and riches are short-lived. The figure "chaff" is used to show how light and comparatively useless they are. They go in the way of the wicked which leads to ruin, while the way of the righteous is safe, honorable and glorious in the end. The chaff encloses the wheat. The wicked surround the righteous, but as the grain is useful while the chaff is driven away, so the righteous endure while the wicked perish.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. There is a judgment day in the Old as well as in the New Testament.
2. To be truly happy and useful we must delight ourselves in the law of God.
3. The righteousness we need, the rivers of water, that is the word, the Sacraments and prayer.
4. The ungodly shall not stand in the great congregation of the righteous at the last day.
5. While they bear no fruit in their season the righteous lay up treasure in Heaven.
6. There will be an end to the two roads. The one ends in destruction, the other in everlasting happiness.

A Highland Story.

The Ottawa correspondent of the New York *World* relates as follows:—"A good story is told of the Marquis and two Glengarry Highlanders, who called on him the other day. Ever since the massacre at Glencoe, in which the Campbells did the bloody work of the Crown, the clan Campbell has been in bad odor with the clan Macdonald and other sects; indeed, it is a proverb that the Macdonalds and Campbells "canna eat oot 'o the same kail-pot." The Glengarry men, Macdonalds to the backbone, were in Ottawa on business, and after much debate resolved to pay their respects to the Marquis of Lorne as the Governor-General, not as the son of the Callum Mor. On their way to the Hall they talked the matter over again, and one of them suggested that perhaps the Marquis, beinga Campbell would refuse to receive a Macdonald, in which case their position would be humiliating. At the gate they met the Marquis with Maj. de Winton, and taking them for servants, the Highlandmen asked if the Marquis would care to meet "twa Macdonalds," or if it would be etiquette for twa Macdonalds to call on the Marquis. His Excellency replied that the Marquis bore no malice to the Macdonalds and that Sir John Macdonald being his first Minister it was clear the Macdonalds had forgiven the Campbells. "Forgi'en the Campbells!" cried one of the visitors, "foregotten Glencoe! Sir John is paid for for that, mon; he has eight thoosan' dollars a year for it; but the deil take me 'gin we forgie or forget!" and with this the choleric Gaels turned their faces towards Ottawa. The Marquis, however, disclosed himself, and after a hearty hand-shaking the feud was temporarily healed. The visitors were turned over to the Argyleshire piper, who is a prominent member of the household, and by him treated so handsomely that on their departure they frankly acquitted the Marquis of all responsibility for the massacre.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—Some weeks ago I sent a letter to your paper asking information as to the trustees and librarian of the library which once existed here, but now, I am given to understand is defunct. If, as above, what became of the books, have they been spirited away, or what has become of them? Does no one know: are they in that indefinite place somewhere? Have they been sold: if so, who has charge of the purchase money? Do not the older residents of this place care for the future of the young men resident here? Do they prefer that their sons should idle their time away in stores to improving their education? Perhaps they have an idea that the young men of this generation are born educated and do not need books wherewith to study, or that libraries are everywhere scattered through the village. The books or purchase money must be somewhere and somebody must know what has become of them? Surely they were not spirited away unknown to the residents of the place? By throwing some light on this matter *somebody* would confer a great benefit on our young men.

Yours &c.
PROGRESS.

Unhealthy School-Houses.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The early death of Miss ROBINSON, a young lady of most excellent disposition and loved by all who knew her, is deeply regretted by a large number of friends. That her death was caused by disease contracted in the pent-up school-room, crowded with scholars, with no ventilation except an open window or door, which would let in a draft most dangerous, is believed by many to be the fact in this most painful case. It is so serious a matter that the attention of the public should be called to it at once, so as to prevent the recurrence of a similar event. That the Directors and Trustees are responsible to a great extent for the unsanitary state of Lachute school, should cause them serious anxiety in this matter and to bestir themselves in a reform so long needed. The school building is too small by half. It is badly situated near the railroad and in too close proximity to hotels and the station. The lot is too small for suitable school buildings with grounds needed for recreation and amusement. In no place of this size in Ontario will be found such narrow contracted school grounds. From two to five acres are generally procured for school grounds where the improved buildings are being erected for school purposes. Lachute is growing fast and if the children of the whole village, and those who come from a distance, are to be schooled in one building it should be located in some more suitable place with more commodious buildings, and the sooner it is attended to the better for the health and lives of both teachers and scholars.

PARENT.

Lachute, Feb. 8th, 1879.

"MORE LIGHT."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I have remarked with pleasure by your Editorial of last week, the interest you are taking in the welfare of, the County; and I wish to respond to your request for "more light" on the voters lists and valuation rolls. You are right about the two valuations, in the roll of Arundel and DeSalaberry, as there are two values in that roll, and have been since 1875; one called the real value, the other, the assessable value; the real value being made double the assessable value. The taxes were collected on the assessable value, and the voters list made on the double of that. So that a man assessed on $100, had a vote as if his value was $200; and this is the way the voters list now in force was made.

This year we intend to do the straight thing, and put the assessments on the real value; so that those who want a vote will get it by paying the honest amount of assessment on their property. And another year we will hope to have a roll made with only one value on it. We wish and intend to do right when we know what is right: and again I thank you for the information contained in your article.

ARUNDEL.

Arundel, 8th February, 1879.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For the WATCHMAN.

MR. VENNOR'S MOUNTAIN TESTED.

During the summer of 1877, Mr. H. G. Vennor, of the Geological Department, reported the discovery of a mountain range of rock in Ottawa County, which abounded in the mineral phosphate of lime. This occurred in the township of Portland, to the west of the Riviere du Lievres, and extended thence northward for many miles up this river.

It is interesting now to note that this range of rock has and is being practically tested, and already exhibits a number of deposits of important magnitude. Mr. Vennor's theory was, that in this range the deposits of mineral occurred more in a bedded than in a vein form, and that they would be found to be more than ordinarily persistent both in their surface out croppings and depth. This has been proved to be the case. The mountain in question first rises on the West shore of the Riviere du Lievres, in the sixth range of Portland, and thence traverses the seventh, eight, ninth and tenth ranges of that township, entering Bowman in proximity to the famous "High Falls". From the commencement of this mountain to the point where it enters Bowman, a distance of between five and six miles, there is an almost continuous succession of rich phosphate deposits; and upon several of these important openings have recently been made. The most southerly and beyond all doubt, the most important of these is that of Allan Ritchie & Co., on the north end of lot seven in the same range. This property has been most systematically mined; first, by Mr. Gerald C. Brown the orginal holder of the location, and more recently by the present owners. The shaft is now between fifty and sixty feet deep, and has been excavated on a bedded deposit of beautiful translucent green phosphate of lime, which in places measured from between twenty to thirty feet in width. In this there is no admixture of mica, lime tone or pyrites, and of such ore there is now on the ground a pile of upwards of 700 tons. At the bottom of the shaft, at present, the same enormous width of deposit continues, and there are in places even an indication of a further widening. To this point on the river, a little steamboat, in summer, makes daily trips from the village of Buckingham, returning each evening. Passing into the eighth and ninth ranges we come upon the phosphate lands now held by Messrs. H. Preston & Sons of Brooklyn, N. Y., consisting of some 1,258 acres held under patents from the Crown. On this property, upwards of 120 deposits of phosphate have been uncovered, and on some of these important excavations have been made. One opening, made on a deposit known as the "Cap Rock," was started on phosphate one foot in width, but at eight feet this widened to twelve feet. Another, the "Captain's Vein," is twenty feet wide; a third, called the "Mother Vein" is nine feet, while, a fourth, the "Father Vein," is six and a half feet in width and seventy-five feet in length. Still beyond this productive area in the phosphate belt, and in the tenth and last range of Portland township, we find another large and excellent deposit being worked energetically by Capt. A. McNaughton of Buckingham. Here the phosphate is truly beautiful, varying in color from an emerald to a translucent bluish-green. This phosphate is unexcelled in purity and would appear to occur in very large body. Away beyond even this point we hear of miners at work above the "High Falls" in Bowman, Villeneuve and Wells townships, but with what success we have not yet been informed.

According to Mr. Vennor's report this most important phosphate-bearing range has been followed for miles farther on a general northerly course, and it is only natural to suppose that rich deposits of phosphate will continue to characterize it. Rounding to the northward of the Baskatong Lake—a lake situated about 140 miles from the mouth of the Gatineau—the belt returns towards the Ottawa, traversing the townships of Baskatong, Sicotte, Aumond, Kensington, Cameron, Northfield, Hincks, Denholm, Wakefield, Hull and Templeton. On this stretch, the phosphate rocks occupy the western margin of a great trough-form of strata of which the axis runs about midway between the Rivers Gatineau and Lievres. Considerable mining has already been done in the townships of Hull and Wakefield, where fresh discoveries are of daily occurrence, but as yet the portion of the belt between Wakefield and Baskatong Lake has been but little explored or tested. Thus, the correctness of the statements made two years since in an Ottawa newspaper, by Mr. Vennor, respecting the probable discovery of workable deposits of phosphate of lime in Denholm, Wakefield and Hull townships has been, and now is being rapidly verified.

(To be continued.)

IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—When the Members of the House get fairly to work it will be interesting to know what action will be taken this year on the subject of Immigration. There are few questions, of more importance. The cry of hard times and commercial depression universal all over the world, and comparing Canada, more especially Ontario, including Toronto, as the capital, has less cause to complain than any other part of the world! Are we not blessed in a marked degree with health and happiness? Free from epidemic of any description? No war to disturb our peace of mind! With an abundance of every good thing, a man can desire. Should he not rather be thankful to the wise disposer, at all events for such blessings? Let any one who has a leisure hour take a summary of our rapidly growing City and he will see on almost any street, new buildings springing up or material being laid down, to prepare for building at an early day; a glance at the market and his eyes are feasted on the finest beef and mutton, poultry, &c., any Country can produce and at *prices* within the reach of the humblest individual, a carcase of fine mutton at six cents per lb., beef in quarters at the same rate, pork and other supplies still lower, with a bountiful supply of all kinds of vegetables also low in proportion.

Another feature of the growing prosperity of our land is the immense trade lately sprung into existence between this country and Europe in cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, poultry, butter, cheese, in a word, all kinds of produce the country is capable of producing. This will undoubtedly have the effect of directing the attention of the most valuable class of settlers to our shores, viz: the *tenant farmer* and capitalist; they can see for themselves what the country can produce and where they can have their lands in fee simple. We will also have a fair show of the industrious labouring classes, domestic servants, and lads of from 16 to 20 years of age. The latter as well as the former will find Canada a home whereby *industry, sobriety, honesty* and *integrity* they can depend on a good living, and, in course of reasonable time, a comfortable independence.

Free grants of land are open to all, in Muskoka as well as in Manitoba, and those with a few hundred pounds at their command can secure a homestead at once, and where climate is as healthy as in any other part of the world.

With these advantages which are being made known through our agents in almost every part of the old world, a large increase to our shores may safely be looked for this coming season, and it is to be hoped the Government in its wisdom will appropriate a fair portion of the funds at their command in expenditure on public works, colonization roads in the free grant districts, and other improvements of public utility, and Canada will continue to prosper and make a happy home for the immigrant. Yours, EARLY SETTLER.

Since writing the above I see in the papers of this morning, cattle are prohibited from going into the English market from the United States, owing to disease breaking out among them. No doubt care will be taken at all shipping ports on this side the Atlantic to have a thorough inspection made upon cattle which are put on board from Canada for the English market.

FROM OTTAWA.

The remarkably heavy falls of snow and subsequent drifting have not been without influence upon the trade of the city. The roads out of the corporation are very full of "Pitch-holes" and otherwise unsafe, so bad are they, that it is almost impossible to carry a load. One man told the writer he had to reload a cord of wood seven times in bringing it to market. These facts are as applicable to company as to concession roads, and speak only too loudly against a system of legalized robbery, for what better is it when men are charged a heavy toll for using a road which is left entirely in the hands of—well Providence?

The state of the roads, joined to one of the most monstrous pieces of iniquity the City Council ever got into a by-law—"The new market by-law"—has left the traders minus a large amount of business, and the larders in want of the ordinary supplies received from the markets. Never was such uneasiness and distress among business men as now. The fall of bank stocks, the depreciation of real estate and impossibility to realize on it at any rate, the continual slaughtering of goods at any price by dishonest men have paralized honest traders and ruined many. History is only a record of the past, and is always made more interesting when there are epochs of especial interest, even though they bear a memory of darkness and distress. Black Friday of Wall Street is often remembered by brokers and is not without a salutary effect in restraining men from rash investments. So will Friday, 31st January, be remembered by the people of Ottawa. Like the distant rumbling of the thunder-storm was the report of weakness in the wholesale dry goods firm of Garland Muchmour & Co. No thought was entertained that they would have to go by the board, and so the report that they had failed alarmed every one like a sudden crash of thunder from a clear sky. Not only have they failed but Mr. S. Wilson, McKinnon Bro., and one or two others have already put up shutters, while report says others are in trouble, and rumor affirms that every one doing business with the wholesale house will be forced into insolvency. Several of the banks are heavy losers, and very little pity is expressed for them, and, if report is correct, very little should be shown. That they have accepted endorsed paper from parties for double and treble the worth of the endorsee, depending for payment upon the drawer of the note for payment, is their fault. Surely laws are not made to be violated in that manner! The truth is many of our laws are so loose that they are only too easily infringed, particularly the one relating to Bankruptcy, which places the honest trader at the mercy of men who buy for a fraction of cost pay nothing and sell for less than wholesale value, while if one of the few honest men fail they are classed with sharpers and have to bear the sobrequet of dishonest or treacherous, and coupled with men who are unworthy a place on the same page with them.

Friday morning Mr. McQuarry had the misfortune to have burnt a fine range of brick houses, eight in all. Loss $15,000—cause defect in flue. Proprietor and tenants partially insured except one who loses everything.

Great preparations are being made for the opening of Parliament, both in legislative and social circles. On the 13th the House will meet and the Governor arrive to open, when it will be found the Commons have no Speaker. Then they will be sent back to elect probably Dr. Blanchet of Levis, and the elite to prepare for the Governor's and H. R. H.'s levee in the Senate chamber, On Friday the Governor will again arrive and deliver the speech from the Throne, which, by the way, has been largely altered and beautified for the occasion. After which we will again subside into our quiet ways until the 17th, when a grand mask of welcome is to come of, and before that is nicely over a grand State ball is to be given at Rideau Hall.

CRINGING CHRIS.

[The above and other correspondents' letters were unavoidably omitted last week owing to the crowded state of our columns.—ED. W.]

A SOCIAL MISTAKE.

Contributed to THE WATCHMAN.

We must all acknowledge that the young men of this generation are far more deficient in the elements of common sense, integrity, stability and morality than their forefathers who had not the advantages that we have now. They, feeling in themselves the lack of education seeing its value in others, took steps which led to its being received by all classes free, or, at most, at a mere nominal price. The education which many of the preceding generations received was not at a school, but at home. After a day's toil, many of them have spent three parts of the night studying hard, determined to have education at any cost. This is the class of man who have by sheer hard work gained an honorable position in the world, and many of whom have endowed schools and colleges for the purpose of making the path to success more clear for their offspring. It is a disgrace to the young men of this generation that they do not appreciate the advantages which their forefathers have toiled so hard to give to them, they do not seem to care about their future many relying on what some rich relation will leave them, instead of earning money for their own support, the ironly care is for the day how they can pass it easiest, how they can get most pleasure, not caring to think that—

"Time is fleeting, passing by;
Death is earnest, drawing nigh."

As boys at school they are careless, thoughtless and indifferent as to their future, all their aim apparently being to annoy their tutors and school-fellows, forgetting that—

"'Tis education forms the youthful mind,
As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

When they attempt to enter business life the careless thoughtlessness, and indifference they cultivated at school follows them there. Some see their mistake and attempt to redeem the precious hours they wasted in boyhood by studying at nights, but they find it much harder to study as men than as boys, and then it is that they repent of their folly.

There are very few young men who will admit their ignorance: some few know that they are deficient in education and try to remedy it; but there are far more who know that they are ignorant, but who do not make any effort to dispel the intellectual darkness which hovers o'er them. There are still others who are ignorant of their ignorance: these have an idea that they know more than anybody else, and will say "that you can't teach them anything they don't know." Yet when one enters into conversation with them, they betray their ignorance at once. When at school, they but generated a feeling of "don't care." Their inaptitude for active business life becomes more apparent every day, and they turn out lazy, good-for-nothing fellows, hangers at street corners, bar-room loafers, jail-birds, and very often this is the class who turn out murderers too! Therefore it behoves boys attending school to make the most of their time. Unless they are educated they need not expect to get on in the world, the active life of which, they know not how soon they will have to enter, something may occur which will compel their parents to take them from school and set them to work amid the hum and bustle of city life, and unless they are prepared there are a hundred chances to one of their earning a living, let alone attaining a position in the world.

Of the young women of this generation, be it said to their credit, they have risen. At one time education for them was not considered necessary, but to-day it is. They are now occupying positions which were formerly filled by men, and it is said by many employers that they are better book-keepers and more reliable accountants and turn out better work than the men.

It has been said—"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Now, as has been shown the young men of this generation are deficient in the elements which tend to ensure success in life, blame must rest somewhere; perhaps on the parents, as it very often does, who forget that they themselves were once children. They now see the mistake they made in their youth, but do not warn their sons of the evil influences that beset their path, but allow them to run the streets at night instead of keeping them at home studying or providing some innocent amusement there whereby the boy would be learning something to profit. There are plenty of ways to keep a boy at home. Interest yourself in him if he ask what you may term absurd questions, give him an answer, cultivate the enquiring mind, and it will act like an impetus to the boy; he will feel at liberty to ask you to help him at his lessons, and the progress he will make under kindness will infinitely surpass your greatest hopes.

Wit and Humor.

—The favorite flower for wedding bonnets—Marry-gold.

—Give us neither poverty nor riches—anyhow, not poverty.

—Why is a nursery a good place for dancing? Because it is a regular bawl-room.

—Many beautiful ladies when walking out are angry if they are gazed at, and indignant if they are not.

—The true policy of the Gas Companies with regard to Mr. Edison's Patent,—*make light of it.*

—The man who was to publish a paper to please everybody fell out of Noah's Ark and was drowned.

—It is not a misfortune for a young lady to lose her good name if a young man gives her a better one.

—The Chinese liken a drunkard's nose to a lighthouse, warning us of the little water that passeth underneath.

—Which is the most wonderful animal in a farm-yard? A pig, because he's killed first and cured afterwards.

—A notary public is no doubt a well-meaning fellow, but he protests too much to make him popular in mixed society.

—A man has recently invented an apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks. Are the girls going to stand that?

—Why are there more marriages in winter than in summer? Because then men seek comforters and ladies seek—nuffs.

—"Talk about the jaws of death," exclaimed a hen-pecked husband, "they are no circumstance compared to the jaws of life."

—"Benjamin!" shouted Mrs. Toodles to her husband, who was going out of the gate, "bring me up five cents worth of snuff when you come." "Snuff, Mrs. Toodles," he ejaculated as he paused with his hand on the latch. "No, no, Mrs. Toodles, the times are too hard to admit of such extravagance; you must tickle your nose with a straw when you want to sneeze."

—"James Jenkins," said a schoolmaster to his pupil, "what is an average?" "A thing sir," answered the scholar, promptly, "that hens lay eggs on." Why do you say that, you silly boy?" replied the pedagogue. "Because, sir," said the youth, "I heard a gentleman say the other day as a hen would lay, on an average, a hundred and twenty eggs a year."

—A good lady once remarked to Dr. Adams that his sermons were a little too long. "Don't you think so, Dr. Adams?" said she, "just a little." "Ah! good sister," said he, "I am afraid you don't like the sincere milk of the word." "Yes, I do," said she; "but you know the fashion now-a-days is condensed milk."

—"I don't believe in the Bible," said a collegian to an old Quaker. "Does thee believe in France?" "Yes, I do. I never saw it, but I have plenty of proof that there is such a country." "Then thee does not believe anything unless thee or thy reliable friends have seen it?" "No, be sure I wont." "Did thee ever see thy own brains?" "No." "Did thee ever know anybody that has seen thy brains?" "No." "Does thee believe thee has any brains?"

—"You hev heern, gentlemen of the jury," said an eloquent advocate—"you hev heern the witness swar he saw the prisoner raise his gun; you hev heern him swar he saw the flash and heard the report; you hev heern him swar he saw the dog fall dead; you hev heern him swar he dug the bullet out with his jackknife, and you hev seen the bullet produced in court; but whar, gentlemen whar, I ask you, is the wan who saw that bullet hit that dog?"

GOING BACK ON IT.—A short time since, a colored man entered the office of the clerk of a county court in the West, and advancing to the table where the deputy-clerk was busily engaged, he produced a marriage license, for which he had paid the legal fee a few days before. "Boss," said he, "de lady declines dis document, and I fotch it in to get my money back." It was a little consoling to the darkey to be told that some men went farther and had fared worse; but when assured his money could not be returned, he turned indignantly, and muttered as he made his exit, "Ebery-body's gone back on de document!"

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, FEB. 14, 1879.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Want of space compels us to hold over until next issue our Carillon's correspondent's letter, as well as other original articles.

THE OPENING OF THE QUEBEC BRANCH OF THE Q.M.O. & O.R.R.

In common with our contemporaries we are pleased to see the opening of this road and hope it will confer the benefits to the country which have been expected. We do not feel, however, like following the Hon. Mr. JOLY with a torch light procession. After a large amount of money and labor had been expended on this road and it failed, it will be remembered, that Mr. JOLY opposed with all his energy the Government taking up the work, but now under his temporary Government (as he is pleased to term it) he would have the country believe that he has built the Road. He has certainly built three or four miles, and let the public examine his judgment in the management of building other pieces of road for which he claims so much credit, and see if they can find a parallel in the history of construction of any roads in this or any other country. Fancy the Hon. Mr. JOLY on snow-shoes building a Railway, so as to give it his personal attention, he walks five or six miles a day, but is disappointed more than once in the time of opening, because he could not depend on the report of his sub-contractors. Why did he not depend upon his own report when under his own supervision? This road also was to be a temporary one, and from what we learn about its construction, the probability is that it will be very temporary, for in a few weeks the spring rains and warm sun will put the snow-shoe road past using, and the amazed public will wonder what has happened. The Time-table of the Western Division is also complained of, as the train which left Hochelaga at 4:30 p. m. and reached Hull at 9 p. m., and which was never more than a few minutes off time, now is intended to leave Hochelaga at 6:30 p. m., and reach Hull at 11 p. m., but the trouble is the Quebec train does not arrive at St. Martins' Junction to connect with the Hochelaga train, consequently it has to be run through to Ottawa as a special, which takes the people into Hull in the dead hour of the night, and then ride three miles to the city causing much expense and inconvenience that the Grand Trunk, alive with experienced managers, being fully awake to the situation has so arranged their time and fare as to give a cheaper and more pleasant transit, by which they will certainly take the cream of the business. This blundering together with a certain land transaction and several other matters, for which he will be called to account for before long, causes us to decline joining the torch-light procession. But we are told that all this is for economy, it is like the economy of using snow shoes while his C. E., to whom he pays $5,000 a year salary for coming out to Lachute, in a special train once a month to inspect a station building, and insisting that the painting should be of a pale color, with red mouldings fitly representing, as one has said, the individual's own appearance, and then returning to the city, after the arduous work of inspection by special train. The opening of the road, however, and the driving that silver nail, being the climax of Mr. JOLY'S work, we have reason to believe that the Hon. gentleman will soon resign the reins of his temporary Government, and take time to read the newspapers and reflect.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—A Bill has just been introduced into Congress which is intended to provide for the regulating of commerce between Canada and the United States. In fact it is ntended to be a reciprocity, and should Congress adopt it, the result will effect great changes in our commercial relations. Under the late Canadian Government the United States manufacturers were quite satisfied with the jug-handled policy of Mr. MACKENZIE, but now finding the hope of their gains being gone by Canada adopting a Nation Policy, they at once bestir themselves with a hope of opening up negotiations with us which may lead to a reciprocity so as to retain our market for their immense productions.

"LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED."

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The letter Mr. Cushing enquires for as lost was not stolen but strayed into my pocket, where it lay forgotten till enquired after in the *Advertiser*, where an answer to the item was promptly inserted. The "complaint" came from a reliable source, but I made the mistake of calling the money "the McVean legacy," when I should have put it "Seigniorial funds." The complaint otherwise remains the same.

Yours &c.,
CHRIS. MASCIAH.

OUR PACIFIC PROVINCE.

On Monday evening last, the Rev. E. ROBSON delivered a lecture on British Columbia, in Olivet Hall. F. C. IRELAND, Esq., occupied the chair, and, after singing and prayer, introduced the lecturer, who, on coming forward, was received with applause. He stated that just twenty years ago, that very day, he had set foot on Vancouver Island as a pioneer Methodist Missionary to that country. After describing the progress of discovery on the Pacific seaboard he gave a rapid sketch of the settlement and history of the country which now constitutes the Province of British Columbia, the largest Province in the Dominion of Canada. The cosmopolitan population of the country was then referred to, and the principal types of humanity there prevailing declared to be Whites, Chinamen and Indians—the number of the last being variously estimated at from 18,000 to 28,000, it being diffiult to obtain a correct census of the various tribes. The whites number about 12,000 and the Chinese, say, 1,500. A much larger number of whites had gone to the country in 1858, when the great rush from California and Oregon took place upon the discovery of gold mines on Fraser River; but, like the receding tide, they had flowed back again leaving but a small deposit behind. There is room for millions more in that great country, and in due time they will find their way thither.

The main feature of the natural scenery of British Columbia is its mountains. They occupy a large proportion of the area of the country, and gave it all the charms of novelty, beauty and grandeur to one from a level land like Ontario or Quebec. Some of the mountains are of great height. Mount Elias, situated on the boundary between British Columbia and the American territory of Alasco to the North, being about 19,500 feet high—probably the highest on the continent. This measurement he gave upon the authority of Mr. JOSEPH HUNTER, a Scotch Civil Engineer, who had for years been employed on the Pacific Railway Survey and from whom he received it. Other mountains of great altitude, as also the great ranges—Olympion, Cascade, and Rocky—were described. The mountainous character of the country renders roadmaking a very difficult operation—the highway having sometimes to be literally hewn out of the solid rock overhanging the surging river which rolls with thunderous sound hundreds of feet beneath. The rivers, of course, are rapid—there are many of them flowing through the country from East to West. The difficulty of navigating these rivers was illustrated by several amusing incidents. The audience was then treated to descriptions of thunder-storm, snow-storm, avalanche and land-slide among the mountains. British Columbia seems to be highly favored with lakes, bays, gulfs, inlets and excellent harbors—in fact a very superior supply of inland waters and protected coast navigation. The lecturer described the climate of the coast region as being very similar to that of England, the Chinese current having a somewhat similar effect upon British Columbia to that produced on the coast of Europe by the Gulf-stream which sits across the Atlantic ocean. In the mountainous regions it is colder. During the residence of the lecturer in that country the marking of the thermometer was kept for six years at Esquimalt—four and a half miles from Victoria—and the highest register during that period was 85° and the lowest 10° above zero. There is much less fog than in England. The winters are humid—sleighing being a luxury not often practicable. The atmosphere is very pure, fresh meat keeping longer in the rigging of the ships there than in any other part of the world where the climate is temperate, and fish being cured, without the use of salt, in the midsummer sun. Very little rain falls in the interior valleys. On the coast the rainfall is about 35 inches in the year, while in Alaska it is over 80 inches. The economic resources of the country were then described. The forests are very extensive and composed of a great variety of timber. There is little or no cord-wood, but an immense growth of marketable timber. The Douglas pine grows over 300 feet high, and the cedar over 15 feet in diameter. Flourishing mills exist on Borrard Inlet for the manufacture and export of lumber which is destined to become an extensive and lucrative industry, as the article can be shipped direct from the mills to any foreign port. The land was described as of three kinds—redish loam, prairie allavium and desert, much of it being of superior quality producing as fine crops as the speaker had ever seen. British Columbia is quite equal to the Province of Quebec as a farming country with an infinitely better climate. It was declared to be, in the estimation of the lecturer, a more desirable home for the farmer than Manitoba, as its climate is much more moderate, its summer longer and there is good guarantee of a perpetual market in the fact that the miners, lumberers, fishermen and sailors compose a large proportion of the community and are all good cash customers, and should the farmers, however, produce a surplus over what is required for home consumption, they have superior facilities for shipping direct to the Foreign markets, while Manitoba is so very far inland that prices are bound to come down when the country becomes thickly populated, for in that Province the farmers are the people. Wheat was once sold for a penny per bushel in the Selkirk settlement and may come much nearer that figure than is desirable again, unless a route can be opened to Hudson's Bay by rail and thence by freight steamers to England. The fisheries of British Columbia are very abundant, and the fish of excellent quality. Samples of salmon are on sale in our village stores. Game is also very abundant—the water fowl gathering in millions in the bays and gulfs during the winter season. The mines are a great source of wealth to the country, many tens of millions of dollars worth of gold having been taken out since 1858. The various processes of gold mining were described and figures given as to the yield of individual mines. There are also silver, copper, plumbago, iron and coal—both bituminous and anthracite. The former exists in the Nanaimo district in almost inexhaustible abundance.

We have listened to two or three lectures delivered by gentlemen on British Columbia, but none of them were equal to this one by the Rev. Mr. ROBSON, whose descriptive powers are of a very high order, and blessed with a retentive memory and pleasing address, he at once riveted the attention of his audience which he retained during the entire delivery of his admirable lecture. Indeed so completely had he impressed his hearers that some there and then expressed themselves desirous of going to British Columbia.

A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. DAWSON KERR, and seconded by JAMES FISH, Esq., was carried with acclamation and tendered to the lecturer for his eloquent and instructive address. During the lecture reference was made to the glaringly erroneous and absurd statements contained in the Ontario school-books, now in use, in reference to British Columbia affairs.

We should not omit to mention that several choice selections of music were sandwiched into the lecture by the musical friends, to the gratification of the audience.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Arundel.

MUNICIPAL TRIPLETS.—In a new country like this where the inhabitants are counted by hundreds (not thousands,) a *birth* is quite an event. The intelligence is therefore very remarkable, that on the same day, (the 1st.,) within the same half hour, (from 9 to 9.30 a. m.,) and a distance of four miles, Mrs. Wm. Staniforth, Mrs. Joseph Boyd and Madam ——, (a French name,) each gave birth to a child. We suggest that the Township council bring the matter before the Princess Louise.

Back Chatham.

The new Methodist church at Back Chatham, was dedicated on Sunday last. The Rev. E. Robson, of Lachute, preached the dedication sermon at half past ten a. m., after which communion was administered. Mr. Robson was assisted in the services by the pastor, the Rev. J. N. Mills. On Tuesday evening a tea meeting was held in the church, when a very excellent repast was partaken of by a good company, and addresses were delivered by Revs. Mills and Robson, and also by Messrs Gowanlock, of Chatboro, and Benn, of Lachute. The music for the occasion was furnished by Mr. Fish and the Lachute Methodist choir, and delighted all who heard it. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to the singers and the speakers. The church is very neat and comfortable, and supplies a long felt want in the community.

St. Andrews.

There is a rumour that M. LaBrossiere is about to abandon the enterprise of establishing a store in St. Andrews. This is to be regretted. It was supposed that he had done a fair business since he started. Should he leave he will be much missed. While he has been in business he has disposed of his goods at a much lower figure than some of his neighbors in the same line. This arose, undoubtedly, from his greater facilities in the purchasing of goods. It is to be hoped that Mr. LaBrossiere will be induced to change his mind and continue business in the village.

The Council met on Friday to examine and amend the Valuation Roll. The Council has informally gone over the Roll and noted some objections. The Roll on its face bears the appearance of having been made out, under a plan, which had in view the idea of "striking out the votes of your opponents, and putting on those of your friends." This idea so obscured the vision of the manipulators, that they quite forgot a number of pieces of property, which were left off, whilst one of our most urbane and religious citizens is put down as having a family, numbering one hundred, while another is credited with the small number of eighty. If this is not an effort to establish a home manufacture of votes I cannot see what would be. I hope that the St. Andrews correspondent of your neighbor the *Advertiser* will observe this and make a note. When the Council shall have completed the review of the Valuation Roll, I may have something further to say on the subject.

The snow storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning made the roads in this vicinity almost impassible but I presume they will be in a fair condition in a few days.

Mr. Finley McMartin is making rapid progress in geting out cordwood, having about 1,500 cords on the river bank ready for shipment to Montreal on the opening of navigation. He hopes to get out as much more by that time.

It has been the gossip of the village for sometime, that Mr. John Baptiste Guilbault, was a candidate for the position of Inspector of Weights and Measures, one of the offices now held by Mr. Thomas Lamb Post Master of the Village, but the matter had taken no definite form, till the other evening, when, a large and respectable number of Mr. Guilbault's friends held a meeting, to devise the ways and means best calculated to secure his success in obtaining the place. Mr. Guilbault informed his friends that he had great confidence that with their assistance, he would be able to oust Mr. Lamb, that from the active part that he (Lamb,) took in the late election, by canvassing for votes before the poll was held, and then as Deputy Returning Officer exhibiting strong party bias, the present Conservative Government must out of self respect turn him out. Besides if he (Guilbault,) started in, now, for a good position such as Inspector of Weights and Measures and failed, he would undoubtedly be able to get some place under the present Government. It was intimated to Mr. Guilbault by one of his friends in the meeting, that the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures was a very important and lucrative one, worth at least $700 per annum, while its duties are very light, and therefore that it might be that a more pronounced friend of the Conservative party would be selected for that office, but he agreed with Mr. Guilbault that he might get some other appointment, perhaps the place of Mail Officer, on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, now held by Mr. Guy Dewar, as he understood that Mr. Dewar was soon to be discharged. The meeting exhibited great enthusasim for Mr. Guilbault and upon adjournment three cheers were given for the Queen, and three more for Guilbault. X.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chinese liken a drunkard's nose to a light-house warning us of the little water that passeth underneath.

Mr. Bass, M. P. for Derby, England, has ordered a sideboard from Messrs. R. Hay, and Co., Toronto, to cost $1,000.

The Masonic difficulty still continues. One section held a grand lodge meeting and elected their officers this week. The other section holds its grand lodge next month.

Mr. Oddsteads, the returning officer for St. Charles at the late general election, has been committed for trial for his action then in refusing the nomination papers of two of the candidates, thus allowing Mr. Murray to be elected by acclamation.

The Norwich *Bulletin* says: "A girl who can put a square patch on a pair of pantaloons may not be so accomplished as one who can work a green worsted dog on a yellow ground, but she is of more real value in the community."

A Niagara chap might make some money by finding out the spot where the Princess Louise first set foot on American soil, and selling the earth at so much a grain. There are just fools enough in the country to invest.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Duke of Edinburgh has been gazetted a rear admiral, and ere long his flag will be flying at the head of the largest ship in the British navy. He has been a good deal afloat, and has seen service in the Mediterranean, Australia, and Canada. He is looked upon as a smart officer, though much of a martinet.

On Monday night Messrs. Gordon and Eagleson returned to the city after a tramp to L'Orignal and back. They walked 134 miles in 33½ hours. The down trip via the North Shore, 70 miles was made in seventeen hours; and the return via. Cumberland 64 miles in sixteen and one half hours.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

A correspondent states that a strange mistake has just occurred at a parish church in a small village in Dorset. The bridegroom and the groomsman had been misinformed as to their respective duties, and the rector, not being aware of the error, proceeded to unite in the holy bonds of matrimony the bride and the groomsman. The party made no objection until they came to sign the register, when the clergyman found, to his surprise and amusement, that he had wedded the wrong pair. He therefore had to perform the ceremony again.

Rumour says that the Orangemen are going to build a commodious Public Hall in the village of St. Andrews, suitable for their Lodge purposes and for general public gatherings. The site has already been selected, and is near the Congregational church. It is hoped that building operations will be commenced at an early date. It is unfortunate for the village that there is no place to hold public gatherings; and even the municipal council has to transact their business in a Notary's office. A site was obtained for a Town Hall, but there is little or no disposition to proceed with the erecting of a building thereon.—*Advertiser.*

—The right man in the right place, Lord Dufferin, anywhere.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, February, 13, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5.50 @ $6.75
Flour per bag	2.40 @ 2.60
Oats per bushel	0.30 @ 0.35
Corn " "	0.50 @ 0.60
Peas " "	0.60 @ 0.65
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0.00 @ 2.85
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @ 1.30
Moullie " "	1.25 @ 0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @ 0.00
Bran " "	0.90 @ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	4.00 @ 4.25
Pork per lb	0.07 @ 0.09
Beef " "	0.02 @ 0.09
Mutton " "	0.07 @ 0.09
Lamb " "	0.09 @ 0.00
Hay per ton	7.50 @ 0.00
Potatoes per bag	0.65 @ 0.75
Butter per lb	0.12 @ 0.15
Cheese " "	0.10 @ 0.13

Henry's Church Congregation,
LACHUTE.
THE ANNUAL
Social and Tea Meeting!
Of the above will be held in the Church Building, Lachute, on
Thursday, Feb. 27.
Addresses by Ministers and others.
Music by the Choir.
Tea will be Served at 6.30. p. m.
Tickets:—Single, 40c.; Double, 75c.; Children, 25 cents. 24w2.

Agents, Read This.
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $100 a month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address,
SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. 24m3.

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,

P. 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.
21tf. Lachute, P. Q.

GO TO
BENN'S
FOR
BARGAINS,

TEA from ..... 10c to 50c.
FINE SUGAR ..... 8c. 10c. and 11c.
If you require it at 7c. we will send and get it for you.
SOAP ..... 3½c. to 9c.
DRIED APPLES ..... 8c.
A Full Assortment of Groceries all at the Very Lowest Prices.
Over-shoes (flowered) ..... $1.
Childrens shoes ..... 25c.
Wincеys ..... 7c. to 15c.
Cottons, Coats, Pants &c., Very Cheap.
CHOICE VALENTINES on hand at the
CHEAP STORE
OF
A. BENN, & Co.
LACHUTE.
21-tf.

Bargains! Bargains!!
NOW is the TIME
FOR
INVESTING,
As everything is CHEAP at
F. X. BERTRAND,
WEST END.
Just Received a Fresh Stock of Groceries. Sugar from 7c. to 10c. per lb. Raisins a variety, Currants, Molasses, Syrups, Green Apples by the barrel or by the bushel, Oranges by the dozen.
TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
Green, Black, and Japan Tea at Low Prices. Just Received a fresh stock of
DRY GOODS,
Yellow cotton from 4jc to 12c. American prints fast colors 6c. to 12c. per yard. Wincey dress goods. Flannels. Oxford Shirting Merinos. Grass Linens. Bed Ticklings. Tweed such as Canadian Scotch and Halifax Tweeds all at low prices.
BOOTS & SHOES.
☞ The whole of the stock of Boots and Shoes at 15 per cent. cheaper than ever.
Having closed the credit system and colog a cash business, I can now sell fifteen per cent cheaper.
All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange.
N. B.—All those having standing accounts would oblige by calling early and settle during this month.
F. X. BERTRAND.
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 eat 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 15 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. 37tf

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 particular 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 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 those 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 "Beconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to devote with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, 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, Point 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	50 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. 1ome.

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.,
1f 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 $3.50
WORKS by EDWARD HINE.
The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Flashes of Light. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents
England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10
Life From the Dead, monthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75
HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.
Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.
W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

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, 210 St. James Street, Montre.l.
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 and wore it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, I declare the facts.
ROBERT HANFORD.
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 recommend it.
Rev. William Losbead, Eeneton Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Johns, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Iverson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. Mr. Gaetz, Georgetown, Ont.
Rev. J. E. Rose, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrie, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo, Montreal
Rev. J. E. Steinerus, Emmaville Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, &c.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
C. E. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Levy, Esq. College, Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sherbrooke St., Toronto, Ont.
C. E. Rees, Esq. 418 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFaul Esq. 5 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kinsley, Esq. 247 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs. Cox, Esq. Cookstown, Ont.
John Nattress, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Keith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq. King Inn, Montreal.
W. Saunders, Esq. Dundas, Ont.
Wm. Mutchler, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Peat, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Munn, 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. 303, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq. Lachine
C. A. Harte, Esq. 60 Sous Dame st., Montl.
E. Cox, Esq. 401 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 279 St Hubert 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. 30tf

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	65 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Brown's Vermafuge Comfits.
Sherman & Co, Marshall, Mich.
A. Benn, & Co. Cheap Goods.
Social and Tea Henry's Church.
Bargains at Bertrand's.
Parks Photographs, see local.

LOCAL.

☞ Now is the time to get your Oysters at Hopes.

PHOTOGRAPH NOTICE.—If you wish a good photograph of yourself, your husband, your wife, or baby, call at once at J. G. Parks' Gallery, before the 22nd inst., as the Gallery will then be closed at Lachute. Patience with children inexhaustible.[Advt.

GRAND LODGE MEETING.—The Eastern Grand Orange Lodge will meet in Olivet Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The delegates will arrive by the 10:40 train instead of the 6:07, as stated in last week's papers.

FINNAN HADDIES.—Bertrand has them fresh and cheap.

DR. CHRISTIE M. P., left here on Wednesday, for Ottawa, to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

COLDS.—Grahams Pain Eradicator is the best remedy known. Chester's cure is good when Graham fails. For sale at this office.

ON account of the heavy storms prevailing throughout the county, during the past few day's very little business has been done in the stores.

NEW GOODS.—The neat and well selected stock of goods at Bertrands, West End, is attracting many purchasers.

LOCAL COUNCIL matters are in a state of muddled felicity. There is no secretary and if thirty days pass without one, the Lieut.-Governor may be called on to do something.

LAPIERRE, who was arrested on the 5th inst, in Montreal on suspicion of having stolen $50 of jewelery from Mr. Williams of St. Andrews was committed to St. Scholastique jail for trial at next Criminal Court.

THE MAYOR ON HIS DIGNITY.—He refuses to act as secretary or even show the books to a rate-payer. This contrasts singularly with his former courteous and suave manner, but then the late Secretary was his brother and the council dismissed him.

MARKET DAY.—Lachute needs a market day, when Montreal buyers could visit the place once a week and purchase from farmers who would flock together on the day appointed. Farmers and Merchants should urge this at once.

THE Rev. H. J. Evans, while on his Shanty Mission in the New Township of Joly, visited Messrs. Crawford and Gamble at their Camp up the Rouge and found those gentlemen both well. They are putting the finishing touch to the Survey of the above Township.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE.—Lachute College owns a Piano, but whether it is held by the Directors, Commissioners or Trustees, no one knows, one thing is certain, that it is left in one corner of a public Hall, where free practice upon it appears to be indulged in to any extent desired.

BAD ROADS.—We learn that there is a "rod in pickle," for the road inspectors and proprietors of roads who do not do their duty, in keeping the roads according to law. A few fines, though hard to meet these times, may be expected from present information.

TELEPHONES.—There are now 17,000 instruments out, and 15,000 actually in use. The enormous profit in this business may be estimated from the idea that the cost of manufacturing the instruments is less than one dollar each, while the rental charged is two to three dollars a month.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The meeting called for next Wednesday in the Court House Lachute to consider the propriety of starting a Mutual Fire Insurance Co., is one of such importance to this County, that it is to be hoped a large attendance of farmers and others interested will be present.

A number of the residents of Lachute visited the Skating Rink at St. Andrews last Saturday afternoon and had a most enjoyable time. Why is it that Lachute does not possess a Skating Rink? Surely there is ample room here for such innocent places of amusement as these.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.—The stock and prices of Messrs. A. Benn & Co., Lachute, are very inviting. They have been doing a good business, notwithstanding the prevailing hard times and are now stocked with goods at such very low prices that every one must be satisfied who purchases there. See their price list.

DR. SULLIVAN, who is to be the Rector of St. George's Church, Montreal was formerly Assistant Minister in that Church. In resigning Trinity Church Chicago, where he has been very successful for eleven years, he gives up a $5,000 salary for a $4,000 one in Canada. St. George's Church is to be congratulated in securing so able and devoted a minister.

MR. LATOUR, one of the bailiffs of this Municipality, succeeded in arresting a young man named Nadon, at Isle Bizard on Saturday last. Nadon, was charged with burglarizing the premises of his late employer, Mr. T. Bedard of Lachute. On being brought before the Magistrate's Court, Lachute, on Monday last he was committed for trial at St. Scholastique next term.

On Wednesday the passenger train from Hochelaga to Ottawa, did not leave that place until one o'clock, instead of nine, as advertised, on account of the heavy drifts which had formed on the track. The one from Ottawa to Montreal, left that place at half past eleven, both trains arrived at Lachute simultaneously at a quarter to three. The Western train was preceded by two engines and a snowplough whilst the one going east was preceded by an engine and snowplough only.

ON Sunday we had a real Canadian Snow-storm, which seriously impeded traffic on the county roads. Again on Tuesday and Wednesday it snowed so heavily and the drifts were so great that the morning mixed trains could not run and the mail and passenger trains were delayed some hours. Since such has been the result on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., what must it be on the Intercolonial and other lines.

THE WEATHER.—Mr. Vennor says: "The sudden cold dip of Sunday night (9th inst.) was anticipated by me, but I hardly expected it would have been so marked. It is what we call a 'church steeple' reversed and is sure to be followed by a speedy rise of temperature. I have another snow storm marked for next Sunday 16th inst., and a 'cold wave' for Sunday 23rd, and between this present date and April next, the Sundays will be the days of marked weather changes. February is going to terminate with cold wintry weather."

WEATHER INFORMATION WANTED.—There are many people who have observed for years during their life, indications which to them have been very satisfactory of changes in the weather. The signs from the bear, beaver, muskrat, woodchuck and other animals as well as other things have afforded strong reasons for believing that a certain kind of season was to take place. Now if these people send us for publication, their observations, we shall be glad to receive them, and it may result in some one getting ahead even of Vennor, and furthermore we will give every person contributing such information, one of Vennor's Almanacs when he issues them next year.

A Dirty Practice and a Disagreeable Place.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

I mean a second-class car on the Government Railway, where all are allowed to smoke and spit, a practice which ought to be prohibited by law. Having occasion to go a short distance by rail, the other day, the trip was not at all pleasant on account of the smoke and the spittle which was in pools over the floor, one could hardly see from one end of the car to the other for the smoke. A party of women and children came on at a station and looked arround for a clean place but could neither find one, nor avoid the smoke. It is all very well for those that like smoking, but to those not accustomed to it, it is a nuisance which ought to be remedied. If it is wrong to smoke in the first-class car, why is it right in the second-class? The M. P. who will introduce a bill, "that there be a place on all trains, for smokers to smoke and spit in to their hearts content, without annoying their fellows," would confer a boon on a great many, and would be heartily thanked by the ladies. I hope our member will attend to this.

I noticed that the Conductor smoked nearly the whole way. A bad example. CHATHAMITE.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan to be an Official Arbitrator, vice Charles Taylor of Sarnia, resigned.

An Order-in-Council is also published, prohibiting the importation for a period of three months of all cattle from the United States into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edwards Island. The Act is dated the 6th of February.

The Dominion Artillery Association will meet in this city on the 19th instant, and the Dominion Rifle Association a few days later.

Their Excellencies have intimated that they will visit the Ladies' College, Whitby, before the close of the present term, and formally open the new Ryerson Hall.

Gov. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, Gov. Chandler, of New Brunswick, Gov. Letellier, of Quebec, Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief-Justice of the Province of Quebec, and other celebrities are expected to arrive on Wednesday for the purpose of attending the state dinner.

Professor Bell, of the Geological Survey, has, it is said, made full notes of his explorations of the Valley of the Nelson River, and three Government clerks are to be sent to Montreal for the purpose of transcribing the notes, that they may be presented to the House during the coming session, in the form of a report.

According to the Settlers' Act for Manitoba and the North West Territories, the Government allow 80 acres of land to all parties assisting in the location of emigrants on the public domain. This privilege having been found to lead to abuse, the Government has decided on withdrawing it—to the great discomfiture of speculators who have been reaping a rich harvest at the expense of the State.

Mrs. M. A. Calkins, of Oshkosh, Wis., writes to Sir John Macdonald that she possesses the watch of the ill-fated Major Andre, and offers to part with it, for a consideration, to any of his countrymen.

H. R. H. the Princess Louise has presented Mrs McNutley, of Montreal, the mother of triplets, with the customary £3.

In the new Parliament there are 73 members who have never sat in the House of Commons; 18 who were previously in Parliament, and who were out last Parliament, while there are three constituencies from which returns have yet to be made, viz:—Centre Wellington, Charlevoix, and East Hasting. The election in Charlevoix takes place on the 13th, and in East Hastings on the 25th.

Mr H. De Salaberry, of Quebec, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Malitia Department caused by the transfer of Mr. Chapleau to the translators department, House of Commons.

The alterations in the Senate chamber suggested by the Governor-General and Princess have been completed.

Messrs Brown and Blaken, of this city, extensive miners, intend erecting works for the manufacture of raw phosphate of lime into superphosphate. Their works will be situated in or near this city.

Mr. E. A. Meredith, late deputy of the Minister of the interior; has been presented with a testimonial. The gift consisted of a very elegant silver *epergne*, two pretty cake stands and one fruit stand.

Mr. Chapleau, of the militia department, has been appointed chief translator of votes and proceedings in the place of Mr. David.

The contracts for building the Wellington and Black's bridge over the Lachine Canal, were awarded, the latter to Mr. W. P. Bartley; his tender was $10,000.

It is said that Mr. Sandford Fleming has declined to change his recommendation regarding the route for the Canada Pacific Railroad.

An estimate of the party strength in the new House gives the following:—Ministerialists, 135; Opposition, 58; Independents, 6; not decided, 4.

MONTREAL.

The Montreal *Witness* of the 4th inst., contains a very well executed likeness of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. The pictures are the best we have seen of them.

Rents in Montreal promise to be much lower this year than last. Owing to the hard times many landlords have signified their intention of making a twenty-five per cent reduction.

The Prince of Wales Regiment will be glad to learn that the Minister of Militia has reported favorably to the payment of the drill money of the regiment, about which there was some difficulty, and that an order for its payment has been passed. This is only one of many instances that are occurring of the anxiety of Mr. Masson to meet, in any way in his power, the views of the volunteers.

"Vennor's threak in the winter" continues. In Western towns the snow has nearly all disappeared again, and wheeled vehicles are in use. An Albany paper says:—"Mild, milder, mildest; there is a melting tenderness in the weather just now that is truly emotional." Some people chaff Vennor for looking for his "January thaw," but they forget that only a few days ago they asked "where was Vennors ice bridge."

QUEBEC.

Mr. T. C. Patterson, formerly proprietor of the *Mail*, has been appointed Postmaster of Toronto, succeeding Mr. Jas. Leslie, superannuated.

On Monday the first regular train from Quebec to Montreal, by the North Shore Railway, left at one o'clock precisely. It consisted of locomotive No. 23, Lotbinier, driven by Jerry Austin, a baggage, mail car, second class and first class car. The depot was gaily decorated with flags and crowded with spectators. A large number of passengers left by the train. The conductor as far as Three Rivers is Mr. Dusablon and thence to Montreal by Mr. Armstrong. As the train moved out of the depot, the wildest enthusiam existed, with loud cheering. The cars passed over and exploded a large number of rail fog signals, and the utmost *eclat* marked the departure.

Three of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's Church are preaching a mission at St. Catharines.

Railway fares to Ottawa from this city are cheaper for the opening of parliament than they ever were before. The North Shore issues return tickets for $8, and the Grand Trunk Railway for $7.50.

Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, of Quebec, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Mr. Lacoste.

KINGSTON.

The Kingston *Whig* says:—"If it is the Rev. J. T. Breeze, author of poems on Toronto, Belleville, Kingston, Shaughanash Shore, Niagara Falls, Confederation, the Martyred President, etc, who is in trouble at Hamilton for obtaining goods under false pretences, Kingston would be ungrateful did it not feel sorry."

FOREIGN.

A Paris despatch says Sir Austen Layard is ill.

M. de Lesseps has been offered the Governorship of Algeria.

Pleuro pneumonia has appeared amongst cattle in Yorkshire.

A Calcutta despatch says harvest prospects in India are gloomy.

Some of the largest jute factories in Scotland are being closed up.

Father Hyacinthe's Old Catholic church was opened in Paris on Sunday.

—The Russian army in the Balkan peninsula is suffering from spotted typhus.

The number of men on strike in Liverpool is estimated at 60,000. London boiler-makers struck yesterday, and it is said a hundred other trades are about to follow.

Typhoid and small-pox are reported to be spreading in an alarming manner in the interior of Russia, and an unknown epidemic has broken out at two villages in the Government of Tambov.

A London despatch says a Privy Council order revokes after the 3rd proximo, article 13 of the Foreign Animals order (permitting American cattle to land without slaughter or guarantee) as far as it concerns the United States.

On the 21st of January a British column was utterly annihilated on the Tugita River by a force of 20,000 Zulus. The enemy captured an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., and are said to have lost 5,000 in the battle. The British loss is stated at about 50 officers and 500 men. Lord Chelmsford, commanding the expedition, was compelled to retire on account of this disastrous reverse, and Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Natal, has sent an appeal to England for reinforcements.

The four ambassadors deputed by Shere Ali to go to Tashkend, are expected to arrive there on the 20th instant.

The Archbishop of Toulouse and Narbonne has been made a Cardinal.

There have been no cases of plague at Astrakhan since the 6th instant.

A largely signed petition has been sent to the Emperor of Germany, against the suppression of the Ursuline Convents.

England has purchased the Turkish state domains in Cyprus.

General Todleben has promised to commence the evacuation of Adrianople in ten days.

A meeting of steamship owners and a delegation from the strikers took place in Liverpool yesterday, but the former refused to recede from their decision, and the strike, therefore, continues, though the men are said to be showing signs of giving in.

The reinforcements to be sent to Lord Chelmsford in South Africa consist of six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, a company of Engineers, three companies from the Army Service Corps, and a company from the Army Hospital Corps. A court of enquiry is to be instituted concerning the British defeat. The force will number about 7,000 men, and will be *en route* for the Cape within a week.

The Prince of Wales has accepted, with thanks, an honorary membership of The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachuetts, presented to him in a very flattering letter from Boston.

DEATH OF GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The Liverpool 'Post' states that General Tom Thumb died on Thursday last, at his native place, Bergum, in the Province of West Friesland, in Holland, whither he had only recently retired, after realizing a handsome fortune from exhibiting himself in the chief countries of Europe and America. The cause of his death was dropsy. The real name of the General was Hanseman.

The severity of the winter and the universal depression of trade appear to have had slight effect on the good people of Iverness, who think that it is "not good to be alone." One Sunday lately no less than fifteen couples were proclaimed in the Established Churches, and on the Sunday following as many as nineteen.

The Empire of Morroco is in a state of anarchy.

The German Reichstag was opened on the 12th. inst. by the Emperor.

It is said that the plague has entirely disappeared from the Government of Astrakhan.

The British Admiralty has chartered fifteen steamers to transport the troops to the Cape.

Four cases of silk, valued at $12,000, and claimed by Field Morris & Fenner, of New York, have been adjudged to the United States Government as smuggled goods.

The Crow Indians have been raiding Sitting Bull's camp, killing some of his Sioux and carrying off their horses, and Sitting Bull has consequently declared war against them.

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, PAINFULNESS at the STOMACH, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. 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 LEUCORRHŒA, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases 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, Piles, 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. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—

Dear Sir,—I sold your "Vegetine" for a number of years, and I find it gives perfect satisfaction to my customers.

HENRY WERTHEIMER,
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

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 F. C. 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.

Ample 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.
46tf.

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.
36—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 Magnet ic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

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,
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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 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 principally 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 prompt est, 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 uncertainties of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the upshot and action 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 President's 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 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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REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOHEILLE,
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. GOHEILLE,
Lachute, December 24th, 1878. 1y

Hope.

Mourner, why this fruitless sorrow?
Let me sooth thee with my lay,
Darkest night hath brighter morrow
So shall sadness pass away;
Heavy is thy heart with anguish,
Surely are thy thoughts oppressed,
Mourner wherefore dost thou languish,
I am here to give you rest.

My blest mission is from Heaven,
Thither let thy thoughts ascend,
Free thy heart from earthly leaven,
Thou shalt know me as thy friend;
Be thy prayers and adorations
Made unto that bright abode,
I will lead thy aspirations
To the temple of thy God.

Sonnet

supposed to have been addressed by a female lunatic to a lady.

Lady thou weepest for the Maniac's woe,
And thou art fair, and thou like me art young,
Oh, may thy bosom never, never know
The pangs with which my wretched heart is wrung.

I had a mother once—a brother too—
Beneath yon yew my father rests his head.
I had a lover once—and kind and true—
But mother, brother, love,—all are fled.

Yet whence the tear which dims thy lovely eye
Oh! gentle lady—not for me thus weep,
The green sod soon upon my breast will be,
And soft and sound will be my peaceful sleep.

Gothowand pluck the roses while they bloom
My hopes lie buried in the silent tomb.

H. L. White.

LADIES COLUMN.

Royalty and Toothache.—The Princess Louise is reported to be very sympathetic and considerate of all who are in any way connected with her household. The other day while at Niagara, she noticed that one of her servants frequently placed his hand upon his face, and learned that he had a raging toothache. Placing her soft hand on his cheek, she prescribed as follows:—"Now George, you go directly and get a large fig; cut it open and heat it as hot as you can, place it upon your face over t'e ache, and in a little time I am sure you will feel much better." George was overwhelmed with Her Highness's kindness and declared positively that when her hand rested upon his face every bit of pain was driven away.

Buy Some Wintergreens.—Did you ever go wintergreening, when a little girl? If you did, you will be able to sympathize with the feeling which came over me with a flood of recollections, a few moments ago. While the train stood at a station, a little mite of a girl bashfully entered the car with a handful of fresh wintergreens in bundles for sale. "Buy my wintergreens?" The question is superfluous my dear. I couldn't help buying them. They are more than wintergreens to me—a whole cluster of associations that had been forgotten for years, but that comes to me with the freshness of yesterday, while with dim eyes I search for her pay, in my pocket book. These fragrant leaves are leaves of a book—a photograph of faces that fill with brightness the misty dreams of the years gone by. "Buy my wintergreens? The voice was passed on, it goes out of the train, the little figure in pink and white is out in the crowd on the platform as the train moved on. I hold in my hand the dainty bouquet, and as the train rushes forward, I go backward on a swifter transport, and the heat of the present hour is tempered by the cool shades of the haunted region of my memory; and in place of men and women, I have for company a crowd of gay little people, brown and wild as woodland nymphs, and if you should ask where we are going, we should answer in a chorus, "After wintergreens, and will gather a number for you."

Diamond Nuptials in New York.—The marriage season makes up in show what it lacks in number. The grandeur of the Witherel and Smith nuptials, lately held in Trinity Church, interests the admirers of fashion. We hear much of the privation among clergymen's wives, and for this reason it is gratifying to hear that at least one is well provided for. The bridegroom on this occasion being a pastor will not need a donation from his people to buy his wife a shawl, so that she can attend church. The woman who thus enters the ministry has among her trousseau twenty splendid dresses, each of which is accompanied with a dozen pairs of kid gloves, and also a bonnet and hat to match. Each dress also has a dozen morning robes of corresponding quality and trimmed with lace. The congregation which the room may yet serve will be glad to learn that they have at least one well-dressed lady in their number. The bride appeared on the happy occasion with a train three yards in length, and, among other jewelry work, a necklace consisting of seven strings of pearls, with a diamond cross as a pendant; also two clusters of diamonds at the throat, to which was attached a diamond dove, from whose beak hung another diamond cluster, including a large emerald. The bride will certainly want on angelic body-guard to protect these jewels, whose description is enough to awaken the ambition of all the sneak thieves in the city.—*Hermit Troy Times.*

Window Hangings.—Probably more women in Canada, are at this moment puzzled to know what to do with their windows than how to dress themselves. The household art mania demands that these hangings shall be "artistic." They may be of unbleached muslin, or bed-ticking, or canton flannel, but they must be harmonious in color and graceful in drapery. The above-mentioned materials are much used for bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, but the parlour and library demand something more elabrate. The woman who has not the time and skill to do Kensington art needle-work may achieve a very satisfactory result by following this recipe for a window-curtain, warranted pretty and cheap. Don't go to the upholsterer. Go to the dry-goods store and buy soft heavy dress goods of double width. It must be all wool, and must harmonize in color with the prevailing shades in the room. It should clear the floor. The curtain may be decorated either by hand embroidery or by transferring leaves and flowers cut from cretonne. Or stripe of velvet can be embroidered and afterwards applied. If the cretonne decoration should prove too much of a medley of color use some one flower and embroidered gold butterflies and bugs. An equally pretty curtain may be made by omitting all embroidery and simply outlining the curtain with scarlet fringe, cord and tassels. If the window is filled with flowers, or a jardiniere decorated in bright colors, the plain color is very effective. It should be lined with some soft material, farmer's satin being best.

Two young women of St. Paul, Minn., were promised a silk dress apiece if they would put on the attire of farmer's daughters and lead a cow through the streets in the busy part of the day. They were equal to the occasion, and think that they got their dresses dirt cheap.

The Duchess of Cumberland's bridal train was five yards of white velvet.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are living quite in retirement at Sandringham, surrounded by their children. Those who know the Prince best say that no sorrow has ever so deeply affected him as the loss of his favorite sister.

The Princess of Wales has been ordering from Paris a number of gloves embroidered in gold and silver, with monograms and crests, some having as many as twenty-six buttons on them. Swedish kid gloves were formerly celebrated for their delicate odor derived from a scent called Rander's water. The French glovemakers have discovered a perfume which is very similar, and with it the kid is now scented.

Family Matters.—It has been discovered that beef-tea, after excessive indulgence in liquor, serves to check thirst better than stronger stimulants; and it is now prescribed for delerium tremens.

Irish Biscuits.—One pound of loaf sugar well beaten with six eggs (leaving one white out) when the sugar is dissolved add one pound of flour and about four drops of essence of lemon. Put the flour in by degrees.

Cheap Vinegar.—Take a quantity of common potatoes, wash them till they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel and boil them until done. Drain off carefully the water they were boiled in, straining it, if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put this potato water into a jug or keg, which set near the stove, or in some place where it will keep warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two and one-half gallons of the water, some hop-yeast, or a small portion of whiskey. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have an excellent vinegar, at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.

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.]

Mr. C. Massiah was appointed delegate from the Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, to the Dominion Alliance Meeting at Ottawa to be held on the 13th inst.

Stimulants in Use.—It is estimated that maté is used by ten millions of people; cocoa by as many more; chicory by forty millions; the chocolate bean by fifty millions; coffee and betel each by a hundred millions; opium by four hundred millions; tea by five hundred millions; and tobacco by eight hundred millions. The number of people using some kind of alcoholic stimulant is probably greater than any of these.

At a festival of lawyers and editors a lawyer gave a toast: "The editor—he always obeys the calls of the devil." An editor responded: "The editor and the lawyer—the devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter.

Dr. Thompson, taking for his text, "Look not upon the wine when it is red in the cup," enlarging upon the evil effects of drinking upon the head, heart and purse. As the congregation departed, two old cronies, given to taking more than a wee drap, talked over the sermon. "Did you hear yon, Johnie?" quoth one. "Did I hear't? Wha didna hear't? I ne'er winked an e'e." "Aweel, an' what thought ye o't, "Deed, Davie, I think he has been a lad in his day, or he couldna hae ken't sae weel about it; he's been a sly hand, the minister."

At the Dominion Alliance Convention a committee was appointed to report on the best time for submitting the Scott Temperance Act in the various counties. They reported that the Act could not be submitted in the spring, but urged that the constituencies should be requested to circulate petitions for the Act at once; that two week's notice of application for the passage of the Act should be given on the 1st of July; and that the other steps required by law should be taken; the voting could then take place some time in October. A Provincial branch of the Alliance was formed, with Rev. E. H. Dewart as President.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

At the late Sanitary Congress held at Stafford, England, Lieutenant Geary stated that he had watched the conduct of soldiers abroad and home, and he testified to the greater efficiency of total abstainers as compared to those who were not total abstainers. He found that in every exercise they undertook, in every feat of endurance, they held the first place confessedly amongst their fellows.

The people of the United States, poor men and rich men, mechanics merchants, bankers, professional men, men of every calling and station in life, spend over $9,000,000,000—nearly one billion of dollars—for intoxicating drink and tobacco. This amount, if saved, in two years would equal the entire amount now on deposit in the Savings Banks of the country, and in three years would defray the entire national debt!

In a recent Editorial in the *Mail*, the following excellent remarks appeared in reference to what is feit to be an increasing evil: "Yesterday the admonition was respecting nights spent in ball-rooms heated to the nineties; to-day it is against the widespread use of our stimulants among women. * * *

The reckless practice of recommending stimulants for all trifling ailments is a primary cause of intemperance among women. Tonics, elixirs and bitters are prescribed by medical men as an easy method of satisfying the importunities of hypochondriac patients, and with the hope of giving tone temporarily to systems worn out by the hurry and struggle of a gay life. The compounds, so freely advertised by American firms, generally contain large quantities of common alcohol, and are even more injurious to highly nervous organizations than malt and vinous liquors. Statistics demonstrate that intemperance tends to shorten life more in woman than in man. * * * Fashionable New York physicians make the startling declaration that if women were given to drinking, as men are and the liquor placed as easily within their reach, there would be a much larger proportion of drunkenness among them than among men. These facilities are unfortunately being provided in some quarters. * * * * * Whether the habit of imbibing stimulants is increasing among women or not it is sufficiently prevalent to deserve the earnest attention of Canadian physicians. Among the medical reforms for the coming year might be included a united effort to banish all patent elixirs of the Yankee type from our homes and a determination to supersede them with healthy diet and vigorous open-air exercise—a regimen which would contribute much to the protection of Canadian women from the temptation of intemperance."

An exchange says:—"Notification has been given to employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company that any of them who are seen going into or coming out of a saloon, either when on or off duty, will be discharged."

MARQUIS OF LORNE LODGE, I. O. G. T.

The following is the list of officers of the above lodge, which have been installed for the ensuing quarter:

G. T. Colwell	W C T.
C. Massiah	W R H S.
W. Hay	W L H S.
Miss A. Colwell	W V T.
P. Quinn	Sec.
Miss Colwell	A S.
C. Calder	F S.
Mrs. Massiah	T.
L. Gobielle	Chap.
F. Clarke	M.
Miss M. J. Gauthier	D M.
Miss Gobielle	I. G.
J. Barley	O. G.
T. Raitt	P W C T.

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.]

IMPROVED BREEDS OF SHEEP.

On this subject L. E. Brown read an essay before the Kentucky Wool Growers' Association, in which he specified the five following breeds of sheep as the purest bred and most profitable to use in breeding a flock:

1. The merino is a breed originally Spanish, but now generally existing over Europe and the United States, and very extensively in Australia. The merino has large limbs, the skin of the neck is loose and pendulous, the cheeks and forehead bearing wool; the fleece is fine, long, soft and twisted in silken ringlets, abounding in oil, which attracts dust, gives it a dingy appearance until scoured, after which it is silky and white. This variety fattens slowly, and is valuable mainly for the excellence of its wool.

2. The Leicester sheep is regarded in Europe as one of the most valuable of the long wools. This breed in the present improved condition is the result of the skill and care of Mr. Bakewell, of England, who soon after the middle of the last century, began to make experiments for the improvement of the old Leicester sheep. The new Leicester or present breed, has wool moderately long and of better quality, weighing eight pounds, and is easily made very fat. The color is white, and both sexes are harmless, with pale face tinged with blue, and low carriage. Other breeds of long wools in England have been greatly improved by crossing with this.

3. The Lincolnshire is a large, bony animal, takes long to mature, has a long flat head quite bare of wool, with a good fleece, rather thin, slightly kinky, with some gloss.

4. The Southdown is one of the most popular breeds, both in England and the United States. They are exceedingly neat in form, both in head and body, with gray face and legs well covered with wool, the fleece short, thick and soft, the outer surface often appearing as smooth as though nicely clipped. This breed stands at the head of all breeds for superior table qualities, but does not rank so high for quantity and quality of wool.

5. The most important and valuable of all breeds of sheep is the Cotswold or Gloucester, the wool of which has been held in great esteem since the fourteenth century, and has generally commanded a higher price than any other. In 1424 Edward VI. of England sent a present of them to John of Arragon. So the Cotswolds date back to a right honourable age and right royal patrons. But in modern times the Cotswolds have been greatly improved by crossing with the Leicester, producing a shorter wool and better mutton than in former times. The Cotswold of to-day has a long straight body, well rounded ribs, flanking low down, good, full twist, broad, flat back, full and low in brisket, a neat stylish head, broad between the eyes, neatly tapering mouth, short legs, with head, jaws and legs covered with wool, and altogether a pretty and stylish body covered with fine, long wavy wool, which is glossy and very valuable and in demand. The face in this breed is sometimes gray, but not generally so. They are more docile than any other breed and take on flesh very kindly, making good mutton, but are not considered in this repect equal to the Southdowns.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

The Iowa *State Register* makes the following reply to a correspondent's inquiries about pruning:

It is neither wise nor prudent to trim any kind of trees when they are frozen. Nor is it considered best to trim trees during the dormant state, as the wounds and scars remain so long exposed to the sun and winds as to crack and decay before the season of growth when nature makes rapid efforts to heal up such wounds. It might do early in the spring, just before the commencement of growth, if it were not at that season the trees bleed so badly at such wounds. The best time to trim is just at the close of the flow of the sap, and soon enough to be healed by the succeeding growth. But we are not an advocate of cutting and slashing generally. There are times and circumstances which should induce the scientific orchardist to prune his trees radically. But he should know what he is doing it for. On this disputed question, however, we are rejoiced to be able to present to the public the opinion of abler and more experienced men than ourselves. We, therefore, introduce for the guidance of Mr. A. and all others, the opinion of the Hon. John M. Dixon, of Mahaska, probably the most successful orchardist in the State of Iowa: "We prefer low-topped tress, for the following reasons: The apples are easier picked; less of them are blown off; the tree is less liable to damages from heavy winds; the low tops protect the body from the sun-scald (such as is often found on high-topped trees); the shade of the tree is more directly over the roots, and in some degree prevents evaporation from about them. We prefer dense tops, and with the exception of such pruning, as is necessary to avoid bad forks, are opposed to almost every system of pruning, ancient and modern. We do not believe in the old fashioned plan of cutting off large limbs, or in the modern system of pruning very large limbs to the top, leaving a little brush on the end of the limb like a cow's tail; thus leaving those limbs and the body exposed to the burning suns of summer, and the chilling, drying winds of winter. If we would let nature form the tree, she would make a low dense top; and this kind of a top is a better protection to a tree, than a grove off some rods from it; for the same reasons that a blanket will better protect your body and limbs if wrapped closely around them, than if hung up at a distance to the windward. The theory, when an orchard has become unthrifty, of cutting off a part of the limbs, to throw more vitality into the remaining limbs, is most certainly erroneous. The leaves are the lungs of the trees, they throw off oxygen and absorb carbon; they are the laboratory wherein the sap is fitted for fruit, and wood and bark. Just in proportion as you cut off the limbs, you diminish the number of leaves and hence lessen the capacity of the tree for the growth or fruit, or in other words impair its vitality. How would you estimate the physician's skill who would cut off some of his patients fingers, or toes, or hand, or foot, in orto throw more vitality, in the remaining members."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

A Parliamentary Sketch by a Political Opponent.

The following is a translation of a sketch by Senator Fabre, of the Right Honorable Sir John Macdonald, being the first of a series of Parliamentary sketches which the accomplished Senator is now contributing over the *nom de plume* of "*de l'Arbois*" to *L'Opinion Publique*. I is to be regretted that it is almost impossible in a translation to do full justice to the sparkling and epigrammatic beauty of the literature of "*de Arbois*":—

"Every man whose gifts raise him above the ordinary standard looks up to an idea, which under favouring winds he easily attains, but from which he rapidly falls away under the retrogressive impulse of misfortune. Wool, the sculptor has grasped Sir John's idea, and has imbodied its expression in the splendid bust he has made of him. The bust is admirable, The shrewdness of the model is given to perfection, with ideal shades which the clouds of reality at times obscure. The head lives, thinks, jests. It is the head of a man of all-conquering tact or of a great actor. An actor Sir John undoubtedly is, Graceful and pleasant in bearing, quick and ready in word and action, he acts his speeches as much as he delivers them; he acts them with voice, head and gesture. The inflections he gives to his voice awaken his dormant energy; he warms to his work, the hand ever in motion, gives as it were, a fresh impetus to each shaft as it falls from his lips and imparts to it a two-fold force of irony. Sir John is indeed given to lashing himself, particularly in his opening sentences; but the process seldom fails in its effect; his energies are aroused, the flame bursts and the adversary is scorched. Sir John excels in reply; he is above all brilliant in retort. He is languid at times in stating his case, and rather gropes through his opening sentences; but when he is stung in the fight and has to give back a blow he is himself at once, and his keen incisive words piercing the flesh like a highly-temed blade, never fail to draw blood. Yet he is too clever and too well versed in the knowledge of mankind to be cruel; his executions are always amusing; they extort a smile even from his gloomiest victims themselves. In view of the prodigious success with which he but yesterday carried the elections, it cannot be safely asserted that Sir John does not know in what direction to look for popularity. He is in truth a master of the art. He constructed with consummate skill the engine which destroyed the Mackenzie Administration. From the very first he saw what a tractition could do with Protection, and in so masterly a manner did he cover his troops with that rampart that it was impossible for the Liberals to turn their flank. Like a skilful general who weighs all the chances, he did not rest satisfied with thus securing his position; he availed himself of all the advantages which each of the Provinces could afford him and seized beforehand every pass and defile. However with all this great stroke of fortune, it is undeniable that Sir John's true ground, the scene of his most brilliant exploits is Parliament. He knows the House as each of us knows his office. He holds its every clue, big and little. The moment a new parliament looms above the horizon he measures and guages it and quickly sees what he can make of it. he studies its face and analyses it. He soon discovers those among the newly elected who are to be his constant adversaries, those whom he can use on occasion, and those in fine who will one day bow to his yoke. He is a keen judge of men but more especially of members. He never con founds iron with steel, much less pure gold with base lead. He could after a first session mark with a red cross those who are never to be his, and with a blue those that will sooner or later belong to him. It is not that he is a sorcerer, but that he is deeply skilled in things Parliamentary. He knows the stuff of which each man is made; he knows how far it may be moulded so as to present a splendid courtier, or how far it will remain intractable in the hard granite of a Roman statue. Great men, like good wines, improve as they grow old. If Thiers had dropped off at sixty the world would not have known that he was the most wonderful Frenchman France has produced since Napoleon. Dufaure, despite his eighty years, has recently displayed renewed ardour in his oratorical joust with Fourton. Fate resolved also for Sir John a brilliant *renaissance*. It cannot be denied that the recent electorial campaign gave him the most brilliant victory of his career. It equalled at one stroke if it did not surpass the happiest of his Parliamentary exploits. To captivate Parliament is nothing compared with the conquering of a whole people. He was not thought to be equal to it and his gifts seemed better adapted to produce an effect before the House than before the electorate. His old age was crowned with fresh triumph and after having coquetted with both sides he has led the Dominion captive. How long will the honeymoon last? That is not easy to foresee. Some say it will depend upon the fidelity with which the groom performs his engagements. It depends say others, upon the fidelity of one side or of the other. But it is of little consequence; this carrying away of a people which has astonished the most shrewd, wills not the les remain one of the wonders of our age, and the sparkling crowning event of an exalted happy career."

His Grandmother.

Colonel Thornton, of East India Service, tells thus the romance of his youth:

"One clear starlight evening in June, Helen and I were walking on the terrace among the flower-beds that were cut in the soft green turf. Inspired by the stillness and odorous influence of the air, I told her my heart's secret, with all its hopes and fears. She looked up at me wonderingly, and tears glistened in her beautiful eyes as she said:

"'Ah, Captain Thornton, are you sure? Do you—do you love me? It cannot be. No never.'

"'Why,' I cried, impetuously pressing my suit and her; 'you love another?'

"'Sir,' she said almost sharply, 'do you know who I am?'

"'The lovliest girl in England.'

"'No, sir; I am not. Great heavans, Captain Thornton, I am your grandmother!'

"My grandmother! Talk of sudden shocks after that, wont you? I tried to speak, but my voice failed me. I reached out my hands and touched her. Yes, she was there, real enough, and I was not dreaming.

"'Tell me all!' I gasped.

"And standing there by the broad stone coping, she told me all. How her parents had died when she was little more than an infant, and Sir John her guardian and my grandfather, had watched over her with jealous care, always keeping her at school however, until he brought her home—a young lady.

"Then, while I was in India, the poor old man fell suddenly ill, and on his dying bed persuaded his young ward to marry him, just in order to inherit his vast estate, which she had refused to take as a legacy.

"'And, believe me,' said Mrs. Helen, 'I did it only to keep it for you, the rightful heir, whose wildness had temporally provoked the old gentleman.'"

L'Eclaireur publishes some very interesting details of a trip to Lake St. John, which furnishes some idea of the condition of the Government Colonization road. Mr. Tanguay left Quebec about a month since with about ten of his friends, to visit the Valley of Lake St. John, and went as far as St. Prime, at the Western extremity of the Lake, and 174 miles from the city. The trip was made without accident, but not without much hardship. The road was in a fearful state, the horses sinking in it every step, and having to break down the snow, which had not been traversed by any vehicle for eight days previously. During six days the party had to force their way on foot for a distance if 120 miles through the forest. The camps are located from 11 to 14 miles apart, and the party found that this extent of separation was far too much, and that six miles between each camp is enough. They claim that with the present organization travel is dangerous from Quebec to the lake, and that a solitary traveller attempting it would risk losing his life, and this was the case with one of their company. a Mr Mathieu, who fell sick on the road, and would have perished but for the assistance of his friends. Mr. Tanguay and his associates did not venture back on their return to Quebec by the Government road, but came round by the way of Baie St. Paul, upon which route there is a camp every five or six miles, with one exception, at St. Urbain. The result is that it is used in preference to the Government one, though it is 51 miles longer.

Browns Household Panacea and Family Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the stomach and limbs, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, Chapped Hands, and all kindred maladies. 21w3.

Ask your Druggist, what is the best punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Every one engaged in selling drugs knows the fact. For children and even adults, who are sometimes troubled with worms, these comfits are just the thing. 21w3.

The Pain-Killer.—We have long known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house, and be in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—*Christian Press.*

During the Process of Teething, Every mother should give her child Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child.

A Terrible Thing is a pain in the Small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cord or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble. 23—w4.

The Most enduring Memory of Childhood cling to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to to taste the disgusting compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly. 25—w4.

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. Quinet, 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. Lacnute.

County Registrar.—Thomas Barron Esq Lachute.

Members of the Parish Council.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOnat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron) Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute J. Bon, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Gienco,) 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 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 mile 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 Go e 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 Coommissioners now when and where to find them in session.

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AND

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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.

Mr. D. E. Lewis, Chemist.

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

Yours truly,
HENRY DAVIS,
Hemmingford.

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MEMORAMDUM BOOKS,
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For sale at the lowest rates.

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

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

Prepared by N. Mercer & Co., 454 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1879. NO. 25

THE WATCHMAN
[AND]
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The Above paper is printed and published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
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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.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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.

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J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

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L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 180f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
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(Vis-a-vis le Palais de Justice.)
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ADVOCATES, ETC.,
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Melbourne M. Tait, B.C.L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B.C.L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

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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

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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.
51tf

Business Notices.

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street Montreal, 8y1

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
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Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
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SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE.
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MARBLE WORKS
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Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
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IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods,
17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8tf

"They Say."

"They say?"—ah, well, suppose they do;
But can they prove this story true?
Suppositions may arise from naught
But malice, envy, want of thought,
Why count yourself among the "they"
Who whisper what they dare not say?

"They say?"—but why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a nobler plan
To speak of all, the best you can.

"They say?"—well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the bitter wrong redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore,
Henceforward to "go and sin no more?"

"They say?"—Oh! pause, and look within;
See how thy heart inclines to sin;
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour,
Thou, too, shouldst sink beneath its power;
Pity the frail, weep o'er their fall,
But speak of good, or not at all.

A QUARRELSOME NEIGHBOUR.

"That man will be the death of me yet," said Paul Levering. He looked worried out, not angry.

"Thee means Dick Hardy?"

"Yes."

"What has he been doing to thee now?" asked the questioner, a friend named Isaac Martin, a neighbour.

"He's always doing something, friend Martin. Scarcely a day passes that I don't have complaint of him. Yesterday one of the boys came and told me he saw him throw a stone at my new Durham cow, and strike her on the head."

"That's very bad friend Levering. Does thee know why he did this? Was thy Durham trespassing on his ground?"

"No, sha was only looking over the fence. He has a spite against me and mine, and does all he can to injure me. You know the fine Bartlett pear tree that stands in the corner of my lot adjoining his property?"

"Yes."

"Two large limbs full of fruit hung over his side. You would hardly believe it, but it is true; I was out there just now, and discovered that he had sawed off those two fine limbs that hung over on his side. They lay down upon the ground and his pigs were eating the fruit."

"Why is Dick so spiteful to thee, friend Levering? He doesn't annoy me. What has thee done to him?"

"Nothing of any consequence."

"Thee must have done something. Try and remember."

"I know what first put him out—I kicked an ugly old dog of his once. The beast, half starved at home, I suppose, was all the time prowling about here, and snatched up everything that came in his way. One day I came upon him suddenly, and gave him a tremendous kick, and sent him howling through the gate. Unfortunately, as it turned out, the dog's master happened to be passing along the road. The way he swore at me was dreadful. I never saw a more vindictive face. The next morning a splendid Newfoundland, that I had raised from a pup, met me shivering at the door, with his tail cut off. I don't know when I felt so badly. Poor fellow! his piteous looks haunt me now; I had no proof against Dick, but have never doubted as to his agency in the matter. In my grief and indignation I shot the dog, and so put him out of sight."

"Thee was hasty in that friend Levering," said the Quaker.

"Perhaps I was, though I have never regretted the act. I met Dick a few days afterward. The grin of satisfaction on his face I accepted as an acknowledgement of his mean and cruel revenge. Within a week from that time one of my cows had a horn knocked off,"

"What did thee do?"

"I went to Dick Hardy and gave him a piece of my mind."

"That is, thee scolded and called him hard names, and threatened."

"Yes—just so, friend Martin."

"Did any good come of it?"

"About as much good as though I had whistled to the wind."

"How has it been since?"

"No change for the better; it grows, if anything worse. Dick never gets weary of annoying me."

"Has thee ever tried the law with him, friend Levering. The law should protect thee."

"Oh, yes I've tried the law. Once he ran his heavy wagon against my carriage purposely, and upset me in the road. I made a narrow escape with my life. The carriage was so badly broken that it cost me fifty dollars for repairs. A neighbour saw the whole thing, and said it was plainly intended by Dick. So I sent him the carriage-maker's bill, at which he got into a towering passion. Then I threatened him with a prosecution and he laughed in my face malignantly. I felt the time had come to act decisively, and I sued him, relying on the evidence of my neighbour. He was afraid of Dick, and so worked his testimony that the jury saw only an accident instead of a purpose to injure. After that Dick was worse than ever. He took an evil delight in annoying me. I am satisfied that in more than one instance he left gaps in the fences in order to entice my cattle into his fields, that he might set his dogs on them, and hurt them with stones. It is more than a child of mine dares to cross his premises. Only last week he tried to put his dog on my little Florence, who had strayed into one of his fields after buttercups. The dog was less cruel than his master or she would have been torn by his teeth, instead of being only frightened by his bark."

"It's a hard case, truly, friend Levering. Our neighbour Hardy seems possessed of an evil spirit,"

"The spirit of the devil," was answered with feeling.

"He's thy enemy assuredly; and if thee does not get rid of him he will do thee great harm. Thee must, if thee would dwell in safety, friend Levering."

The Quaker's face was growing very serious. He spoke in a lowered voice, and bent towards his neighbour in a confidential manner.

"Thee must put him out of the way."

"Friend Martin!" The surprise of Paul was unfeigned.

"Thee must kill him."

The countenance of Levering grew black with astonishment.

"Kill him!" he ejaculated.

"If thee doesn't kill him he'll certainly kill thee one of these days friend Levering. And thee knows what is said about self-preservation being the first law of nature."

"And get hung!"

"I don't think they'll hang thee," coolly returned the Quaker. "Thee can go over to his place and get him all alone by thyself. Or thee can meet him in some by-road. Nobody need see thee and when he's dead I think people will be more glad than sorry.',

"Do you think I'm no better than a murderer; I, Paul Levering, stain my hand with blood!"

"Who said anything about staining thy hands with blood? said the Quaker mildly.

"Why you?"

"Thee's mistaken. I never used the word blood."

"But you meant it. You suggested murder."

"No, friend Levering, I advised thee to kill thy enemy, lest some day he should kill thee."

"Isn't killing murder. I should like to know?" demanded Levering.

"There are more ways than one to kill an enemy," said the Quaker. "I've killed a good many in my time, and no stain of blood can be found on my garments. My way of killing enemies is to make them friends. Kill neighbour Hardy with kindness, and thee'll have no more trouble with him."

A sudden light gleamed over Mr. Levering's face, as if a cloud had passed. "A new way to kill people."

"The surest way to kill enemies, as thee'll find, if thee'll only try it."

"Let me see. How shall we go about it?" said Paul Levering, taken at once with the idea.

"If thee has the will, friend Levering it will not be long before thee finds the way."

And so it proved. Not two hours afterward, as Mr. Levering was driving into the village, he found Dick Hardy with a stalled cart-load of stone. He was whipping his horse and swearing at him passionately, but to no purpose. The cart wheels were buried half-way to the axles in stiff mud, and defied the strength of one horse to move them. On seeing Mr. Levering, Dick stopped pulling and swearing, and getting on the cart, commenced pitching the stones off on to the side of the road.

"Hold on a bit, friend Hardy," said Levering, in a pleasant voice, as he dismounted and unhitched his horse. But Dick pretended not to hear, and kept pitching off the stones. "Hold on, I say, and don't give yourself all that trouble," added Mr. Levering, speaking in a louder voice, but in kind and cheerful tones. "Two horses are better than one, With Charlie's help we'll soon have the wheels on solid ground again."

Understanding now what was meant Dick's hands fell almost nerveless by his side. "There," said Levering, as he put his horse in front of Dick's, and made the traces fast, "one pull, and the thing is done." Before Dick could get down from the cart, it was out of the mud-hole, and without saying a word more, Levering unfastened his horse from the front of Dick's animal, and hitching up again rode on.

On the next day Mr. Levering saw Dick Hardy in the act of strengthening a bit of weak fence, through which Levering's cattle had broken once or twice, thus removing temptation, and saving the cattle from being beaten and set on by the dogs.

"Thee's given him a bitter wound, friend Levering," said the Quaker, on getting information of the two incidents just mentioned, "and it will be thy own fault if thee does not kill him."

Not long afterward, in the face of an approaching storm, and while Dick Hardy was hurrying to get in some clover hay, his wagon broke down. Mr. Levering, who saw from one of his fields the incident, and understood what its loss might occasion, hitched up his own wagon and sent it over to Dick's assistance. With a storm coming on that might last for days, and ruin from two to three tons of hay, Dick could not decline the offer, though it went against the grain to accept a favour from the man he had hated for years, and injured in so many ways.

On the following morning Mr. Levering had a visit from Dick Hardy. It was raining fast. "I've come," said Dick, stammering and confused, and looking down at the ground instead of at Mr. Levering's face, "to pay you for the use of your team yesterday, in getting in my hay. I should have lost if you had'nt sent your wagon, and it is only right that I should pay you for the use of it."

"I should be very sorry," answered Paul Levering, cheerily, "if I could'nt do a neighbourly turn without pay. You are quite welcome, friend Hardy, to the wagon. I am more than paid in knowing that you saved that nice field of clover. How much did you get?"

"About three tons. But, Mr. Levering, I must——"

"Not a word, if you don't want to offend me," interrupted Levering. "I trust there isn't a man around here that wouldn't do as much for a neighbour in a time of need. Still, if you feel embarrassed—if you don't wish to stand my debtor, pay me in good will."

Dick Hardy raised his eyes slowly, and looking in a strange, wondering way at Mr. Levering, said: "Shall we not be friends?" Mr. Levering reached out his hand. Hardy grasped it with a quick, short grip, and then, as if to hide his feelings that were becoming too strong, dropped it and went off hastily.

"Thee's killed him!" said the Quaker on his next meeting with Levering, "thy enemy is dead!"

"Slain by kindness," answered Paul Levering, "which you supplied."

"No, thee took it from God's armory, where all men may equip themselves without charge, and become invincible," replied the Quaker. "And I trust, for thy peace and safety, thee will never use any other weapons in fighting with thy neighbours. They are sure to kill."—

The Scotchman's Prayer.

I was pleased the other day with a story which an aged Scotch minister told me about an old Scotchman, who many years ago, was on his way to a meeting of the people of God, held in a tent, or some such temporary structure.

The old pilgrim was poor and ill clad, and partly deaf, but he trusted in the Lord whom he served, and rejoiced in his kind providence. On his way to the meeting he fell in with another brother, a young man bound on the same errand, and they travelled on together.

When they had nearly reached the place of meeting, it was proposed that they should turn aside behind the hedge and have a little prayer before they entered the meeting. They did so, and the old man, who had learned in everything to let his requests be made known unto God, presented his case in language like the following:—

"Lord, ye ken weel enough that I'm deaf, and I want a seat on the first bench if ye can let me have it, so that I can hear thy word. And ye see that my toes are sticking through my shoes, and I don't think its much to your credit to have your children's toes sticking through their shoes, and therefore I want ye to get me a pair of new ones. And ye ken I have nae siller, and I want to stay there during the meeting, and therefore I want you to get me a place to stay."

When the old man had finished his quaint petition, and they had started on, his younger brother gently suggested to him that he thought his prayer was rather free in his forms of expression, and hardly as reverential as seemed proper to him in approaching the Supreme Being. But the old man did not accept the imputation of irreverence.

"He's my Father," said he, "and I'm well acquainted with Him, and He's well acquainted with me, and I take great liberties with Him." So they went on to the meeting together. The old man stood for a while in the rear of the congregation, making an ear trumpet of his hand to catch words, until some one near the pulpit noticed him, and beckoning him forward gave him a good seat upon the front bench. During the prayer the old man knelt down, and after he rose a lady who had noticed his shoes, said to him, "Are those shoes the best you have?"

"Yes," said he, "but I expect my father will get me a new pair very soon."

"Come with me after meeting," said the lady, "and I will get you a new pair."

The service closed, and he went with her to her house.

"Shall you stay during the meeting?" said the good woman as they went along.

"I would but I'm a stranger in the place, and have nae siller."

Well," said she, "you will be perfectly welcome to make your home at our house during the meeting."

The old man thanked the Lord that He had had given him all the three things he had asked; and, while his younger brother's reverence for the Lord was right and proper, it is possible that he might have learned that there is a reverence that reaches higher than the forms and conventionalities of human taste, and which leads the believer to come boldly to the throne of grace to find all needed help in every trying hour.—*Baptist Weekly.*

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Fourth Parliament First Session.

BRILLIANT OPENING OF PARLIAMENT AND SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

OTTAWA, February 14.

Parliament was opened to-day with the usual ceremonies at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the scene in the Senate Chamber was a brilliant one The crush was something fearful, and several ladies fainted.

The affair was the most brilliant ever seen within the walls of the Senate Chamber.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise occupied a seat on the dais, and was dressed in mourning, with diamond ornaments.

She was loudly cheered as she drove up to the buildings, and the Governor-General arrived shortly after.

The usual message was delivered by Black Rod, and the Commons proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the customary speech from the Throne was delivered.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In meeting the Parliament of Canada for the first time, I desire to express the gratification I feel at being selected by Her Majesty for the High and important office I now fill, and to assure you of the great satisfaction with which I now seek your aid and co-operation. In acknowledging with profound gratitude the reception which has been accorded to myself as Her Majesty's representative, I am also commanded by the Queen to convey through you to the people of Canada her thanks for the loyal, generous and kindly manner in which they have welcomed Her daughter.

CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The contribution of Canadian product and manufacture to the great international exhibition at Paris last year attracted much attention, and it is believed will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Dominion with Europe. I congratulate you on the success which must in no small degree be attributable to the kind and unceasing exertions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as President of the British section. The report of the Canadian Commissioners will be laid before you when received.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

I am pleased to inform you that the amount awarded for the fishery claims under the Washington Treaty has been paid by the United States, and that Her Majesty's Government has arranged with Canada and Newfoundland for their respective shares of the award. The papers on the subject shall be submitted to you.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

The important and rapidly increasing trade between Canada and England in live cattle has been seriously threatened by the appearance, in various parts of the United States, of pleuro-pneumonia. In order to prevent the contagion from spreading to Canada, and the consequent interruption of the trade, I have caused an order to be issued under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1869," prohibiting the importation or introduction into the Dominion, of American cattle for a short period. It is hoped that the disease will be, ere long, extinguished in the United States, and the necessity for continuing the prohibition removed. Your attention will be invited to an amendment of the act I have just referred to.

TRADE WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN.

My Government has commenced negotiations with Her Majesty's sanction for the development of the trade of Canada with France and Spain, and with their respective colonies. I hope to be able to lay before you the result of these negotiations during the present session.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

It is the purpose of my Government to press for the most vigourous prosecution of the Canadian Pacific Railway and to meet the reasonable expectations of British Columbia In carrying out this intention, due regard must be had to the financial position of the country. Communication by rail has been effected between Manitoba and the United States system of railways, by the junction at St. Vincent of the Pembina branch of our railway with the St. Paul and Pacific railroad. That portion of the main line which extends from English River to Keewatin is now being placed under contract and will be energetically pushed to completion, in order to secure as rapidly as possible the connection between Lake Superior and the great Northwest.

STAMPS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A bill for the amendment and consolidation of the acts relating to stamps shall be submitted for your consideration as well as a measure amending the act relating to weights and measures.

THE CENSUS.

The decennial census must be taken in 1881 I think it expedient that a measure for the purpose should be passed during the present session, in order to give ample time for the preparation of all the preliminary arrangements, and to ensure the census being taken as accurately and inexpensively as possible. In connection with this subject it may be well to consider the propriety of providing some means for the collection and collation of vital, criminal and general statistics.

NEW MEASURES.

A bill will be laid before you for the rearrangement of some of the departments of the Government, also measures relating to the survey and management of the Dominion lands, to the mounted police and to the post office department, and also for the amendments in some particulars of the laws relating to Indians.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the vesting in Her Majesty for the use of the Dominion of certain ordnance and admiralty lands in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

THE ESTIMATES.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates of the ensuing year will be laid before you at an early day. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy, as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

THE DEFICIT.

I regret that the receipts into the Treasury from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the consolidated revenue. You will, I doubt not, agree with me in the opinion that it is not desirable that our finances should longer remain in this condition. By the application of the strictest economy to the public expenditure, and by the readjustment of the tariff, with the view of increasing the revenue, and at the same time of developing and encouraging the various industries of Canada, you will, I trust be enabled to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to aid in removing the commercial and financial depression which unhappily continues to exist. I have directed that the public accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before you.

INSURANCE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Parliament has recognized the importance of providing for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the people by arranging for their being placed with the Government at a fair rate of interest. It may be well for you to consider how far it is practicable to give a like security and encouragement to persons who may desire, by an insurance upon their lives, to make provision for those dependent upon them.

Your best attention will, I doubt not, be given to the important subject I have alluded to, and the general interests of the country.

On the return of the Commons to their Chamber.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a bill relative to the administration of the oaths of office.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had received several judgments in trials relative to certain elections. He laid upon the table the report of the Library of Parliament. He stated that he had asked that the ancient privileges of Parliament be granted to members, and His Excellency had graciously granted them.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the Speech from the Throne be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Carried.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that a select committee be appointed to strike the standing committee.

The House adjourned at 4 p. m.

Look at the Brigat Side.

BY JOKER.

Away with long faces; what is the use of looking as if you had a season ticket for a funeral? Can't you find any better name for this word than "a vale of tears," and a "scene of tribulation?" If you can't, it will do you no good to read a letter which a friend has just furnished us. It is from a wife in one of the neighboring towns, not far from here, to her husband in California. She always looks at the bright side. She does not intend to go through the world with an air as if

"Muffled drums were beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Here is the letter:—

"My dear husband.—As it is some time since you left us for California, I suppose you would be glad to hear how we are getting along in your absence. I am happy to say that we are all enjoying very good health on the whole. Just at present two of the boys have the small-pox · Amanda Jane has got typus fever; Betsy is down with the measles, Samuel got hooked by a cow the other day, and little Peter has just chopped of two of his fingers with the hatchet, it's a mercy he did not chop them all off With these trifling exceptions, we are all well and getting along nicely. You needn't be at all anxious about us; I almost forgot to say that Sarah Matilda eloped last week with a tin pedler. Poor girl she's been waiting for the last ten years for a chance, and I'm glad she's got married at last; she needn't have taken the trouble to elope though, for I'm sure I was glad enough to have her go. She was a great eater, and I find the baked beans don't go off near so fast now as they did. The way that girl would dip into pork and beans was a caution to the rest of the family. The cow took it into her head yesterday to run away, which was very fortunate, I'm sure, for the barn caught fire last night and was consumed. I was in hopes that the house would go too, for it's very inconvenient, but the wind was the wrong way so it didn't receive much injury. Some boys broke into the orchard the other day and stripped all the fruit trees, I'm very glad of it for if they hadn't I presume the children would have made themselves sick by eating too much fruit. Hoping that you enjoy yourself in California as well as we do at home. I remain your affectionate wife. SUSAN JANE.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Feb. 23rd, 1879.

THE KING IN ZION.—Ps. II, 1—12.

This psalm has a relation to the last (Psa. i), in substance and structure, that is apparently designed. The first presents the view of human things, the second of divine things; making together a complete whole. The first has six verses and two stanzas, this has twelve verses and four stanzas. This psalm is a messianic prediction, written by David, as stated in Acts iv, 25, 26; but it may have had as its earthly occasion some crisis or event in David's own kingdom; or the Lord's promise of the perpetuity of his kingdom; such as is related in 1 Chron. xvii, 1-27.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

(1.) Man's enmity against God is at once wicked, mad, and ruinous to themselves. The rejection of Christ was one display of it.

(2.) God's power is now set forth and exercised by his son. He executes judgment. To be at peace with him is to be at peace with the father. To reject him is to be at war with God.

(3.) His "kingdom" began with his work of mediation, and of it there shall be no end. Whether we submit or suffer, we deal with a king.

(4.) That kingdom is in Zion as its seat, but it is over all. The great judgment day will be its assertion before all.

(5.) God has no pleasure in our ruin. If he had he would not warn us. All are to submit. Then there is peace.

Anecdote of Prince Albert.

At a meeting of the York Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society on Thursday, October 19th, Mr. T. J. Bourne, one of the agents to Patent Society, related the following incident, as illustrating the truthfulness of the proposition advanced by a preceding speaker that the present proud position of Great Britain is to be attributed to the fact of the British throne having for its foundation the Word of God:

"Some years ago, Miss Hillyard, the governess in the Royal Family, seeing the Prince of Wales inattentive to his studies, said, 'Your Royal Highness is not minding your business; will you be pleased to look at your book and learn your lesson'? His Royal Highness replied that he should not. 'Then, said the governess, 'I shall put you in the corner.' His Royal Highness again replied that he should not learn his lesson, neither should he go into any corner, for he was the Prince of Wales, and, as if to show his authority, he kicked his little foot through a pane of glass.

"Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat, said, 'Sir, you must learn your lesson, and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner. However the threat was of no avail, the defiance was repeated, and that, too, in the same determined manner as before, his Royal Highness breaking another pane of glass. Miss Hillyard, seeing her authority thus set at naught, rang the bell, and requested that his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, might be sent for. Shortly, the Prince arrived, and having learned the reason why his presence was required, addressing the Prince of Wales, and pointing to a foot stool or ottoman, said, 'You will sit there, sir'! His Royal Highness then went to his own room, and, returning with a bible in his hand, he said to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, 'Now I want you to listen to what St. Paul says about people who are under tutors and governors, and having read the passage to him, he added, 'It is undoubtedly true that you are the Prince of Wales, and, if you conduct yourself properly, you may some day, be a great man—you may be king, in the room of your mother; but now you are only a little boy—though you are Prince of Wales, you are only a child under tutors and governors, who must be obeyed, and must have those placed under them to do as they are bid.' 'Moreover,' said His Royal Highness, 'I must tell you what Solomon says'; and he read to him the declaration, that he who loveth his son, chasteneth him betimes, and then, in order to show his love for his child, he chastised him and put him in a corner, saying, 'Now, sir, you will stand there until you have learned your lesson, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out, and remember you are under tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed!'

A Terrible Thing is a pain in the Small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, Internal and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble. 3-tf.

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 periodical 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, FEB. 21, 1879.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our Columns are so crowded again this week that we are obliged to hold over several communications and articles till next week.—ED. WATCHMAN.

OPPOSITION TO ENTERPRISE.

There are people to be found in every community who will oppose any enterprise which however laudable and necessary, has not been initiated by themselves. The enterprise may be so much needed that to oppose it in a straight out and out manner, would bring them into disrepute with their friends, so they must whisper suspicions and raise technical quibbles in a quiet way, so as to hide the design of opposition. We are credibly informed that such opposition has been carried on in reference to the organization of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company in this County. The promoters of this enterprise, wishing to avoid the appearance of any one section or party having a disposition to control a matter in which all parties must be interested, made application to, and consulted with prominent members of both parties. The result, was however, that only one man among the ranks of the Liberal party could be found liberal and enterprising enough to assist in starting the scheme by giving his name to the notice calling the preliminary meeting. Owing to this, the body of that party whispered suspicions that the Conservatives wanted to commence an enterprise which might give a few of their members the credit of organizing a project which the people considered a great practicable and commendable undertaking. This opposition proved effectual to the extent that the preliminary meeting was thinly attended and adjourned for two weeks, till the meeting of the Agricultural Society when it was supposed so many farmers and others would be present that they might frown down such local sectional and party feelings, and a sufficient number of liberal hearted enterprising men would be found to agree in starting an enterprise so much needed in this County. At that meeting the whispers of the whisperers may not be able to reach all ears, or be heard by all minds, and the project find approval among the people of this County as it has done and is doing in so many counties, in this Province and in Ontario. Opposition to all great enterprises may be expected, but when it comes from persons who ought to be, and have professed to be working in the interests of the people among whom they live, and that for reasons so petty and selfish, as are manifested in this case; it should meet with that retribution which it deserves. We trust that upon the fifth day of March, the people will either exhibit some sound reasons for not starting such a Company, or otherwise approve of the project and set it in motion. It is certainly a matter deserving consideration. It is one that should be thoroughly ventilated. Let experience and argument be brought out instead of suspicious whispers about party emolument. It is a subject that should be above party considerations, and if it is possible in any thing in this County to be above party let this be one and the $5,000 or more a year which are sent away for insurance be kept among the people who shall control and distribute it among themselves.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb 17th, 1879.

Comparative quiet now reigns in the Parliament buildings. With the commencement of this week the era of work sets in and bids fair to last for some months. Of course for some days yet the House will do comparatively little, unless the Budget should be brought down on Friday pursuant to the notice given to-day by Mr. Tilley, Minister of Finance; but that is not likely to be the case as at least one or two of the Government measures will be laid before the house prior to the announcement of the National Policy.

In the meanwhile we can wait, especially after the grand doings of last week about which I am sure your readers are anxious to hear.

On Thursday last the Galleries of the House of Commons were crowded with people anxious not only to see the election of a Speaker but also to note the personnel of the House and more especially, I believe, to see that veteran statesman Sir John A. Macdonald once more take his seat as Premier of the Dominion and leader of the Government. There is a kind of fascination about Sir John which makes all the people admire him. He is a favourite with all and notwithstanding the soreness of defeat I am sure there were many among the Opposition who were pleased to see Sir John once more in his old seat. The proceedings of the afternoon were almost formal. The Usher of the Black Rod summoned the members of the Commons to the Senate where Chief-Justice Ritchie who acted as Deputy-Governor informed them that so soon as they had elected a Speaker the Governor-General would deliver his speech from the Throne. The members thereupon returned to their Chamber, and on motion of Sir John A. Macdonald the Hon. Joseph Goderich Blanchet was chosen Speaker for the ensuing Parliament, not however before Mr. Mackenzie had twitted Sir John with having acted contrary to the opinions he had expressed when Mr. Anglin was first elected Speaker.

The following day was the grand day the approaches to the Senate Chamber were crowded from 10 o'clock in the morning till 1 o'clock when the doors were opened and, in consequence the Galleries were crowded to overflowing in a few minutes. Then the ladies, in full dress arrived and occupied the seats reserved for them on the floor of the Senate Chamber. At 2.45 the Princess Louise entered the chamber every body present standing till she had taken her seat on the chair of State provided for her, and shortly after His Excellency appeared and took his seat beside the Princess. Then there was a pause for a few minutes while the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the members of the Commons; there was a murmur and a rush heard and in poured the members till the space outside the rails was crowded and the Speaker had hard work to fight his way to the front. Having reached his place however, he announced his election, and the Marquis of Lorne proceeded to read the Speech from the Throne, which, he repeated in French.

While the Speech was being read I had time to make a careful survey of the Chamber. First I noticed that the walls had been beautifully tinted and coloured and that in place of the single chair two new ones had been placed on the dais. By the by, I learn it is intended to make a further change and erect a handsome Throne and remove the dais and canopy altogether. Next I took a good look at the Marquis of Lorne and the Vicereine. The former looked well in his handsome uniform and read his Speech in a clear and distinct tone of voice that was heard in all parts of the Chamber. The Princess did not show to advantage, she was dressed in black and wore diamond ornaments a tiara and necklace, but she appeared worn and subdued, very likely caused by her grief for the death of her sister. Then I carefully ran my eye over the faces and costumes of the ladies seated on either side of the Chamber, and I must confess I was disappointed. The dresses were magnificent, some of them coming I believe from the hands of Worth, the great Parisian Man-Milliner, but the beauty of face I longed so to see, was conspicuous by its absence. Of course there were a few pretty faces and many lovely forms, but beauty there was none, or at all events if it was there I could not see it.

Immediately after His Excellency had finished the Speech he and the Princess rose and left the Chamber, those present standing as when they had entered.

The title Vicerine, I have used for the Princess Louise was given her by Mr. Sydney Hall, the artist of the London *Graphic*. It is a very expressive and beautiful title and one that I hope and think will be generally used throughout the Dominion.

On that and the following evening the Governor-General and the Princess Louise held a Drawing room at which all the Senators and Members and their wives and daughters who were here, were presented. It was a truly magnificent sight and many were the beautiful faces and magnificent toilets. The Marquis was dressed in full Court Costume while the Princess wore the same dress and ornaments in which she appeared at the opening ceremony. On a closer inspection the true nobility and more intellectual appearance of the Princess show themselves. Her face is not beautiful, but there is an expression of innate refinement and intelligence that lights it up and her sweet smile and condescension won all hearts. The presentations were numerous but each night were finished shortly after ten o'clock. Of course at all the ceremonies the military were present in large numbers and with their brilliant uniforms contributed in no slight degree to the beauty of the scene.

The Grit papers have been trying to make capital out of the fact that when Lieut-Governor Letellier was presented, the Marquis and Princess stepped down from the dais and shook him by the hand, thus showing it is claimed that it is not the intention of the Government to dismiss him from office. If Mr. Letellier believes that, he will find it but poor comfort, for I hear this morning that it is intended to bring up a motion for his dismissal and that the Government will have the question to be dealt with by the House, in which case there is but little doubt that it will be carried and Mr. Letellier will reap the reward that is so justly due him. The reason that is given by many for the honour shown Mr. Letellier, and I think the true one, is that he was detained over two days on his journey from Quebec to the Capital and so was unable to be present at the State dinner on Thursday evening last, when I have no doubt the other Lieut-Governors who were present received just such a welcome. He is Lieut-Governor and as such was entitled to receive all honors welcome than that bestowed on the Senators and others.

The next grand entertainment will be the ball at Rideau Hall on Wednesday next when I believe over a thousand people will be present. But more of that anon.

OTTAWA Feb 18th,

The mover of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne Mr. T. de St. Croix Brecken member for Queen's County Prince Edward's Island, is a young and handsome man. He commenced his speech in a manner that gave general appearance but as he continued it was plainly to be seen that he had not given the subject that attention and study necessary to do credit to the opportunity he had. He was formerly Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island and his friends, who expected much more of him are bitterly disappointed.

There is but little doubt however that he will yet make his mark if he cares sufficiently to take the trouble. The seconder of the address was Mr. Tassé one of the members for Ottawa, who made a carefully studied elaborate speech full of rounded and poetic sentences, and was warmly congratulated on taking his seat. The remarks of neither gentlemen contained any extraordinary announcement but Sir John stated that the overtures of the Canadian Commissioner had been favourably received by France and Spain and he had no doubt would lead to the opening of trade with those countries.

The Hon. Mr Tilley has given notice that he would move the House into Committee of Supply and Ways and Means on Friday next but as I before remarked it is doubtful whether or no he will make his Budget Speech on that day.

The following Reports were laid on the table on Monday afternoon—Public Accounts, Trade and Navigation, State of the Militia, Public Works and Inland Revenue, but I will reserve any remarks with regard to them till my next letter.

Yesterday afternoon the business done was mainly routine but a brisk discussion arose upon a motion by Mr. Anglin, the late Speaker, asking for the correspondence between the Clerk of the House and himself with regard to the appointments he had made since the general Elections. He supported his motion with a lengthy speech claiming he had a perfect right to make the appointments and that Sir John had no right to cancel them. Sir John replied that Mr. Anglin had no right whatever to appoint. The motion was carried and we may expect to hear more of the affair so soon as the correspondence is brought down. In the course of the discussion the Hon. Mr. Macdougall made a speech in which he opposed Sir John and claimed that Mr. Anglin had a perfect right to make the appointments. This speech has caused considerable comment owing to the rumours that Mr. Macdougall was to be Speaker, some people going so far as to say that Mr. Macdougall would go over to the Opposition. I do not think so for as much as he would take no one with him, and would lose more than he would gain.

Dr. Christie has given notice of the following motion for Monday next "that the interests of public morality and physical well being of all classes render it necessary that there should be a strict and uniform observance of the Lord's Day in all the departments of the public service which are under the control of the Dominion Government. That in the opinion of this House the regulations in the Post Office Department should be uniform throughout the whole Dominion, and all Postmasters be permitted to close their office during the whole of the Sabbath Day." I understand it is meant to apply especially to the Province of Quebec as in Ontario the Post Offices are closed on Sunday. I am afraid however the House will not adopt it.

OTTAWA, Feby. 19th.

The Session this afternoon was short, and consisted in passing motions for bringing down certain papers. Among them was one by Dr. Christie, asking for a return showing all the tenders received for the completion of the Carillon Dam and Locks, and all correspondence between the Government and the Engineer and others, relating to the prosecution of the work. In speaking to his motion he regretted the action of the Government in stopping the work, as it was of great importance to the whole Country, and delay might risk safety of the work done, besides which the material on the ground would rot and be damaged. He considered that the present time was the best to proceed with the work. Further particulars were asked for on the same subject by Mr. Ford Jones, and the motion was agreed to after Mr. Pupper had intimated the House that the Government were then considering the advisability of proceeding with the work.

KRISS KRINGLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I read with regret the remarks of your St. Andrews correspondent on the rumour that a Mr. Guilbault, was seeking to depose Mr. Thos. Lamb, from a Government appointment he holds; or failing that Mr. Guy Dewar. Now I think this is carrying things too far, as both these gentlemen are thoroughly qualified for their positions, and to my personal knowledge have refused even to discuss party questions since the change of Government. "Mr. Guilbault informed his friends that he had great confidence that with their assistance he would be able to *oust* Mr. Lamb." I hope that such meanness and partyexcess will be frowned upon by our Conservative party. There is no more respected man in the County than Mr. Thos. Lamb. Such miserable proceedings are enough to drive respectable men out of the Province, as I daresay is Mr. Guilbault's object. I am sure respectable men of both parties would sign a petition, if necessary, to prevent the removal either of Mr. Lamb or Mr. Dewar. I write this entirely upon my own responsibility and without the knowledge of either of the above gentlemen.

A CONSERVATIVE.

Montreal, Feby. 18th, 1879.

The Press Gallery.

The annual meeting of the Press Gallery was held in the Reporters' Room, House of Commons, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas White, M. P., President, occupied the chair, and there was a large representation of the press of all sections, 35 members being present.

The retiring President, Mr. White, in severing his connection with the gallery, alluded to the regret which he experienced in so doing for some time at least, and exhorted the members to forget all their differences of opinion while in the gallery, and above all, not to let any feuds between themselves find expression in the journals which they represented.

Mr. Norris, of the *Star* (Montreal), gave expression to deep feelings of regret experienced by the members of the gallery on losing Mr. White, while congratulating him on his promotion. He proposed that a committee should be appointed to draft a suitable resolution to be presented to Mr. White.

Mr. Griffin, of the *Mail*, followed in a similar strain.

Mr. Norris' motion was carried.

Messrs. C. H. Mackintosh, of the *Citizen*, and G. B. Bradley, of the *Mail*, were nominated for the office of President, and the former was elected.

Mr. Lawson of the Charlottetown (P. E. I.) *Patriot* was elected Vice-President, and Mr. Lumsden, of the *Globe*, Secretary.

An executive committee, consisting of Messrs. Griffin, Bell, Brock, Creighton, B. De La Bruere and Hawke, was appointed, and the meeting adjourned. —*Free Press.*

—A minister had a negro in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look in the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read or write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting he said to the negro "Tom, what were you doing in the church?" "Taking notes, massa; all de gemmen take notes." "Bring your notes and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, this is all nonsense." "I thought so, massa, all the time that you was preaching it."

—It was an Irish coroner, who, when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied sadly: "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."

—A Western editor met a well-educated farmer recently, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer sent him a pig, and charged him $0 75 for it.

Several vessels were unable to leave Liverpool on Saturday, on account of the strike, and the impossibility of procuring seamen.

—Truth is said to be stranger than fiction—it is to most folks.

The Bruce *Herald* tells a story of a dispute which arose between Sandy McGregor and Moses Stewart, as to whether the Marquis of Lorne or Malcolm McLean was the best Gaelic scholar. The McGregor maintained that his cousin, the marquis, was far superior to the McLean. Stewart looked at him with speechless contempt for a moment and then gave the descendant of Rob Roy a slap in the face for his impudence. The representative of the noble house of Stewart had to pay $5.90 for so vigorous an assertion of his opinion.

DEATH.

The following lines are contributed by a scholar, on the death of Miss Alice Robinson who departed this life February 6th, 1879.

She has gone to her home in the sky,
Where parting and sorrow are no more;
But still mourning and we sigh and we sigh
For her loss we feel keenly and sore.

Gone from her home, her house on the earth
To the ever-green realms in heaven
So that those who have known her from birth
Shall see her no more till in heaven.

Her beautiful form, and face so kind;
Her gentle spirit and word so grand,
Have passed on but not out of mind;
They are gone to the better land.

Twenty and four short years she was here,
Years full of joy, void of toil and care,
For others she laboured in her sphere
With pleasure so unselfish and rare.

In the Sabbath school we miss her more
And miss her everywhere and at home;
Miss her till on the upper shore
We meet and greet in heaven's high home.

MAGGIE PATTERSON.

Lachute, Feb 18th, 1879.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, February, 21, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5 00	@ $5 25
Flour per bag	2 40	@ 2 50
Oats per bushel	0 30	@ 0 35
Corn " "	0 60	@ 0 70
Peas " "	0 60	@ 0 65
Oatmeal per 100 lbs.	3 00	@ 3 00
Corn Meal " "	1 25	@ 1 30
Moulée " "	1 25	@ 0 00
Grue " "	1 00	@ 0 00
Bran " "	0 90	@ 0 00
Dressed Hogs "	4 00	@ 4 25
Pork per lb.	0 07	@ 0 09
Beef " "	0 05	@ 0 09
Mutton " "	0 07	@ 0 10
Lamb " "	0 09	@ 0 00
Hay per ton	7 50	@ 9 00
Potatoes per bag	0 65	@ 1 25
Butter per lb.	0 12	@ 0 15
Cheese " "	0 10	@ 0 13

Henry's Church Congregation,

LACHUTE.

THE ANNUAL

Social and Tea Meeting!

Of the above will be held in the Church Building, Lachute, on

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Addresses by Ministers and others.

Music by the Choir.

Tea will be Served at 6.30, p. m.

Tickets—Single, 40c.; Double, 75c.; Children, 25 cents. 21w2.

Agents, Read This.

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $100 a month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address,
SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.
7im3.

$2,000 WANTED.

WANTED AS A LOAN $2,000, on First Mortgage. Liberal Interest will be paid. Apply to
A. BERTHELOT, N. P.,
21tf. Lachute, P. Q.

GO TO BENN'S FOR BARGAINS,

TEA from.....10c to 50c.
FINE SUGAR.....8c. 10c. and 11c.
If you require it at 7c we will send and get it for you.
SOAP.....3½c. to 9c.
DRIED APPLES.....8c.
A Full Assortment of Groceries all at the Very Lowest Prices.
Overshoes (flowered).....$1.
Childreas shoes.....25c.
Winceys.....7c. to 15c.
Cottons, Coats, Pants &c., Very Cheap.
CHOICE VALENTINES on hand at the

CHEAP STORE
OF
A. BENN, & Co.
LACHUTE.
24-tf.

Bargains! Bargains!!

NOW is the TIME FOR
INVESTING.
Nothing is CHEAP at
F. X. BERTRAND,
WEST END

Just Received a Fresh Stock of Groceries. Sugar from 7c. to 10c. per lb. Raisins a variety, Currants, Molasses, Syrups Green Apples by the barrel or by the bushel, Oranges by the dozen.

TEAS!! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

Green, Black, and Japan Teas at Low Prices. Just Received a fresh stock of

DRY GOODS,

Yellow cotton from 4c to 7½. American prints fast colors 6c. to 15c. per yard. White grey cotton goods. Flannels, Oxford shirting Merinos, Cotton Flannel, Bed Ticklings. Tweed such as Canadian Scotch and Halifax tweeds all at low prices.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The whole of the stock of Boots and Shoes at 15 per cent. cheaper than ever.

Having closed the credit system, and doing a cash business, I can now sell fifteen per cent cheaper.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange.

N. B.—All those having standing accounts would oblige by calling early and settle during this month.

F. X. BERTRAND.
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 make the animal to eat its coat fleshy, imposing
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 gingling 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 blister 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, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at
ALFRED BENN & Co.,
21y2. Lachute, P. Q.

DEEDS, WILLS. Mortgages. LEASES. BONDS. POWERS OF ATTORNEY. AFFIDAVITS. Agreements, &c.

MR. P. G. 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. 21tf

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 particular 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, cause quoted in every letter of writing which 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 gardener man, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, (a gentleman who first introduced the "Chasselas" 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 full two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

L. 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 rates:

Per dozen	$ 12 00
Per hundred	75 00
Per thousand	700 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 gentleman interested 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. 1ims.

Bread! Bread!!

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

All kinds of Confectionary, Cakes and pastery.

Oysters—solid meat—50c. per quart—received by rail every week.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

JOHN HOPE,
Pastry Cook, &c.,
14 1631. 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 conveniences.
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 Ideal Nations. 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, out hly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.70
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, Manufacturer's Agent,
210 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
Lachute, Dec. 21st 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never kept me in bed, but tired me out early in the morning. I had only a 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.

GOBEIL, 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, Fenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Orr, St. Marys, Ont.
Rev. W. J. Johnie, Gammoque, Ont.
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. C. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. A. Tyerman, Shantyrop, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bothans, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. F. Ross, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrie, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. [illegible] Compbell, St. Charles Borromee, Montreal.
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Emard Ch, Montreal,
Judge Chauveau, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lozier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
H. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, Ste. Hubert St., Montreal.
S. F. Maitland, Esq. Streetsville, Ont
T. E. Lee, Esq. Cobourg, Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sultan street, Toronto, Ont.
F. Bayly, Esq. Yonge Street, Toronto.
Col. Kennedy, Esq. 72 Carlton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cahn, Kingston, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nettleton, Esq. Caledon, O. W.
Dr. W. T. Aikin, London, Ont.
Miss H. Sophienne, Paris, Ont.
John Hughes, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
F. H. Christmas, Esq. Elgin Ins. Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq. Dalhousie, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Stamp, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannan, Esq. Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 198 St. James St., Montreal.
J. L. Hutton, Esq. 203 Notre Dame St., do.
C. Ingoldsby, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq. Lachine.
J. A. Hart, Esq. 360 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
E. Cox, Esq. 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Bellevue, Que.
J. T. Thompson, 2 Bleury Street, Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. James st. Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $3.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

Consultation and medical advice free of charge at Company's Office.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
Canada Offices, 301 Notre Dame, Street,
Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

Building Lots AND Mill Privilges with Wate Powe, 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. 29tf

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. (21 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Charles Drake—sap-spouts.
Geneva Concert.
Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Brown's Vermafuge Comfits.
Public Notice—G. J. Walker.

LOCAL.

☞ Now is the time to get your Oysters at Hopes.

PHOTOGRAPH NOTICE.—If you wish a good photograph of yourself, your husband, your wife, or baby, call at once at J. G. Parks' Gallery, before the 22nd inst., as the Gallery will then be closed at Lachute. Patience with children inexhaustible.[Advt.

FINNAN HADDIES.—Bertrand has them fresh and cheap.

☞ SAP SPOUTS.—The Lachute Wooden-ware Factory has just hit it! See Mr. Drake's advertisement.

OUR CANALS.—"Three years hence the Canals of Canada will be the most complete, the largest and most substantial in the world."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MR. P. CROISE, of this village, has a ewe, that has raised 7 lambs in three years. Who can beat this?

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of the Province of Quebec, was held here on Tuesday and Wednesday.

AN ACCIDENT occurred one the Q. M. O. & O. R. R, near St. Therese when an axle broke resulting in much loss of time and delay of passengers. It might have been far worse.

A SERIOUS break in the Machinery of the Lachute Grist and Saw Mills simultaneously occurred, but both were repaired in a short time through the exertions of skillful workmen.

WE are informed that there will be an Oyster Supper, given in Victoria Hall, on Wednesday, March 5th, under the auspices of the Good Templars. This will be something new.

GONE TO OTTAWA.—Although the people of this County did not elect the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, yet his able services are needed at Ottawa this session as they were last, and he passed up on the cars last evening to remain some days at the Capital.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The time-table is again changed on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. It is a singular evidence of the efficient management of the road under Mr. McDonald, that every change effected since, in the time-table, has had to be put back to the time arranged by him.

THE SPARROWS.—It is pleasing to see a flock of these little warblers and hear their songs in the morning among the shade trees in front of the residences about the mills. They have survived the cold winter so far and appear healthy and vigorous. They are much more numerous than last year.

WE would remind our readers of the annual Social and Tea Meeting to take place in Henry's Church, Lachute, on Thursday evening next, the 27th inst. The meeting will be addressed by several Clergymen, and good music by the Choir. We expect to see the Church full, as all the socials given by Henry's Church Congregation are first-class.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.—That the Lachute School should be opened fifteen minutes before nine o'clock in the morning, and the doors locked against scholars who go between that time and nine, leaving them standing out in the cold. By whose authority this is done is an enquiry which should be answered by those who know.

THE VOLUNTEERS PAY.—We have information from Lieut.-Col. Simpson that he has had correspondence with the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott in reference to the pay lists, and through his (Mr. Abbott's) exertions the Volunteers of the 11th Battalion may in a short time expect pay for their services in turning out on the 12th July last in going to Montreal to assist in keeping the peace of that city.

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION.—Mr. A. H. Taylor agent of the Grand Trunk at Ottawa accompanied by Mr. Wills, the Government Emigrant Agent, visited Lachute yesterday, in reference to giving information to a number of parties who propose sending a special train which leaves Ottawa about the 24th March, and carrying passengers with their luggage stock etc., straight through to that Province.

SCHOOL PRIZES.—We are informed that the School Inspector is offering three valuable prizes for the three (3.) best maps sent to him from the pupils of all the schools in Huntington Chateauguay and Argenteuil Counties. Said maps are to be about 2 feet by 16 inches and of the Province of Quebec, marked off into judicial Districts or Counties if the judicial districts cannot be ascertained the Protestant population of each district or county entered at the corner of it. The maps are to have no names (except those of the principal rivers,) entered on it, and are to be sent to F. C. Emberson, Covey Hill, Huntingdon Co., P. Q. before March 31st. The names of the successful competitors and of their schools will appear in our columns. Teachers who see this are requested to get their pupils to send in their maps without further notice.

THE INSURANCE MEETING.—The meeting called for Wednesday to consider the expediency of starting a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the county of Argenteuil was attended by between twenty and thirty persons. Mr. F. C. Ireland was called to the chair and explained the object of the meeting, the nature of Mutual Fire Insurance and the means provided by the Statutes for starting such companies. Forty being the number required to be present when such a company should start, and the majority of them to be in favor of it. The meeting considered it best to adjourn to another day, and it was moved by Andrew McConnell, Esq., and seconded by John Hay, Esq. "That this meeting adjourn to Wednesday the 5th day of March at 3 p. m. in the Court House when a sufficiently large number might be expected to be present who would be in favor of starting the company." This motion being carried the meeting adjourned till the 5th day of March.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

St. Andrews.

The worst fears of our citizens have been realized, Mr. LaBrosse was obliged to make an assignment last week to Mr. Walker, Assignee. A writ of attachment having been served on him at the suit of Snowdon & Co, and other Montreal firms. There is much sympathy felt for Mr. LaBrosse. As a trader he had been kind and obliging to our villagers. He must have been surprised at the turn things took, but like all sensible men, he will with a good grace submit to the inevitable. They are now taking stock at his store, and the accountants have agreed that all questions of difference, shall be referred for final settlement to Mr. Locker, Secretary Treasurer of the Navigation Company as sole umpire. There is quite a joke in the village in connection with this failure, as to who got the last pair of boots and who wears the moccasins!

The fine residence erected by Mr. Ferdinand Dorion is now about completed and fires are kept constantly going to dry the walls, so as to be ready for occupancy by his family in a short time. It is really a tasty commodious and neat house, and its genteel appearance will add much to the looks of the village.

It is said that Mr George Simpson the worthy Mayor of St. Andrews, contemplates building a new residence the coming summer on the site of the cottage in which he now lives. From Mr. Simpson's well known taste, I have no doubt that his villa when completed will be equal, if not superior to any in the county. I understand it is to have all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water on each story with a hot air furnace in the basement so constructed as to keep up a pleasant and equal temperature throughout the whole house. When the building shall be erected, and the grounds a little more ornamented with choice shrubs and plants with one or two well gravelled walks to the rivers edge, it will be one of the most beautiful and cosy places to be seen between the cities of Montreal and Ottawa.

It is reported on what seems to be good authority that Mr. Israel Sauvé "Mine host" of our pleasant and agreeable hotel, which by the way, is as well kept as any in the country is about to add largely to the premises now occupied by him, by raising the two houses to an equal height and by then adding a Mansard roof, with a lofty ceiling of twelve feet. This upper story is to be fitted up in the best style, one room is to be set apart as a billiard room, and to be furnished with two fine billiard tables with all other billiard appointments. One table is to be devoted to the pocket game, and the other to the carome game. The building when completed will be very ornamental to that portion of our village, and will furnish accommodation for a large number of guests. I have no doubt Mr. Sauvé will have more applications for summer boarders than he can accomodate, particularly so, if he will be able to purchase the property on the other side of the street, which he is now negotiating for. It is his intention in that case I am informed, to remove the buildings that are now on the same and to lay out and ornament the grounds down to the North river, and to throw a rustic bridge from the main land to the small adjacent island, and to erect on the island a summer house, a boat house and a music stand. When this shall be accomplished, there can be found no pleasanter place at which to spend the hot days of summer. Then indeed will the village of St. Andrews show signs of life and become what it ought to be a fashionable place of resort of the wealthy families of the Metropolis of Canada. It has fine fishing, hunting, boating and bathing facilities, and with a little effort on the part of its citizens, it would shake off its present sleepy aspect and put on an appearance of activity and growth.

Mr. Macgregor's medicinal springs are of easy approach to St. Andrews by a three miles drive on a most picturesque road, winding along the banks of the River Rouge. The waters of these springs are beneficial to the invalid and the healthy and when they shall become better known, I have no doubt, they will be as popular, as the Plantagenet, St. Catherine's, or Caledonian springs. Mr. Macgregor has told me, of many marvelous cures already effected by the use of these waters, and while he does not claim for them the same healing qualities as the "Pool of Siloam," he still thinks, that any person will be benefitted by enjoying their efficacy externally and internally.

The Municipal Council met on the 14th inst., when various amendments were made to the Valuation Roll. Mr. Lester Simpson was at the same meeting, appointed Road Master for the District of St. Andrews, and on motion of Mayor Simpson, a petition to the Honourable Charles Tupper, requesting him to urge upon the Government the resumption of the work on the Carillon improvement was adopted, ordered to be verified properly and forwarded to the minister of Public Works of the Dominion for his consideration. I hope it will have the effect to urge the Government forward in this matter, as the resumption of work would give labour to a great many people.

Mr. Mackay's valuable colt, "Marquis of Lorne" was rather badly injured on Monday by getting astride of one of the bars in front of Mr. Sauvés hotel. I hope the injuries to the horse will not be permanent as he was a very noble and valuable animal.

X.

Dalesville.

On Friday the 14th instant a concert under the auspices of Dalesville Lodge, I. O. G. T. was held in this village. Several Lachutites took part in the proceedings and there were numerous visitors. The programme was executed in a most pleasing manner. The proceeds of the concert, $7.10 are for the benefit of the Lodge and Temperance.

Buckingham.

There is an enquiry from this place for hay. Two carloads are wanted by one person. Any one having hay to sell on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., and will communicate price and quality to the WATCHMAN Office, may obtain a market.

St. Scholastique.

The prisoner Nadon, has been committed to jail for one month having been found guilty of stealing.

Shrewsbury.

With regret I have to record the much lamented and unexpected call of Mr. Chas. Currie, of this place, from this to the world of spirits. On the morning of the 6th. inst. Mr. Currie went to the house of a friend with the intention of acting the part of the Good Samaratin, he stopped over night, and went to bed to all appearance hale and hearty, but at four o'clock a. m. of the 7th. he breathed his last. Mr. Currie was a native of the County Cavin, Ireland, he was 78 years of age and a resident of this place for 58 years, and much respected by all who knew him.—*Com.*

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Among the notices of motion are the following: His Excellency the Governor-General, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia and that of the Dominion of Canada, on the subject of indemnity to the said Province of British Columbia for delaying the construction of the Canada Pacific railway; also for an order of the House for copies of all letters of instruction for the removal of steel rails from Nanaimo and Esquimault to Fraser River, B. C., and a statement shewing the cost of such removal.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, on Monday next, that an order of the House do issue for a return, shewing the names of all persons who have been dismissed or removed from office, or who have been superannuated; and the causes of such dismissal, removal, or such superannuation, or who have resigned since the 10th of October, 1878, shewing the office or position such person occupied, and whether on the permanent staff, or in temporary employ of the Government, or otherwise in the public service, and when such dismissal, removal, superannuation, or resignation took place.

Hon. Mr. Anglin.—On Tuesday next; that it be ordered, that the Clerk do lay on the table of the House copies of all correspondence between the Clerk and the late Speaker of the House, respecting the appointments, made by any officer of the department.

It is the intention of Hon. Mr. Joly, to have the construction of the proposed railway bridge above the Chaudiere proceeded with as soon as the necessary arrangements can be affected with the Canada Central Railway. The structure, if nothing unforseen occurs, will be finished during the approaching summer.

The following officers of the Dominion Alliance have been elected: President, Hon. A. Valid, Sarnia; 1st Vice-president, A. Longley, M. P., Paradice; Treasurer, Geo. McLean Rose, Toronto; Corresponding-Secretary, Rev. Thos. Gales, Montreal; Recording Secretary, David Miller, Toronto; Vice-President, Bishop Bond, Montreal.

Over one thousand persons accepted invitations to the ball at Rideau Hall on Wednesday evening.

Arrangements have been made, by which the freight on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway from Templeton phosphate mines to Quebec, has been reduced to $2 per ton.

Lumberers are all engaged this winter in the manufacture of saw logs, so that the quantity that will be got out this coming spring will be enormous. It is to be hoped that the demand for sawn lumber will be continued or else the losses will be heavy. Square timber has not been manufactured to any extent these last two years, so that if there is any improvement in the demand for this great article of trade, the stock on hand must soon be disposed of and prices improved.

It is said that Lord Dufferin has telegraphed to Ottawa for the sleighs and other winter trappings remaining unsold at the sale of his effects last summer, to be forwarded to St. Petersburg at once.

The Dragoon Guards acted as an escort of honor of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and His Excellency the Governor-General, on the opening of Parliament, and also on each evening of the drawing-room. On arriving at the Parliament Buildings, His Excellency, with considerable kindness, dismissed the escort on each occasion, owing to the coldness of the weather.

MONTREAL.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery held their weekly parade on Friday evening, at the conclusion of which Sergeant-Major Pendleton was made the recipient of a testimonial from his comrades, "the serjeants of the brigade," in the shape of a handsome cane, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them. The Serjeant-Major returned his thanks in a few appropriate remarks.

Capt. H. B. Moore, late Adjutant of the "Vics," has entered an action in the Superior Court for $236 against Lt. Col. Handyside, commanding that Regiment.

The Montreal Snow-Shoe Club had a very pleasant tramp to Lachine on Saturday afternoon.

FOREIGN.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Austria.

Austria intends negotiating a loan of 100,000,000 florins.

The British force in Afghanistan do not intend holding Candahar.

The spotted typhus not only infests the South of Europe, but is prevalent in Berlin.

Bismarck does not believe the Cultur Kampit to be as near its end as most people do.

Arms and documents have been discovered secreted at Madrid, and a number of arrests have been made.

A free trade combination has been formed in the Reichstag to resist the passage of the measure for protection.

The Pope has been celebrating the anniversary of his election by proclaiming an universal jubilee and indulgences.

On arrival of Shere Ali at the Russian frontier, his followers were disarmed. The Ameer is determined to proceed to St. Petersburg.

A short session of the local Parliament will probably be held, and it will then adjourn until after the meeting of the Dominion Parliament, to ascertain what action the Ottawa Government will take on the Manitoba Railway deputation. The local ministers will visit Ottawa.

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 blood. 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 LEUCORRHŒA, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases 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, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no med cine has ever such perfect satisfaction as the "Vegetine." I purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

Thereare able cures effected by "vegetine" have induced many physicians and apothecaries 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, 1824 Beach St., above Laurel, Philadelphia, Pa., 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 endorse 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. R. 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.

23—1m

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 F. C. IRELAND, Lachute, January 30th, 1879. 22tf

Public Notice.

A PUBLIC MEETING

Of the members of the Agricultural Society, of the County of Argenteuil will be held in

The Court-House,

In the Village of Lachute on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th.

At Ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of having permanent grounds and buildings for the Annual Exhibitions of said Society. A full meeting is particularly requested.

By order,
GAVIN J. WALKER.
Sec.-Treasr

Lachute, Feb. 20, 1879. 25—w2.

CONCERT!

THERE will be a concert in the GENEVA SCHOOL HOUSE on the evening of

THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, 1879.

In aid of the organ fund of Geneva Division Sons of Temperance.

Admission - - - - 15 Cents.

Concert to begin at half past seven. 25-2w

10,000 Sap-Spouts!

FOR SALE CHEAP

By Charles Drake,

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE

25—4w.

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. 1s-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.

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.

7m3 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 it a 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 disease 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 sale, no pay" and other articles of Husbandry.

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

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,

St Andrews, P. Q. 9.14tf.

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:—Timberlake 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 to any part of the world for 25 cents. 75 cents per bottle. Address PROF. CONWAY, & Co., London, Ont. 11-1y

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and policy 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, nor for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is for the honest man against the rogue every time. It is for the Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains, it speaks out for the right. That is THE SUN'S idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the prompt, full, direct, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to a well established property 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 time, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the Fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening every where of a healthy abhorrence of Fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound according to a well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary, and a general newspaper, more interesting and more useful than ever before, and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of 28 columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an a page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of sixty columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. Four clubs of ten sending $ 0 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, $1.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies for Sale by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs MUNN & Co. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 25 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 paper, or concerning patents,

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York
Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBEILLE,

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 carry on with promptness attention all orders that may favour me with. L. GOBEILLE.

Lachute, December 25th, 1878. 26tf

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 subscription, 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, FEB. 28, 1879.

To Correspondents.—We must for the future close our columns to correspondents who indulge in personalities of a highly reprehensible character, in which the public take no interest. We are always glad to open our columns to well written letters on subjects of general information, but we must be excused if we refuse to be made the vehicle for personal abuse by correspondents who wish to use our columns for that purpose.

THE CARILLON CANAL WORKS.

The Hon. Dr. TUPPER in speaking to the motion of DR. CHRISTIE on the above subject stated it was under consideration by the Government whether they would insert an item in the Estimates for carrying on the work. Perhaps the Government will order the work to proceed when they know that Messrs F. B. MACNAMEE & Co. are prepared to commence operations at once and are willing to wait for payment till such time as the Government feel themselves in a position to do so. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will see their way clear to accept the offer of Messrs MACNAMEE & Co. to find the money for the prosecution of the work, as it is one that is greatly needed and there can be no better opportunity for proceeding with it than at the present time. Messrs MACNAMEE & Co. are thoroughly reliable Contractors as was shown by the promptness with which they fulfilled their Contract for the construction of the Montreal Water Works extension.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb 25th, 1879.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The work of the past week has been very light, and this one especially the sittings have not lasted over an hour. Motions for papers and correspondence are about all, and these have produced but slight discussion.

On Thursday a Petition of the Municipal Council of the United counties of Leeds and Grenville, praying that a bridge may be erected at Jones' falls, in the township of South Crosby, was rejected on the ground that it would involve the expenditure of Public Money and such being the case, the proposal must come from the Crown.

The standing Committees have been struck and I notice Dr. Christie's name appears in only two viz: Standing Orders, and Immigration and Colonization, certainly, not the two most important Committees. How different it would have been had the Hon. Mr. Abbott been elected in his place.

On motion of Mr. Mousseau copies of the Petition asking for the dismissal of Lieut. Governor Letellier and all the papers relating thereto, were ordered to be brought down. These will lead to a sharp debate I expect.

Mr. Charlton moved an address asking that quarantine be enforced against infected countries, in view of the spread of the Plague, but withdrew his motion on Sir John Macdonald informing the House that the Government already possessed sufficient powers to deal with the subject.

Petitions have been presented by Fruit Growers Associations from all parts of the Dominion asking for protection to Canadian fruits.

On Friday the Senate Address of condolence with Her Majesty on the death of the late Princess Alice was concurred in. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie each paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased Princess. Hon. Mr. Masson then rose to do the same in French, but had scarcely commenced, when after uttering the words "*nous tions frappé*" (we were struck) he fell to the ground in a fit, overcome with motion and physical weakness. Drs Tupper, Fortin and Fiset and even the Speaker Dr. Blanchet, hurried to his side and rendered him every assistance. Of course the House was in commotion, members standing in all parts, but they forbore to crowd around the spot where Mr. Masson lay, and in a very short time he had recovered sufficiently to walk from the Chamber to the Speaker's room, where he remained till he recovered.

This afternoon after fifteen minutes session Hon. Mr. Mackenzie asked when the Estimates would be brought down, as he would like to have a day or two to look over them before the Budget speech was announced. Sir John A. Macdonald promised them at an early date. Mr. Mackenzie then said—"I would like to get something to work at," to which Sir John retorted "The Honourable gentleman is just spoiling for a fight."

By the way I notice that Mr. Mackenzie never gives Sir John Macdonald his title of "Right Honourable," to which he is entitled, as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council of England, and which is always given him by other members.

A debate on the Harwood Contracts has been expected every day since Thursday last, but has been postponed owing to the absence of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, who has been at Belleville for some days. When he returns I expect the debate will be a sharp one, owing to the fact that the contract had been given by the Government before the House met, and therefore without its sanction; and also because of some correspondence that has appeared in the local papers here, hinting at some jobbery in connection with the same.

The only Bill printed and distributed, is one to amend the Insolvency Act. It is of great interest to farmers, as it provides that non-traders shall not be obliged to accept any composition, and that they may recover from the Insolvent any balance that may remain of their claims, over and above any dividend they may have received; but no non-trader shall avail himself of the provisions of the Act in the case of an insolvent whom the said non trader has compelled to place himself under the insolvent law.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Dr. Fortin M. P. for Gaspe was accorded an interview by His Excellency the Governor-General, when Dr. Fortin presented him with two magnificently bound copies of "A pamphlet on Telegraphy with the Coasts and Islands of the Gulf and Lower River St. Lawrence and the Coasts of the Maritime Provinces," and a Chart, which His Excellency was pleased to accept. The pamphlet which has been compiled and issued under the auspices of the Montreal and Quebec Boards of Trade, contains a Lecture delivered by Dr. Fortin before those Boards, as well as a variety of other information respecting the subject. His Excellency entered into conversation with Dr. Fortin, and expressed his belief in the importance of the subject, which was fully explained to him by Dr. Fortin.

The election in East Hastings Ontario took place to day and resulted in the return of Mr. John White Conservative by a large majority.

I am collecting information with regard to the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, which I hope to lay before your readers in your next number.

Dr. Christie's motion looking to closing the post offices throughout the Province of Quebec on Sundays has been postponed owing to the absence of the Postmaster-General, who was called away to Quebec on account of the illness of his daughter. When it comes up I hear it is Dr. Christie's intention to press it to a division and compel the members to record their votes either for or against it.

I hear on good authority that Mr. Joly does not intend to summon the Legislative Assembly to meet for the despatch of business until June next, by which time he hopes to obtain the election of a supporter in St. Hyacinthe.

The Hon. J. J. C Abbott and Mr. F. C. Ireland have been here for the last few days.

KRISS KRINGLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In your issue of the 21st inst., and in a letter therein headed *Whitewashing Grits*, my name is, I think, rather freely used. Your correspondent *Conservative* accuses me of canvasing the employees on the Grenville Canal in favor of Dr. Christie. Will you permit me to tell you, and which I desire to do distinctly and unhesitatingly, that I did not canvass any of the employees on that or any other Canal in favor of either of the Candidates at that time before the County; and that I hereby denounce your correspondent *Conservative*, to be a liar and a slanderer, and I demand of you his name and address.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. FORBES,
Supt. Carillon & Grenville Canals.
Carillon, 24th Feb., 1879.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I was quite surprised on glancing over the *Advertiser* of yesterday, to notice an article from Mr. Forbes. And it is certainly laughable. It seems from the tone of his article that he would not like to be a Conservative, and no doubt there are many like him. He uses some very strong language, thinking to scare people,—but it will not have any effect as we have got the old fellow where the hair is short, and it seems he don't know it;—he must bear in mind that the intelligent Conservatives of Argenteuil have not been blind to his actions in supporting Dr Christie, and the late Government the whole term they were in power, and which I don't think he will deny—if he does he is a hypocrite. Mr. Forbes is certainly a splendid wire-puller and is extremely clever at making balls and getting his Reform friends to fire them,—probably he thinks we should sympathise with him as he is getting old, and which I think affects his memory, particularly in the last election, as he had entirely forgotten that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, was the gentleman that gave him the position that he now enjoys.

Yours, etc,
ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—*Mirabile dictu!* Shall wonders never cease? The hitherto silent member for Argenteuil at Ottawa has all at once developed into an orator, if we except a few spasmodic spurts on the subject of "Sabbath observance," which he seems ambitious of being identified with, in imitation of Sir W. Lawson, or Plimsoll, *et hoc genus*. But what virtue can there be in the atmosphere of the Opposition Benches that, before they are many hours occupied, they should rouse to activity feelings of patriotism and duty that lay dormant so long while basking in the sunshine of office under the Ægis of his idol, the "great and good Mackenzie"? Has the independence engendered in the cool shades of opposition already developed latent faculties which the most ardent admirers of Dr. Christie gave him no credit for? Or is this sudden awakening the mere promptings of the more astute occupants of the Benches in his front, for the ignoble purpose of embarrassing the new Government before they have well warmed their seats, by questions about the immediate resumption of such important public works as the Carillon dam and locks, forgetting, in his new born zeal, that their abandonment when in a forward state of completion and the deterioration and loss occasioned by their being left for years to crumble away by the action of the seasons, are wholely and entirely the result of political intrigue on the part of his own leaders in the House? But then, what are patriotism and duty when they clash with the more important exigencies of party politics? tactics that would infallibly have injured that party when in power must be reserved as legitimate modes of warfare against an opponent, especially when that opponent happens to be in the ascendant. It is, however, high time that men chosen for a seat in Parliament should recognise the fact that they are sent there to guard the interests of the people whom they are supposed to represent, and not to serve their own selfish ends or to do the dirty work of any political party or clique to whom they may choose to attach themselves, and until they are disabused of this hallucination the so called representative system is but a farce.

Although it is a good maxim to "do no evil that good may come of it," whatever the motive for this unlooked for activity, I for one hail it with satisfaction as a new departure in the right direction, and assure our delegate to Ottawa, whoever he may be, that be the Government of the day Whig or Tory, he will find the Conservative portion of his constituents more liberal than the *Liberals*, so called, by not being backward to strengthen his hand whenever his voice shall be raised in vindication of justice to the Dominion in general, and this County in particular, irrespective of politics or party.

Your obdt. servt,
ANTI HUMBUG.

Feb. 24th, 1879.

MARKET BOATS.

"DAGMAR AND MANITOBA."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—These two boats have been racing for the last three seasons between Carillon and Montreal, carrying freight and passengers at starvation prices. It is said that the proprietors of the Dagmar, the O. R. N. C., were asked last year to make a paying tariff, but as they called the Manitoba Co. a straw company they would do nothing of the kind, preferring to carry passengers for ten cents so as to kill the Manitoba, but she is not dead yet, and is to be in better trim than ever for next season's work. The O. R. N. Co. ran a number of boats last summer, which barely paid for the wood they burned, in the vain attempt to kill off the Government Railway and the Manitoba, but it was useless, the more boats they run the smaller will be their dividend unless they kill off the other lines.

The best paying boat would be the market boat, if they had it all their own way and charged the old big prices, but they must be civil to the people in the future, as they have been since the Manitoba commenced running. The public surely know that it is not for love of them that the company reduced the fare to ten cents, let the Manitoba stop running and the fare will immediately go up to a dollar. Some people ought to be charged a dollar for their meanness in trying to get the trip for less than ten cents. I see by the papers that the poor old Pagmar is to be turned adrift and the Princess, the splendid night boat, is to take her place. What a change, to make a pigeon of the Ladies Cabin, but any port in a storm, as the Manitoba *must* be killed at any cost. But if the shareholders and the public generally do their duty there is no danger of that dreaded event ever taking place, as the new President and Directors are determined to do their utmost to make the enterprise a success, by industry, economy and civility. There is no doubt that the market line would pay both companies well if a reasonable rate was charged, as the Manitoba sometimes has more freight than she can take, and if she can clear her way at ten cents, what could they do at fifty? Should the O. R. N. Co. kill the Manitoba, (a most unlikely event,) and get the route to themselves and charge a dollar a head, what a pile they would have, they would soon make up the loss of the $20,000:00 for the last three years.

Hoping that the public will patronize the Manitoba during the coming season as they have done in the past, and that she will come out with flying colors at the close of it.

I am yours &c.
A STOCKHOLDER.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

The Princess Louise has received a new burglar proof safe, which is to contain her jewels.

The Supreme Court has adjourned to the 15th of April next, for the purpose of delivering judgments.

The bust of His Excellency the Governor-General, made by Mr. Dunbar, has been mounted on a pedestal, and placed in position in the Parliamentary Library.

The Quebec Government, it is understood, will shorely commence work on the proposed railway bridge over the Ottawa at the Chaudiere.

H. R. H. the Princess Louise gave a skating and tobogganing party at Rideau Hall, on Saturday afternoon, at which a number of the *elite* of the city were present.

The Governor-General was invited to attend the convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's session, which met in Ottawa on the 27th.

At the Opera House, on Monday night last, the tickets were all sold, as much as $5 having been offered for Orchestra, and $20 for Boxes. This don't look like hard times, at the capital at least.

Five copies of Prof. Fowler's book, "The Science of Life," were confiscated at the Pembroke post office and burned by order of the Government on the ground that they were obscene literature. A copy of the book was submitted to Judge Deacon, Dr. Faure, and other prominent citizens, and they all pronounced it immoral.

His Excellency the Governor-General has of late been interviewing various Senators and Members of Parliament respecting the resources of the different sections of the country represented by them.

The writ of *scire facias* issued against La Banque National was made returnable on the 20th of the present month, when the bank fyled an appearance. Messrs. Walker & McIntyre appear for the prosecution, and have retained the services of Hon. Edward Blake, while Mr. Taillon appears for the bank, and has retained Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C.

Owing to the great depth of snow and the soft condition of the roads on the North Shore of the Ottawa, a large quantity of phosphate mined last summer cannot be drawn this year. Agents of Short Crown Lands Department have, besides, notified owners of unpatented lots that they must not remove any phosphate mined on such lots without the consent of the commissioners.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, accompanied by Mrs De Winton and Dr. Grant, paid a private visit also to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. In passing through the old peoples ward, Her Royal Highness spoke words of kindness and encouragement to each person. Her Royal Highness kindly entered her name in the records book of the Institution as a memorial of her visit.

On Saturday morning Her Royal Highness Princess Louise paid a quiet visite to the Protestant Orphan's Home on Albert street. An intimation was sent to Dr. Grant on Friday evening that a call would be made at eleven o'clock the following morning, and punctual to the hour Her Royal Highness arrived, accompanied by Mrs De Winton. Dr Grant and Mrs. Grant were the only ones present to receive the illustrious visitor, who desired the visit to be a quiet one, which it was. Her Royal Highness inspected the institution throughout, and expressed herself as much pleased with its condition and the cleanly appearance of the inmates. She entered her name on the call book, writing "Louise, February 22nd, 1879."

QUEBEC.

Hon. T. McGreevy, who has been somewhat seriously indisposed, is now convalescent.

It is reported from Ottawa that a Vice-regal residence will shortly be erected within the Citadel enclosure.

Mr. James Roblan, keeper of the Governor's garden, and for over 60 years a resident of this city, died on the 22nd, aged 82 years.

Col. Turnbull's offer, sent to the Horse Guards from this city, to raise a Canadian regiment for service in South Africa, has been declined.

The meeting of the local Legislature is further postponed in the *Official Gazette*, and now stands called *pro formâ* for Tuesday, the 8th of April.

Detective Shillington has returned from Montreal, having made the necessary police arrangements for stopping fugitives from justice on the North Shore Railway.

The *Telegraph* says—"Sir John A. Macdonald has decided to commence important public works in and around Quebec as soon as the estimates are passed. About 1,000 workmen will be required."

Judgment was rendered in the Superior Court on Monday by the Prothonotary for Judge Casault, who was absent through sickness, in the case of Thompson *vs* Colonel Strange and other officers of B Battery. Plaintiff had been court martialed and sentenced by the officers in question to 42 days' imprisonment with hard labor, a few days after the legal expiry of the time for which he was attached to the battery. The fine imposed compels the Defendants to pay the Plaintiff's widow $240 with costs, and interest from date of judgment.

TORONTO.

The firm of Goderham & Worts, distillers of Toronto, anticipating an increase in the exiso duty, paid over half a million dollars to the Inland Revenue department, on stock in bond in their storehouses in that city.

The rumoured tariff changes are effecting wonders in the way of augmenting the receips of the Toronto Custom House, where over $350,000 have been collected during the present month, an amount which has never been exceeded on any previous occasion.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has, through her Private Secretary, sent Mr. Marvin Seaton, of Toronto, a flattering letter of thanks for some elegant vases addressed to her. A graceful allusion to the death of the Princess Alice, particularly pleased Her Royal Highness.

On Saturday a large package of bills stolen from the Receiver General's office in July last, was entered at the Custom House. It has been discovered that the thieves after escaping from Canada visited Europe, and had the bills exchanged by German bankers. The bills came from Germany *viâ* Halifax, and were addressed to Messrs. Bethune, Osler & Moss. The bankers in question will probably be heavy losers by the transaction.

The funeral of the late Rev. Anson Green, took place on Saturday afternoon, there being a large attendance of friends. At three o'clock the hearse, containing the body, arrived at the Metropolitan Church, where the usual service was performed, after which the remains were conveyed to the necropolis and deposited in the family vault. On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Ryerson preached a very impressive funeral sermon.

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87 for 63 cents; a special offer to the readers of this paper. The American Diamond Dictionary, containing 30,000 words, orthography, pronounciation and definitions, according to the best English and American Lexicographers, illustrated with nearly 200 engravings; satisfies the wants of the scholar and at the same time is just what a plain learned person needs. It is decidedly the best dictionary ever printed. Contains 700 double column pages. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. Type clear and handsome. *Sent free* to any reader of this paper upon receipt of 63 cents, to pay actual postage and packing charges. This great offer is good for 60 days only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two dictionaries will be sent to one address. This appears but once. *Order now.* Send silver, currency or 1 ct. postage stamps. Address at once, NATIONAL BOOK COMPANY, ROCKLAND, MASS. 26w2.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, February, 21, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5. 50	$6.75
Flour per bag	2.65	2.70
Oats per bushel	0.30	0.35
Corn " "	0.50	0.00
Peas " "	0.60	0.65
Oatmeal per 100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25	1.30
Moulie " "	1.25	0.00
Bran " "	1.00	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	0.00	0.00
Pork per lb.	4.70	5.0
Beef " "	0.08	0.10
Mutton " "	0.03	0.09
Lamb " "	0.07	0.09
Hay per ton	0.09	0.00
Potatoes per bag	7.50	9.00
Butter per lb.	0.65	0.75
Cheese " "	0.14	0.18
	0.10	0.13

CALUMET!!!

THIS SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A General Store at the Calumet, a mile west of W. Walker's, Flour and Oatmeal Mills, and of the Railway Station. He buys and sells for cash, Farm Produce, and Cordwood; offering his goods, in each instance, at Montreal prices. Farm Produce bought and sold on commission. The Lumber Business of J. K. Ward, on the Rouge River, is attended to here; the Local Office of the Rouge Boom Co., is held here also; and an Agency of the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

R. LANIHAN.

Calumet, Feb. 1879. 26m3.

GO TO BENN'S FOR BARGAINS,

TEA from..... 10c. to 50c.
FINE SUGAR.....8c. 10c. and 11c.
If you require it at 7c. we will send and get it for you.
SOAP.....3½c. to 9c.
DRIED APPLES.....8c.
A Full Assortment of Groceries all at the Very Lowest Prices.
Oyer Jars (flowered).....81
Child Carriages.....25c
Wringers.....to 15c.
Cottons, Coats, Pants &c., Very Cheap.
CHOICE VALENTINES on hand at the

CHEAP STORE
OF
A. BENN, & Co.
LACHUTE.
26-16.

Bargains! Bargains!!

NOW is the TIME for
INVESTING,
As everything is CHEAP at
F. X. BERTRAND,
WEST END.

Just Received a Fresh Stock of Groceries. Sugar from 7c. to 10c. per lb. Raisins a variety, Currants, Molasses, Syrups, Green Apples by the bbl. or by the bushel, Oranges by the dozen.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
Green, Black, and Japan Teas at Low Prices.
Just Received a fresh stock of

DRY GOODS,

Yellow cotton from 6c. to 7c. A splendid print for 6c. per yard. Wide cotton dress goods. Flannels, Oxford Shirting Meltons, Satin Linings, Clothings, Tweed such as Canadian Small and Halifax tweeds all at low prices.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The whole of the stock of Boots and Shoes at 15 per cent. cheaper than ever.
Having leased the entire store in rear of my old premises, I can now sell Groceries 10 per cent cheaper.
All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange.
N. B.—All those having accounts running for over six months will please call and settle during this month.

F. X. BERTRAND.
26tf.

DICK'S
CELEBRATED
MEDICINES.

DICK'S
BLOOD
PURIFIER

Has no equal in purifying horses and cattle to
FIRST RATE CONDITION.
It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its coat 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 overdosing, 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 blemish it, all 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.
Lachute, P. Q.
25y1.

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 particular may be obtained.

Wm. HAY,

Insurance and General Agent,

Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. 24tf.

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 unprecedented success which has attended my experiments in cultivating the Grape Vine, has induced me to offer to the public a small quantity of the above
"Beaconsfield" Grape,
which I have grown in the open air. The fruit is large and sweet, as I ripens upon the Island of Montreal (between the latitude of the South boundary [illegible]

A. HUNTER.

December 16th, 1878.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Pointe Claire, P.Q., Montreal, [illegible] The proprietor offers for sale [illegible] vines of the "Beaconsfield" variety at the undermentioned prices:

Per dozen	$ [illegible]
Per hundred	25.00
Per thousand	200.00

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, or will 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.

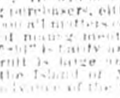
MENZIES & GALLAGHER.
Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 10m4

THE
Mutual Fire Insurance Company
of the County of Two Mountains,
Head Office:—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 LAPOINTE,
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 situated opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniences.
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, double 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

10,000 Sap-Spouts!

FOR SALE CHEAP
By Charles Drake,
WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE
25—4w.

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. RAMSAY, Manufacturers' Agent
2 & 3 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
Lachute, June 20th, 1878
[illegible] I had much from [illegible] I was induced to buy one bottle of the Liver Pad. I [illegible] nearly for the last 4 years. I had used LIVER PAD about [illegible] for over four weeks [illegible] I take pleasure in recommending it to [illegible] Whether or not it [illegible] to [illegible]
ROBERT BANFORD.

We have sold the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and [illegible] is considered for it. We [illegible] to recommend it.
Rev. Wm. Lochead, Fenelon Falls, ont.,
Rev. John [illegible], Caledon, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. L. [illegible], Ont.,
Rev. [illegible], Ont.,
Rev. [illegible], Ont.,
Rev

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879. NO. 26

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.**

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The Princess Alice.

[BY THE BISHOP OF DERRY AND RAPHOE.]

I.

Child! with a soft hymn by her father's bed
Sung soothing:—Maiden! whose bright face did stir
All our rough England with the love of her,
For the dear help she gave the aching head
Of our good Queen—beyond all sung or said
Of fair adventure and of golden skies,
The morning dawned for those delighted eyes:—
Woman most happy, most serenely wed!
Is there aught better, aught that angles care
To look on more intently as they pass,
In their ascension to the sea of glass,
Than lives thus delicate, thus supremely fair?—
In double coronation, couple state,
Twice beautified, twice crown'd, by birth and Fate.

II.

Sweet watcher by the wounded,—undefiled
Pitier, in whom Earth's fallen might behold
The crystal's purity, without its cold,—
Pale, passionate weeper o'er a princely child
Thoughtful and thorough learner of the mild
But difficult lesson charity can unfold—
Calm, honest thinker, gently over-bold,
Who for a little trod the glacial wild
Of doubt, but found it more than doubly sweet
After the silence of the awful space,
After the absence of Christ's living Face,
To clasp with her cut hands the bleeding feet!
More beauty than in Beauty's self may be
In thought-won faith and sorrow angels see.

III.

The brightness and the shadow finely blent,
The beauty and the sorrow, all the twin
Delight and desolation have pass'd in
Behind the veil, and our Princess present,
Not with the white face of a monument,
But with a wonderous look of vanish'd sin,
And such serenity as only win
Souls that have fought their way to full content,
So be she seen by love that ne'er forgets,
Pathetic with such pathos as God wills,
But a fair influence, soothing all regrets,
A presence on the happy Highland hills,
A memory like the breath of violets,
In letters from a land that sunshine fills.
—*Spectator.*

THE RECENT GREAT FRENCH DUEL.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Much as the modern French duel is ridiculed by certain smart people, it is in reality one of the most dangerous institutions of the day. Since it is always fought in the open air, the combatants are nearly sure to catch cold. M. Paul de Cassagnac, the most inveterate of the French duelists, has suffered so often in this way that he is at last a confirmed invalid; and the best physician in Paris has expressed the opinion that if he goes on dueling for fifteen or twenty years more,—unless he forms a habit of fighting in a comfortable room where damps and draughts cannot intrude,—he will eventually endanger his life. This ought to moderate the talk of those people who are so stubborn in maintaining that the French duel is the most health-giving of recreations because of the open-air exercise it affords. And it ought also to moderate that foolish talk about French duelists and socialist hated monarchs being the only people who are immortal.

But it is time to get at my subject. As soon as I heard of the late fiery outbreak between M. Gambetta and M. Fonrtou in the French Assembly, I knew that trouble must follow. I knew it because a long personal friendship with M. Gambetta had revealed to me the desperate and implacable nature of the man. Vast as his physical proportions, I know that the thirst for revenge would penetrate to the remotest frontiers of his person.

I did not wait for him to call on me, but I went at once to him. As I expected, I found the brave fellow steeped in a profound French calm. I say French calm, because French calmness and English calmness have points of difference. He was moving swiftly back and forth among the debris of his furniture, now and then staying chance fragments of it across the room with his foot; grinding a constant grist of curses through his set teeth; and halting every little while to deposit another handful of hair on the pile which he had been building of it on the table.

He threw his arms around my neck, bent me over his stomach to his breast, kissed me on both cheeks, hugged me four or five times, and then placed me in his own arm-chair. As soon as I had got well again, we began business at once.

I said I supposed he would wish me to act as his second, and he said, "Of course." I said I must be allowed to act under a French name, so that I might be shielded from obloquy in my own country, in case of fatal results. He winced here, probably at the suggestion that dueling was not regarded with respect in America. However, he agreed to my requirement. This accounts for the fact that in all the newspaper reports M. Gambetta's second was apparently a Frenchman.

First, we drew up my principal's will. I insisted upon this, and stuck to my point. I said I had never heard of a man in his right mind going out to fight a duel without first making his will. He said he had never heard of a man in his right mind doing anything of the kind. When we had finished the will, he wished to proceed to a choice of his "last words." He wanted to know how the following words, as a dying exclamation, struck me:—

"I die for my God, for my country, for freedom of speech, for progress, and the universal brotherhood of man!"

I objected that this would require too lingering a death; it was a good speech for a consumptive, but not suited to the exigencies of the field of honour. We wrangled over a good many ante-mortem outbursts, but I finally got him to cut his obituary down to this, which he copied into his memorandum book, purposing to get it by heart:

"I DIE THAT FRANCE MAY LIVE."

I said that this remark seemed to lack relevancy; but he said relevancy was a matter of no consequence in last words, what you wanted was thrill.

The next thing in order was the choice of weapons. My principal said he was not feeling well, and would leave that and the other details of the proposed meeting to me. Therefore I wrote the following note and carried it to M. Fourtou's friend:—

SIR: M. Gambetta accepts M. Fourtou's challenge, and authorizes me to propose Plessis-Piquet as the place of meeting; to-morrow morning at daybreak as the time; and axes as the weapons. I am, sir, with great respect,

MARK TWAIN.

M. Fourtou's friend read this note, and shuddered. Then he turned to me and said, with a suggestion of severity in his tone:—

"Have you considered, sir, what would be the inevitable result of such a meeting as this?"

"Well, for instance, what *would* it be?"

"Bloodshed!"

"That's about the size of it." I said. "Now, if its a fair question, what was your side proposing to shed?"

I had him there. He saw he had made a blunder, so he hastened to explain it away. Then he added that he and his principal would enjoy axes, and indeed prefer them, but such weapons were barred by the French code, and so I must change my proposal.

I walked the floor, turning the thing over in my mind, and finally it occurred to me that Gatling guns at fifteen paces would be a likely way to get a verdict on the field of honour. So I framed this idea into a proposition.

But it was not accepted. The code was in the way again. I proposed rifles; then, double-barreled shot guns; then, Colt's navy revolvers. These being all rejected, I reflected awhile, and sarcastically suggested brick-bats at three-quarters of a mile. I always hate to fool away a humourous thing on a person who has no perception of humour; and it filled me with bitterness when this man went soberly away to submit the last proposition to his principal.

He came back presently, and said his principal was charmed at the idea of brick-bats at three-quarters of a mile, but must decline on account of the danger to disinterested parties passing between. Then I said,—

"Well, I am at the end of my string now. Perhaps *you* would be good enough to suggest a weapon? Perhaps you have even had one in your mind all the time?"

His countenance brightened, and he said with alacrity,—

"Oh, without doubt, monsieur!"

So he fell to hunting in his pockets,—pocket after pocket, and he had plenty of them,—muttering all the while, "Now, what could I have done with them?"

At last he was successful. He fished out of his vest pocket a couple of little things which I carried to the light and discovered to be pistols. They were single-barreled and silver mounted, and very dainty and pretty. I was not able to speak for emotion. I silently hung one of them on my watchchain, and returned the other. My companion in crime now unrolled a postage stamp containing several cartridges, and gave me one of them. I asked if he meant to signify by this that our men were to be allowed but one shot apiece. He replied that the French code permitted no more. I then begged him to go on and suggest a distance, for my mind was growing weak and confused under the strain which had been put upon it. He named sixty-five yards. I nearly lost my patience. I said,—

"Sixty five yards with these instruments? Pop-guns would be deadlier at fifty. Consider my friend, you and I are banded together to destroy life, not to make it eternal,"

But with all my persuasions, all my arguments, I was only able to get him to reduce the distance to thirty-five yards; and even this concession he made with reluctance and said with a sigh,—

"I wash my hands of this slaughter; on your head be it."

There was nothing for me to do but to go home to my old lion-heart and tell my humilliating story. When I entered Mr. Gambetta was laying his last lock of hair upon the altar. He sprang towards me exclaiming,—

"You have made the final arrangements,—I see it in your eye!"

"I have."

His face paled a trifle, and he leaned upon the table for support. He breathed heavily for a moment or two, so tumultuous were his feelings; then he hoarsely whispered,—

"The weapon, the weapon! Quick! what is the weapon?"

"This!" and I displayed that silver-mounted thing. He caught but one glimpse of it, then swooned ponderously to the floor.

When he came to, he said mournfully,—

"The unnatural calm to which I have subjected myself has told upon my nerves. But away with weakness! I will confront my fate like a man and a Frenchman."

He rose to his feet and assumed an attitude which for sublimity has never been approached by man, and has seldom been surpassed by statues. Then he said in his deep bass tones,—

"Behold, I am calm, and ready; reveal to me the distance."

"Thirty-five yards."

I could not lift him up of course; but I rolled him over and poured water down his back. He presently came to, and said,—

"Thirty-five yards,—without a rest? But why ask? Since murder was that man's intention, why should he palter with small details? But mark you one thing; In my fall the world shall see how the chivalry of France meets death."

After a long silence he asked,—

"Was there nothing said about that man's family standing up with him as an offset to my bulk? But no matter; I would not stoop to make such a suggestion; if he is not noble enough to suggest it himself, he is welcome to this advantage, which no honorable man would take."

He now sank into a sort of stupor of reflection, which lasted some minutes; after which he broke silence with,—

"The hour,—what is the hour fixed for the collision?"

"Dawn, tomorrow."

He seemed greatly surprised, and immediately said,—

"Insanity! I never heard of such a thing. Nobody is abroad at such an hour."

"That is the reason why I named it. Do you mean to say that you want an audience?"

"It is no time to handy words. I am surprised that M. Fourtou should ever have agreed to such an innovation. Go at once and require a later hour."

I ran down stairs and threw open the front door, and almost plunged into the arms of M. Fourtou's second. He said,—

"I have the honor to say that my principal strenuously objects to the hour chosen, and begs that you will consent to change it to half-past nine."

"Any courtesy, sir, which it is in our power to extend is at the service of your excellent principal. We agree to the proposed change of time."

"I beg you to accept the thanks of my client." Then he turned to a person behind him, and said, "You hear, M. Noir, the hour is altered to half-past nine." Whereupon M. Noir bowed, expressed his thanks and went away. My accomplice continued,—

"If agreeable to you, your chief surgeons and ours shall proceed to the field in the same carriage, as is customary."

"It is entirely agreeable to me, and I am obliged to you for mentioning the surgeons, for I am afraid I should not have thought of them. How many shall I want? I suppose two or three will be enough?"

"Two is the customary number for each party. I refer to 'chief' surgeons; but considering the exalted position occupied by our clients, it will be well and decorous, that each of us appoint several consulting surgeons, from among the highest in the profession. These will come in their own private carriages. Have you engaged a hearse?"

"Bless my stupidity, I never thought of it! I will attend to it right away. I must seem very ignorant to you; but you must try to overlook that, because I have never had any experience of such a swell duel as this before. I have had a good deal to do with duels on the Pacific coast, but I see now they were crude affairs. A hearse,—sho! we use to leave the elected lying around loose, and let anybody cord them up and cart them off that wanted to. Have you anything further to suggest?"

"Nothing, except that the head undertakers shall ride together, as is usual. The subordinates and mutes will go on foot, as is also usual. I will see you at eight o'clock in the morning, and we will then arrange the order of the procession. I have the honour to bid you a good day."

I returned to my client, who said, "Very well; at what hour is the engagement to begin?"

"Half-past nine."

"Very good indeed. Have you sent the fact to the newspapers?"

"*Sir!* If after our long and intimate friendship you can for a moment deem me capable of so base a treachery"—

"Tut, tut! What words are these, my dear friend! Have I wounded you? Ah, forgive me; I am overloading you with labour. Therefore go on with the other details, and drop this one from your list. The bloody minded Fourtou will be sure to attend to it. Or I myself—yes, to make certain, I will drop a note to my journalist friend M. Noir."—

"Oh, come to think, you may save yourself the trouble; that other second has informed M. Noir."

"H'm! I might have known it. It is just like that Fourtou, who always wants to make a display."

At half past nine in the morning the procession approached the field of Plessis Piquet in the following order: first came our carriage,—nobody in it but M. Gambetta and myself; then a carriage containing M. Fourtou and his second: then a carriage containing two poet orators who did not believe in God, and these had MS. funeral orations projecting from their vest pockets; then a carriage containing the head surgeons and their cases of instruments; then eight private carriages containing consulting surgeons: then a hack containing the coroner; then the two hearses; then a carriage containing the two undertakers; then a train of assistants and mutes on foot; and after these came plodding through the fog a long procession of camp followers, police, and citizens generally. It was a noble turnout, and would have made a fine display if we had had thinner weather.

There was no conversation. I spoke several times to my principal, but I judge he was not aware of it, for he always referred to his note-book and muttered absently, "I die that France may live."

Arrived on the field, my fellow-second and I paced off the thirty-five-yards, and then drew lots for choice of position. This latter was but an ornamental ceremony, for all choices were alike in such weather. These preliminaries being ended, I went to my principal and asked him if he was ready. He spread himself out to his full width, and said in a stern voice, "Ready! Let the batteries be charged."

The loading was done in the presence of duly constituted witnesses. We considered it best to perform this delicate service with the assistance of a lantern, on account of the state of the weather. We now placed our men.

At this point the police had noticed that the public had massed themselves together on the right and left of the field; they therefore begged a delay, while they should put these poor people in a place of safety. The request was granted.

The police having ordered the two multitudes to take position behind the dulists, we were once more ready. The weather growing still more opaque, it was agreed between myself and the other second that before giving the fatal signal we should each deliver a loud whoop to enable the combatants to ascertain the other's whereabouts.

I now returned to my principal, and was distressed to observe that he had lost a good deal of his spirit. I tried my best to hearten him. I said, "Indeed, sir, things are not as bad as they seem. Considering the character of the weapons, the limited number of shots allowed, the generous distance, the impenetrable solidity of the fog, and the added fact that one of the combatants is one-eyed and the other cross-eyed and near sighted, it seems to me that this comflict need not necessarily be fatal. There are chances that both of you may survive. Therefore, cheer up; do not be downhearted.

This speech had so good an effect that my principal immidiately stretched forth his hand and said, "I am myself again; give me the weapon."

I laid it, all lonely and forlorne in the centre of the vast solitude of his palm. He gazed at it and shuddered. And still mournfully contemplating it, he murmured, in a broken voice:—

"Alas, it is not death I dread, but mutilation."

I heartened him once more, and with such success that he presently said, "Let the tragedy begin. Stand at my back; do not desert me in this solemn hour, my friend."

I gave him my promise. I now assisted him to point his pistol toward the spot where I judged his adversary to be standing, and cautioned him to listen well and further guide himself by my fellow-second's whoop. Then I propped myself against M. Gambetta's back and raised a rousing "Whoop-ee!" This was answered from out the far distance of the fog, and I immediately shouted.—

"One,—two,—three,—*fire!*"

Two little sounds like *spit! spit!* broke upon my ear, and in the same instant I was crushed to the earth under a mountain of flesh. Buried as I was, I was still able to catch a faint accent from above, to this effect,—

"I die for—for pardition take it, what is it I die for?—oh, yes—FRANCE! I die that France may live!"

The surgeons swarmed around with their probes in their hands, and applied their microscopes to the whole area of M. Gambetta's person, with the happy result of finding nothing in the nature of a wound. Then a scene ensued which was in every way gratifying and inspiriting.

The two gladiators fell upon each other's necks, with floods of proud and happy tears; that other second embraced me; the surgeons, the orators, the undertakers, the police, everybody embraced, everybody congratulated, everybody cried, and the whole atmosphere was filled with praise and with joy unspeakable.

It seemed to me then that I would rather be the hero of a French duel than a crowned and sceptred monarch.

When the commotion had somewhat subsided the body of surgeons held a consultation, and after a good deal of debate decided that with proper care and nursing there was reason to believe that I would survive my injuries. My internal hurts were deemed the most serious, since it was apparent that a rib had penetrated my left lung, and that many of my organs had been pressed out so far to one side or the other of where they belonged, that it was doubtful if they would ever learn to perform their functions in such remote and unaccustomed localities. They then set my left arm in two places, pulled my right hip into its socket again, and re-elevated my nose. I was an object of great interest and even admiration; and many sincere and warm-hearted persons had themselves introduced to me, and said they were proud to know the only man who had been hurt in a French duel for forty years.

I was placed in an ambulance at the very head of the procession; and thus with gratifying *eclat* I was marched into Paris, the most conspicuous figure in that great spectacle, and deposited at the hospital.

The cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred upon me. However few escape that distinction.

Such is the true version of the most memorable private conflict of the age. My recovery is still doubtful, but there are hopes. I am able to dictate, but there is no knowing when I shall be able to write. I have no complaints to make against any one. I acted for myself, and I can stand the consequences. Without boasting, I think I may say I am not afraid to stand before a modern French duelists, but I will never consent to stand behind one again.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For the WATCHMAN.

MR. VENNOR'S MOUNTAIN TESTED.

The true phosphate-bearing rocks are underlaid by the plumbago-bearing series, and these last again by a volume of gneiss rock in which magnetic iron ore forms deposits of economic value. Thus the true succession of the economic minerals in the old Laurention rocks, is as follows in ascending order:

1. Magnetic iron ore
2. Plumbago rocks
3. Phosphate of lime rocks.

When the prospector, then, strikes or discovers iron ore or plumbago, he will know that he is still a little too low for phosphate and must search in the direction of *the incline of the bedding* for the rock in which profitable deposits of that mineral are likely to occur.

The crystalline limestone belt of Buckingham, Lochaber, Grenville, Petite Nation, and Chatham Gore to the rear of Lachute, have recently been proved by Mr. Vennor of the Geological Survey, to be in one and the same geological horizon. That is to say all of the exposures of crystalline limestone met with in these places, telling to the one band of limestone the great Grenville band of Sir W. E. Logan's reports. Closely associated with this are all of the more important deposits of iron and plumbago. It is this band that forms the base of the phosphate rocks wherever these have been met with. We say, wherever met with, for the reason that in some instances these important and much sought for rocks are entirely weanting and the limestone alone occupis large, tracts of country. In other instances we find only the lower and unproductive portion of the phosphate rocks coming in above the limestones, and such would appear to be the case over a good portion of the country between Lachute and Buckingham. The fact is, simply, that the limestone occupies basin or trough like depressions in the inferior gneiss rocks, and it is as there are shallow or deep that we have, or have not the phosphate series. We will give as an illustration of our meaning the geological structure of the country between the Gatineau and du Lievres rivers. On the first named of these rivers, a great band of crystalline limestone may be traced from Hull along the general course of the river valley northward to a distance of upwards of 150 miles, or considerably beyond the great Baskatong Lake. Here it turns and returns in a southerly direction towards the Ottawa river, striking the du Lievres river at the great bend, just above McGill township, and thence keeping a little to the westward of the river passes down into Buckingham and to the Ottawa river. Thus, as the most inexperienced in Geological matters will at once perceive, this great band of limestone occupies, or lies in the form of a trough or synclinal in the older gneiss rocks. Now, on journeying across this trough—say, from Masham to Portland townships, we find that towards its centre there comes in great mountain ranges of gneiss and pyroxenic rock, which clearly lie above the limestones, and it is these which constitute the true phosphate-bearing rocks. In these again there are barren and productive zones or belts, consequently the more large the formation as a whole is developed, the greater the chance of finding phosphate. From Buckingham the underlying limestone band, turning down the course of the Ottawa river, makes occasional inroads—again in trough forms—into the townships or which order upon its northern shore, but not always in sufficient extent, or far enough northward to permit of the coming in of the phosphate rocks. For example two of these five shaped troughs run up into the township of Lochaber and are throughout composed of the crystalline limestone and the plumbago series, without a trace of the true phosphate rock. The mineral, however, does occur in one or two places in Lochaber but these occurrences are in the gneiss rock which underlies the limestone, and belong to an horizon which has not as yet yielded anything of consequence. To this point we shall refer again in a future letter. The next trough in which the phosphate rocks came in and the second in importance to the Gatineau and Lievres trough, occurs in the western portion of the Petite Nation Seigniory, and extends north west as far as Crooked Lake on the Nation waters; embracing considerable portions of Suffolk and Preston townships. In this trough the phosphate rocks are very largely developed, and Mr. Vennor expresses surprise that, so far, no very important deposits have been brought to light. In our next article on this subject, we shall refer in greater detail to the Petite Nation troughs of rocks, and mention the probable distribution of the phosphate rocks through the county of Argenteuil—and in proximity to Lachute.

(*To be continued.*)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—For reasons of vital importance I desire to draw the attention of the religious people of this community to a custom practised by persons professing Christianity. And to discuss the question through the columns of your paper. I am particularly anxious that this discussion shall be conducted in a calm, Christian spirit, Entirely free from all personalities and bitterness. My only reason for bringing the subject before your readers, is to assist in removing from the Churches of Christ any and everything that savours of worldly conformity and that would prove prejudicial to the spread of true religion! I refer to "Dancing." I am aware that what is called social dancing has many advocates, even in Christian families, aye and by some Ministers too the practice is encouraged! But as I do not intend at the present to discuss the subject either for or against but simply to present a few questions hoping that some one will kindly answer them in the same spirit in which they are put. If you please we will call the subject "Christian Dancing!!"

1. Can a follower of Jesus consistently practice dancing in any form, i.e. either the private or public dance?

2. Is it not reasonable to suppose that, if Christians abstained from dancing, and Ministers denounced the practice from their pulpits, the Churches would wield greater power for good among their flocks, especially the young, and many more be led to embrace Christ as their Saviour?

3. Can dancing as now practiced by persons calling themselves Christians be justified by the Scriptures?

ENQUIRER.

Reciprocity versus Free Trade.

For the first eleven months of 1878, the exports of Great Britain, showed a reduction of £4,668,000 less than in 1877, and of £7,082,000 over that of 1876.

In Cotton Goods, Linen, Woolen, Iron and Steel a decrease in exports, £30,000,000 were imported that might have been produced at home. Raw materials for manufacture imported for the same time only amounted to £74,000,000. For Bread Stuffs £64,000,000. For Beef and Provisions £38,000,000. For Sugar £19,000,000. For Beverages £18,000,0000. For Strong drink £8,000,000. For Fruit £3,000,000. Or for Consumable articles £146,000,000. We pride ourselves as a Nation of Producers, whereas, we are a Nation of Consumers. The great evil is, we give the Foreigner in opening our ports—free to his manufactured goods—while he shuts his ports against our goods. Prince Bismarck would not have acted so foolishly in this respect as the Manchester school did seventeen years ago. The principles of Reciprocity are now finding a lodgment in many hitherto hostile minds. The Dundee *Advertiser* is urging the necessity for the imposition of heavy duties on Foreign manufactured goods. Dundee goods, like British goods, are suffering terribly from the unfair Foreign competition.

The stern teaching of facts, the stoppage of mills and factories, and the impovrishment of our employers of labour, will soon render any appeal unnecessary.

Gladstone refused to write an article for the "Scottish Banking and Insurance Magazine," on the present financial deadlock, saying he was not able to answer the "Nice Question" whether our present unfortunate situation was due to "Passing Difficulties," or "connected with causes of Permanent Operation." —*Extracted from the Glasgow Herald.*

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE THOMSON.

Lachute, Febuary, 1879.

PRINCE Louis Napoleon is reported to be lying dangerously ill at his mother's residence, at Chiselhurst. It is said that the Prince has for some time led an irregular and dissipated life, and has been wholly regardless of the admonitions of his mother and of M. Rouher and other devoted adherents of the Imperial family.

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 be 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, FEB. 28, 1879.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We must for the future close our columns to correspondents who indulge in personalities of a highly reprehensible character, in which the public take no interest. We are always glad to open our columns to well-written letters on subjects of general information, but we must be excused if we refuse to be made the vehicle for personal abuse by correspondents who wish to use our columns for that purpose.

THE CARILLON CANAL WORKS.

The Hon. DR. TUPPER in speaking to the motion of DR. CHRISTIE on the above subject stated it was under consideration by the Government whether they would insert an item in the Estimates for carrying on the work. Perhaps the Government will order the work to proceed when they know that Messrs F. B. MACNAMEE & Co. are prepared to commence operations at once and are willing to wait for payment till such time as the Government feel themselves in a position to do so. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will see their way clear to accept the offer of Messrs MACNAMEE & Co. to find the money for the prosecution of the work, as it is one that is greatly needed and there can be no better opportunity for proceeding with it than at the present time. Messrs MACNAMEE & Co. are thoroughly reliable Contractors as was shown by the promptness with which they fulfilled their Contract for the construction of the Montreal Water Works extension.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb 25th, 1879.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The work of the past week has been very light, and this one especially the sittings have not lasted over an hour. Motions for papers and correspondence are about all, and these have produced but slight discussion.

On Thursday a Petition of the Municipal Council of the United counties of Leeds and Grenville, praying that a bridge may be erected at Jones' falls, in the township of South Crosby, was rejected on the ground that it would involve the expenditure of Public Money and such being the case, the proposal must come from the Crown.

The standing Committees have been struck and I notice Dr. Christie's name appears in only two viz: Standing Orders, and Immigration and Colonization, certainly, not the two most important Committees. How different it would have been had the Hon. Mr. Abbott been elected in his place.

On motion of Mr. Mousseau copies of the Petition asking for the dismissal of Lieut: Governor Letellier and all the papers relating thereto, were ordered to be brought down. These will lead to a sharp debate I expect.

Mr. Charlton moved an address asking that quarantine be enforced against infected countries, in view of the spread of the Plague, but withdrew his motion on Sir John Macdonald informing the House that the Government already possessed sufficient powers to deal with the subject.

Petitions have been presented by Fruit Growers Associations from all parts of the Dominion asking for protection to Canadian fruits.

On Friday the Senate Address of condolence with Her Majesty on the death of the late Princess Alice was concurred in. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie each paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased Princess. Hon. Mr. Masson then rose to do the same in French, but had scarcely commenced, when after uttering the words "*nous tions frappé*" (we were struck) he fell to the ground in a fit, overcome with motion and physical weakness. Drs Tupper, Fortin and Fiset and even the Speaker Dr. Blanchet, hurried to his side and rendered him every assistance. Of course the House was in commotion, members standing in all parts, but they forbore to crowd around the spot where Mr. Masson lay, and in a very short time he had recovered sufficiently to walk from the Chamber to the Speaker's room, where he remained till he recovered.

This afternoon after fifteen minutes session Hon. Mr. Mackenzie asked when the Estimates would be brought down, as he would like to have a day or two to look over them before the Budget speech was announced. Sir John A. Macdonald promised them at an early date. Mr. Mackenzie then said "I would like to get something to work at," to which Sir John retorted "The Honourable gentleman is just spoiling for a fight."

By the way I notice that Mr. Mackenzie never gives Sir John Macdonald his title of "Right Honourable," to which he is entitled, as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council of England, and which is always given him by other members.

A debate on the Harvard Contracts has been expected every day since Thursday last, but has been postponed owing to the absence of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, who has been at Belleville for some days. When he returns I expect the debate will be a sharp one, owing to the fact that the contract had been given by the Government before the House met, and therefore without its sanction; and also because of some correspondence that has appeared in the local papers here, hinting at some jobbery in connection with the same.

The only Bill printed and distributed, is one to amend the Insolvency Act. It is of great interest to farmers, as it provides that non-traders shall not be obliged to accept any composition, and that they may recover from the Insolvent any balance that may remain of their claims, over and above any dividend they may have received; but no non-trader shall avail himself of the provisions of the Act in the case of an insolvent whom the said non trader has compelled to place himself under the insolvent law.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Dr. Fortin M. P. for Gaspe was accorded an interview by His Excellency the Governor-General, when Dr. Fortin presented him with two magnificently bound copies of "A pamphlet on Telegraphy with the Coasts and Islands of the Gulf and Lower River St. Lawrence and the Coasts of the Maritime Provinces," and a Chart, which His Excellency was pleased to accept. The pamphlet which has been compiled and issued under the auspices of the Montreal and Quebec Boards of Trade, contains a Lecture delivered by Dr. Fortin before those Boards, as well as a variety of other information respecting the subject. His Excellency entered into conversation with Dr. Fortin, and expressed his belief in the importance of the subject, which was fully explained to him by Dr. Fortin.

The election in East Hastings Ontario took place to day and resulted in the return of Mr. John White Conservative by a large majority.

I am collecting information with regard to the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, which I hope to lay before your readers in your next number.

Dr. Christie's motion looking to closing the post offices throughout the Province of Quebec on Sundays has been postponed owing to the absence of the Postmaster-General, who was called away to Quebec on account of the illness of his daughter. When it comes up I hear it is Dr. Christie's intention to press it to a division and compel the members to record their votes either for or against it.

I hear on good authority that Mr. Joly does not intend to summon the Legislative Assembly to meet for the despatch of business until June next, by which time he hopes to obtain the election of a supporter in St. Hyacinthe.

The Hon. J. J. C Abbott and Mr. F. C. Ireland have been here for the last few days.

KRISS KRINGLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In your issue of the 21st inst., and in a letter therein headed *Whitewashing Grits*, my name is, I think, rather freely used. Your correspondent *Conservative* accuses me of canvasing the employees on the Grenville Canal in favor of Dr. Christie. Will you permit me to tell you, and which I desire to do distinctly and unhesitatingly, that I did not canvass any of the employees on that or any other Canal in favor of either of the Candidates at that time before the County; and that I hereby denounce your correspondent *Conservative*, to be a liar and a slanderer, and I demand of you his name and address.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. FORBES,
Supt. Carillon & Grenville Canals.
Carillon, 24th Feb., 1879.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I was quite surprised on glancing over the *Advertiser* of yesterday, to notice an article from Mr. Forbes. And it is certainly laughable. It seems from the tone of his article that he would not like to be a Conservative, and no doubt there are many like him. He uses some very strong language, thinking to scare people,—but it will not have any effect as we have got the old fellow where the hair is short, and it seems he don't know it;—he must bear in mind that the intelligent Conservatives of Argenteuil have not been blind to his actions in supporting Dr Christie, and the late Government the whole term they were in power, and which I don't think he will deny—if he does he is a hypocrite. Mr. Forbes is certainly a splendid wire-puller and is extremely clever at making balls and getting his Reform friends to fire them,—probably he thinks we should sympathise with him as he is getting old, and which I think affects his memory, particularly in the last election, as he had entirely forgotten that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, was the gentleman that gave him the position that he now enjoys.

Yours, etc,
ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—*Mirabile dictu!* Shall wonders never cease? The hitherto silent member for Argenteuil at Ottawa has all at once developed into an orator, if we except a few spasmodic spurts on the subject of "Sabbath observance," which he seems ambitious of being identified with, in imitation of Sir W. Lawson, or Plimsoll, *et hoc genus*. But what virtue can there be in the atmosphere of the Opposition Benches that, before they are many hours occupied, they should rouse to activity feelings of patriotism and duty that lay dormant so long while basking in the sunshine of office under the Ægis of his idol, the "great and good Mackenzie"? Has the independence engendered in the cool shades of opposition already developed latent faculties which the most ardent admirers of Dr. Christie gave him no credit for? Or is this sudden awakening the mere promptings of the more astute occupants of the Benches in his front, for the ignoble purpose of embarrassing the new Government before they have well warmed their seats, by questions about the immediate resumption of such important public works as the Carillon dam and locks, forgetting, in his new born zeal, that their abandonment when in a forward state of completion and the deterioration and loss occasioned by their being left for years to crumble away by the action of the seasons, are wholely and entirely the result of political intrigue on the part of his own leaders in the House? But then, what are patriotism and duty when they clash with the more important exigencies of party politics? tactics that would infallibly have injured that party when in power must be reserved as legitimate modes of warfare against an opponent, especially when that opponent happens to be in the ascendant. It is, however, high time that men chosen for a seat in Parliament should recognise the fact that they are sent there to guard the interests of the people whom they are supposed to represent, and not to serve their own selfish ends or to do the dirty work of any political party or clique to whom they may choose to attach themselves, and until they are disbosed of this hallucination the so called representative system is but a farce.

Although it is a good maxim to "do no evil that good may come of it," whatever the motive for this unlooked-for activity, I for one hail it with satisfaction as a new departure in the right direction, and assure our delegate to Ottawa, whoever he may be, that be the Government of the day Whig or Tory, he will find the Conservative portion of his constituents more liberal than the *Liberals*, so called, by not being backward to strengthen his hand whenever his voice shall be raised in vindication of justice to the Dominion in general, and this County in particular, irrespective of politics or party.

Your obdt. servt,
ANTI HUMBUG.

Feb. 24th, 1879.

MARKET BOATS.

"DAGMAR AND MANITOBA."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—These two boats have been running for the last three seasons between Carillon and Montreal, carrying freight and passengers at starvation prices. It is said that the proprietors of the Dagmar, the O. R. N. C., were asked last year to make a paying tariff, but as they called the Manitoba Co. a straw company they would do nothing of the kind, preferring to carry passengers for ten cents so as to kill the Manitoba, but she is not dead yet, and is to be in better trim than ever for next season's work. The O. R. N. Co. ran a number of boats last summer, which barely paid for the wood they burned, in the vain attempt to kill off the Government Railway and the Manitoba, but it was useless, the more boats they run the smaller will be their dividend unless they kill off the other lines.

The best paying boat would be the market boat, if they had it all their own way and charged the old big prices, but they must be civil to the people in the future, as they have been since the Manitoba commenced running. The public surely know that it is not for love of them that the company reduced the fare to ten cents, let the Manitoba stop running and the fare will immediately go up to a dollar. Some people ought to be charged a dollar for their meanness in trying to get the trip for less than ten cents. I see by the papers that the poor old Dagmar is to be turned adrift and the Princess, the splendid night boat, is to take her place. What a change, to make a pig-pen of the Ladies Cabin, but any port in a storm, as the Manitoba *must* be killed at any cost. But if the shareholders and the public generally do their duty there is no danger of that dreaded event ever taking place, as the new President and Directors are determined to do their utmost to make the enterprise a success, by industry, economy and civility. There is no doubt that the market line would pay both companies well if a reasonable rate was charged, as the Manitoba sometimes has more freight than she can take, and if she can clear her way at ten cents, what could they do at fifty? Should the O. R. N. Co. kill the Manitoba, (a most unlikely event,) and get the route to themselves and charge a dollar a head, what a pile they would have, they would soon make up the loss of the $20,000:00 for the last three years.

Hoping that the public will patronize the Manitoba during the coming season as they have done in the past, and that she will come out with flying colors at the close of it.

I am yours &c.
A STOCKHOLDER.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

The Princess Louise has received a new burglar proof safe, which is to contain her jewels.

The Supreme Court has adjourned to the 15th of April next, for the purpose of delivering judgments.

The bust of His Excellency the Governor-General, made by Mr. Dunbar, has been mounted on a pedestal, and placed in position in the Parliamentary Library.

The Quebec Government, it is understood, will shorely commence work on the proposed railway bridge over the Ottawa at the Chaudiere.

H. R. H. the Princess Louise gave a skating and tobogganing party at Rideau Hall, on Saturday afternoon, at which a number of the *elite* of the city were present.

The Governor-General was invited to attend the convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's session, which met in Ottawa on the 27th.

At the Opera House, on Monday night last, the tickets were all sold, as much as $5 having been offered for Orchestra, and $20 for Boxes. This don't look like hard times, at the capital at least.

Five copies of Prof. Fowler's book, "The Science of Life," were confiscated at the Pembrook post office and burned by order of the Government on the ground that they were obscene literature. A copy of the book was submitted to Judge Deacon, Dr. Faure, and other prominent citizens, and they all pronounced it immoral.

His Excellency the Governor-General has of late been interviewing various Senators and Members of Parliament respecting the resources of the different sections of the country represented by them.

The writ of *scire facias* issued against La Banque National was made returnable on the 20th of the present month, when the bank fyled an appearance. Messrs. Walker & McIntyre appear for the prosecution, and have retained the services of Hon. Edward Blake, while Mr. Taillon appears for the bank, and has retained Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C.

Owing to the great depth of snow and the soft condition of the roads on the North Shore of the Ottawa, a large quantity of phosphate mined last summer cannot be drawn this year. Agents of the Crown Lands Department have, besides, notified owners of unpatented lots that they must not remove any phosphate mined on such lots without the consent of the commissioners.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, accompanied by Mrs De Winton and Dr. Grant, paid a private visit also to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. In passing through the old people's ward, Her Royal Highness spoke words of kindness and encouragement to each person. Her Royal Highness kindly entered her name in the private book of the Institution as a memorial of her visit.

On Saturday morning Her Royal Highness Princess Louise paid a quiet visite to the Protestant Orphan's Home on Albert street. An intimation was sent to Dr. Grant on Friday evening that a call would be made at eleven o'clock the following morning, and punctual to the hour Her Royal Highness arrived, accompanied by Mrs. De Winton. Dr Grant and Mrs. Grifkin were the only ones present to receive the distinguished visitor, who desired the visit to be a quiet one, which it was. Her Royal Highness inspected the institution throughout, and expressed herself as much pleased with its condition and the cleanly appearance of the inmates. She entered her name on the *call book*, writing "Louise, February 22nd, 1879."

QUEBEC.

Hon. T. McGreevy, who has been somewhat seriously indisposed, is now convalescent.

It is reported from Ottawa that a Vice-regal residence will shortly be erected within the Citadel enclosure.

Mr. James Roddan, keeper of the Governor's garden, and for over 40 years a resident of this city, died on the 22nd, aged 82 years.

Col. Turnbull's offer, sent to the Horse Guards from this city, to raise a Canadian regiment for service in South Africa, has been declined.

The meeting of the local Legislature is further postponed in the *Official Gazette*, and now stands called *pro formâ* for Tuesday, the 8th of April.

Detective Skillington has returned from Montreal, having made the necessary police arrangements for stopping fugitives from justice on the North Shore Railway.

The *Telegraph* says:—"Sir John A. Macdonald has decided to commence important public works in and around Quebec as soon as the estimates are passed. About 1,000 workmen will be required."

Judgment was rendered in the Superior Court on Monday by the Prothontary for Judge Casault, who was absent through sickness, in the case of Thompson *et* Colonel Strange and other officers of B Battery. Plaintiff had been court-martialed and sentenced by the officers in question to 42 days' imprisonment with hard labor, a few days after the legal expiry of the time for which he was attached to the battery. The fine imposed compels the Defendants to pay the Plaintiff's widow $240 with costs, and interest from date of judgment.

TORONTO.

The firm of Gooderham & Worts, distillers of Toronto, anticipating an increase in the exise duty, paid over half a million dollars to the Inland Revenue department, on stock in bond in their storehouses in that city.

The rumoured tariff changes are effecting wonders in the way of augmenting the receipts of the Toronto Custom House, where over $350,000 have been collected during the present month, an amount which has never been exceeded on any previous occasion.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has, through her Private Secretary, sent Mr. Marvin Seaton, of Toronto, a flattering letter of thanks for some elegant vases addressed to her. A graceful allusion to the death of the Princess Alice, particularly pleased Her Royal Highness.

On Saturday a large package of bills stolen from the Receiver General's office in July last, was entered at the Custom House. It has been discovered that the thieves after escaping from Canada visited Europe, and had the bills exchanged by German bankers. The bills came from Germany *viâ* Halifax, and were addressed to Messrs. Bethune, Osler & Moss. The bankers in question will probably be heavy losers by the transaction.

The funeral of the late Rev. Anson Green, took place on Saturday afternoon, there being a large attendance of friends. At three o'clock the hearse, containing the body, arrived at the Metropolitan Church, where the usual service was performed, after which the remains were conveyed to the necropolis and deposited in the family vault. On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Ryerson preached a very impressive funeral sermon.

$7 for 63 cents; a special offer to the readers of this paper. The American Diamond Dictionary, containing 30,000 words, orthography, pronounciation and definitions, according to the best English and American Lexicographers, illustrated with nearly 200 engravings; satisfies the wants of the scholar and at the same time is just what a plain learned person needs. It is decidedly the best dictionary ever printed. Contains 700 double column pages. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. Type clear and handsome. *Sent free* to any reader of this paper upon receipt of 63 cents, to pay actual postage and packing charges. This great offer is good for 60 days only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two dictionaries will be sent to one address. This appears but once. *Order now.* Send silver, currency or 1 ct. postage stamps. Address at once, NATIONAL BOOK COMPANY, ROCKLAND, MASS. 26w2.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, Febraury, 21, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5.	@	$6.75
Flour per bag	2.65	@	2.75
Oats per bushel	0.30	@	0.35
Corn " "	0.50	@	0.60
Peas " "	0.60	@	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25	@	1.50
Moullie " "	1.25	@	0.00
Grue " "	1.00	@	0.00
Bran " "	0.90	@	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	4.50	@	5.0
Pork per lb.	0.08	@	0.10
Beef "	0.05	@	0.06
Mution "	0.07	@	0.09
Lamb "	0.09	@	0.00
Hay per ton	7.50	@	9.00
Potatoes per bag	0.65	@	0.75
Butter per lb	0.14	@	0.18
Cheese "	0.10	@	0.13

CALUMET!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A General Store at the Calumet, a little west of W. Walker's, Flour and Oatmeal Mills, and of the Railway Station. He buys and sells for cash, Farm Produce, and Cordwood; offering his goods, in each instance, at Montreal prices. Farm Produce bought and sold on commission. The Lumber Business of J. K. Ward, on the Rouge River, is attended to here; the Local Office of the Rouge Boom Co. is held here also; and an Agency of the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

R. LANIGAN.
Calumet, Feb. 1879. 26m3.

GO TO
BENN'S
FOR
BARGAINS,

TEA from.....10c to 50c.
FINE SUGAR.....8c, 10c and 11c.
If you require it at To we will send and get it for you.
SOAP.....3½c. to 9c.
DRIED APPLES.....8c.
A Full Assortment of Groceries all at the Very Lowest Prices.
Overcoats (flowered).....$1.
Children's do.....25c.
Whips.....7c. to 15c.
Cottons, Coats, Pants &c, Very Cheap.
CHOICE VALENTINES on hand at the

CHEAP STORE
OF
A. BENN, & Co.
LACHUTE.
21-16.

Bargains! Bargains!!

NOW is the TIME
FOR
INVESTING,
As everything is CHEAP at
F. X. BERTRAND,
WEST END.

Just Received a Fresh Stock of Groceries, Sugar from 7c. to 10c. per lb. Raisins a variety, Currants, Molasses, Syrup, Green Apples by the barrel or by the bushel, Oranges by the dozen.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
Green, Black, and Japan Teas at Low Prices.
Just Received a fresh stock of
DRY GOODS,
Yellow cotton from 6c to 8c. American print for dresses 5c & 6c. per yard. White dress goods, Flannels, Oxford Shirting Materials, Ticks, Linens, Gentlemens' Tweed suits 6 & 7 dollars. Boots and Rubber Overalls all at low prices.

BOOTS & SHOES.
The whole of the stock of Boots and Shoes at 15 per cent. cheaper than ever.
Having closed the credit system and going a cash business, I can now sell goods 20 per cent cheaper.
All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange.
N. B.—All those having accounts standing would oblige by calling early and settling during this month.

F. X. BERTRAND.
2tf.

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 go against the danger of overdosing, 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 gurgling 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, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at
ALFRED BENN & Co.
27y1. 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. 37tf

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 particular may be obtained.

Wm. HAY,
Insurance and General Agent,
Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. 2tf.

WOODEN-WARE
FACTORY,
LACHUTE, P. Q.

THE Subscribers are 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,
15tf *Proprietor.*

THE
BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD.—The unexampled success which has attended my experiments in cultivating the Grape vine in the open air in the province of Canada, has induced me to offer to the public the Beaconsfield Grape vine, which I have cultivated for the last four years, and which has proved itself perfectly hardy, and a most abundant bearer. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal from two weeks to a month in advance of the finest grapes imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 16th, 1878.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Pointe Claire, P. Q., Montreal & Grand Trunk Junction.—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	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.

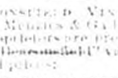
MENZIES & GALLAGHER.
Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 19m4

THE
Mutual Fire Insurance Company
of the County of Joliette.
Head Office:—211, 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 conveniences.
GOOD STABLING.
17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

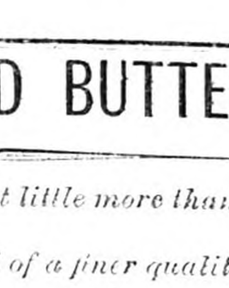
Phillips; or, Solution of the Mystery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.

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, cloth. 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

10,000 Sap-Spouts!
FOR SALE CHEAP
By Charles Drake,
WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE
25—4w.



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. RAVEN, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878
For five or six years I suffered much from bodily pain, never had a day, but most of the time was very nearly ill. Since last I had HOLMAN LIVER PAD I was not ill for over four weeks. Considered that I have enjoyed excellent health. I have every confidence in recommending the Pad to others.
ROBERT BANFORD.

We have sold the Holman Pad with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to excel all others. It is claimed for it. We have to recommend it.
Rev. William Lochead, Four on Falls, Ont.
Rev. James Gibb, St. Marys, Ont.
Rev. W. H. Pearson, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Huntingdon, Que.
Rev. [illegible], Milton, Ont.
Rev. A. A. Adams, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Petrolea, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Kingston, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Brockville, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Brighton, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], St. Charles Bourromee, Montreal.
Rev. J. Edgar Smith, Emmett Ch., Montreal.
Judge Dugas, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lynch, Belleville, Ont.
Bernard Fisher, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
H. A. Hansel, Esq., 49 Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Mount Royal.
A. E. Mail, Esq., Stratford, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Toronto, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Toronto, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Toronto, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Toronto, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Carleton St., Toronto, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Toronto, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Lake Field P. O. Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Vaughan, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], London, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Bleury Street, Montreal.
H. H. Cunningham, Chatham, Ont.
Rev. [illegible], Dalhousie, Ont.
Wm. Saunder, Esq., Owen Sound, Ont.
James Reid, Esq., Erin, Brockington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq., Emmaville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq., Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Rose, Esq., Clifton, Ont.
J. T. T. Hannam, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Winfield, Esq., 15 St. James St., Montreal.
J. J. Hannon, Esq., 203 Notre Dame st., do.
E. Lapointe, Esq., St. Henri, Montreal.
C. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
E. A. Hay, Esq., 180 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
R. Cox, Esq., 201 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Smith, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. E. Thompson, 279 St. Hubert st., Montreal.
D. A. B. Bell, Esq., 21 St. James st., Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50
The latter only used in old and complicated cases.
Consultations or examinations free of charge at our Office, or by letter.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 361 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail by
WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

Building Lots
AND
Mill Priviliges with Wate Powe,
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. 23, 1878. 39tf

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	75 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (21 lines Nonpariel.) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

National Book Company, Rockland, Mass.
Vegetine.
New Store at Calumet.
Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Brown's Vermifuge Comfits.

LOCAL.

NEW STORE AT CALUMET.—Mr. R. Lanigan has opened a General Store at Calumet. He commences on the CASH basis. See his advertisement.

CHANGE.—The Rev C. Onimet, Parish Priest, has left Lachute, and his place is supplied by the Rev. Mr. Delorme who officiated here last Sunday.

THE new depot at Lachute, is open to the public, and is a decided improvement on the old one; the accommodation for travellers waiting for the arrival and starting of trains being much superior in every respect.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., contemplated, cannot include the County of Two Mountains, as that county has taken the preliminary steps, to have a company of its own, having got the start of Argenteuil by calling their meeting first.

DISQUALIFIED.—Another representative of the "Party of Purity" is disfranchised, disqualified and put to shame. Mr. Wheler of North Ontario is the man. This is the second Grit M. P. which has gone into obscurity since the last election.

DON'T forget the meeting of the Agricultural Society on Wednesday next, at the Court House. We trust there will be a large attendance of the yeomanry of Argenteuil, as there is another matter, besides the location of a site for Show grounds, of equal interest to them, to be taken into consideration, namely, the formation of a Fire Insurance Company for the County of Argenteuil.

HO FOR MANITOBA!—We are requested to state that the colony will leave Bonaventure station, Montreal, on Tuesday the 11th March, at 9:30 P.M. The fare will be $33 to Winnipeg. Any one from this section wishing to join the Colony should send their address at once to Mr. George Lindsay, Montreal, who will forward them full information and make the necessary arrangements for their passage if desired.

ENTERPRISE.—We understand that the foundry lately occupied by Mr. Pilon, was purchased yesterday, by two enterprising young men from Ottawa, Messrs Thos. McOuat and John McRae. Mr. McOuat, son of the late Andrew McOuat of Brownsburgh, has for a number of years been the foreman pattern-maker of the Victoria Foundry and Machine Shops, Ottawa, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion, while Mr. McRae has been at the head of the moulding department, of the same establishment. They are both first-class workmen and we wish them every success in their undertaking.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.—At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the coming year:—Messrs R. W. Shepherd, President; J. J. Gibb, Vice-President; G. W. Simpson, H. W. Shepherd, C. W. Schneider. It was decided to run the day steamers "Prince of Wales" and "Peerless," between Montreal and Ottawa, as in former years. The steamer "Princess" will be placed on the market line between Montreal and Carillon, instead of the "Dagmar." Considering the general depression of trade on the Ottawa, and the railway competition, the result of the year's working was considered satisfactory.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

L'Orignal.

At the Election Trial here, on the 19th. inst., Mr. Routhier, was sustained in his seat in the Commons, the petition being dismissed with costs.

Calumet.

Improvements are going on here at a rapid rate. The Depot is being enlarged, several car loads of lumber from the Lachute Mills having arrived for that purpose.

The New Store opened by Mr. R Lanigan appears to have been much needed, and from his energy in business matters there is no doubt of his success.

Vankleek Hill.

There is an effort being made to start a branch Society of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Semi Annual Meeting of the Teachers Association for the County of Prescott, was held here on the 14th. inst., when a large number of Teachers and visitors were present. The meeting lasted for two days and was very interesting and successful.

Chatboro.

The Methodists of this neighborhood are to hold a tea meeting on Friday evening, of next week, at which the Rev. E. Robson, is to deliver his lecture on "Turning Points in Life," which proved so exceedingly popular in Lachute. The tea and lecture should prove irresistable to the people of this township at 25 cents each. We would advise all to attend.

St. Andrews.

MR. EDITOR.—The experts have about completed the examination of the accounts, and the taking of stock, of the bankrupt estate of Mr. Labrosse, having agreed upon all matters and items of account except one, that is, whether a very expensive Persian Lamb overcoat belonged to the bankrupt estate, or is the personal property of Mr. Labrosse. One side alleged, that it was purchased, on credit, and at about the time many of the other goods were purchased, that the reason why it was not sold, was that, it being an expensive coat, costing about $140, no customer had been found for it and therefore it should be put down as an asset. On the other hand it was claimed that the fact that the coat was purchased on credit, and had not yet been paid for, and obtained about the time some other goods were, made no difference, the real question being, whether Mr. Labrosse bought the coat for his own use, or to sell again, that if he obtained it for his personal use it formed a part of his wardrobe, and could no more be taken from him than a dress coat or a pair of breeches. This question I understand was referred to Mr. Locker for final settlement, but Mr. Locker very properly took the ground, that until the coat was brought before him, so that he could judge of its quality and value, he would take no action, therefore the decision was deferred, until a thorough examination could be made to find the coat. It is difficult to say who will be successful. The examination of the affairs of Mr. Labrosse show a very favorable condition for the creditors, considering, the stringency of the times and the stagnation of trade. A large dividend may be expected, as I am informed that the liabilities are in the neighbourhood of $8,000, and the assets somewhere near $3,000. With so fine a showing as this, it is to be presumed, that Montreal merchants will be more free to give credit to Country traders. I only express the wish of all our villagers, when I say that from this splendid exhibit, it is to be hoped that Mr. Labrosse will be able to make a reasonable arrangement with his creditors, so as to go on with the business in a short time, but should he finally be devoured by the voracious appetite of these plethoric Montrealers, he will certainly pass from our view with regret.

I understand that Mr. Meikle and Dr. Christie's friends have in the name of Duncan Dewar by Ronald P. Dclarmle Esq., attorney, given notice of appeal from the action of the Municipal Council in amending the Valuation Roll. What the appeal will amount to cannot be stated until the proceedings have made further progress.

There is quite a stir being made in the village, arising from the statement, that the persons in charge of the Grist Mill, situated on the North River, just North of the village, allow the smut dust and hulls from the grain ground at the mill to be blown or deposited in the River thereby rendering the water below very injurious for those who are obliged to obtain their supply from that stream. The ice this year in the North River is so imbued with dirt that it is not fit for use, and parties are obliged at great inconvenience and expense to gather their ice from Carillon and other points a long distance from the village. As Mr. McMartin's attention has been called to the matter I have no doubt he will, so far as he is concerned, remedy it at once. It is the interest and should be the desire of every one in the village to contribute as much as possible to the cleanliness of the place, by preventing the emptying into the streams running through it, noxious or deleterious matter, and by doing all in their power in draining their grounds, and purifying their buildings. If they will pay a little attention to these points, bilious and typhoid fever, and diphtheria will be unknown in St. Andrews, as naturally it is one of the most healthy places in the world. The sickness with which it has been visited within the past few seasons was undoubtedly caused by a want of care and a total absence of all sanitary precautions on the part of the residents. I am informed that some of the gentlemen of the village are getting up an organization, the object of which will be to enforce the observance of the requirements of the Municipal Code, so far as roads, bridges fences, and particularly to see that proper sanitary rules and by-laws are not only passed, but enforced by the Municipal Council and its Officers.

Your Montreal correspondent, takes exception to Mr. Gilbault's efforts to obtain the appointment of Inspector of weights and measures, one of the offices now held by Mr. Lamb, of St. Andrews, and in the event of failure in that respect to take the place now occupied by Mr. Guy Dewar. Your correspondent pleads in bar to Mr. Gilbault's success, that Mr. Lamb, is one of the most respectable men in this County. I cannot see why your correspondent did not include Mr. Dewar, in the same catalogue, I believe he also is a respectable gentleman, in fact they are both honorable men, and so is Mr. Gilbault, besides he has the magnetism to draw around him a cordon of fast and enthusiastic friends, who will do every thing in their power to obtain a position for him. It is true that Mr. Gilbault as yet has never held a public office. I do not think that should be cited to his prejudice, I have no doubt but that like many others in this locality, he has been for a long time willing to accept a Government appointment. Your correspondent thinks that because from his personal knowledge, as he says, neither Mr. Lamb nor Mr. Dewar, have allowed themselves to discuss party questions since the change of Government, therefore they should not be turned out. I understand that Mr. Good win the contractor, and many others have observed the same reticence since the revolution in politics last Fall. I believe the objections to Mr. Lamb, arise not from the course he has pursued since the general election, but to his conduct before that election, and as deputy returning officer of his precinct at the poll, and the further objection, that he should not hold two lucrative offices, that of Post-master and Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, at the same time. That is considered to be too much milk for one lamb. It is alleged that prior to the general election, Mr. Lamb canvassed many persons and solicited their votes for Dr. Christie, that as Deputy returning officer, he so numbered the ballots that he could readily tell the ballot, and for which candidate the vote was given. This little game was indulged in, it is stated, until some sixty five ballots had been cast, when upon objection being made, this mode of verification was abandoned. This was certainly a violation of the spirit of the election law, and a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, for which, in my mind, Mr. Lamb can be brought before the Bar of the House and punished for contempt of its privileges, upon proof of the acts. The Civil Service laws are founded upon the theory, that Government employees should be independent. They are intended to take them out of the mire of political strife, and by making them secure in their offices, during good behaviour, they would cease to be subject to the demands of any party, to take an active or partisan interest in the Elections, except to exercise the right of sufferage, when they are entitled thereto; therefore when a Government employee becomes a political supporter of the candidate of either party he violates the first principles, upon which the Civil Service rests, and should be at once turned out of office. Judged by this rule I would like your Montreal correspondent to inform your readers what chance would Mr. Lamb have to retain either of the lucrative positions he now holds.

Mr. Louis Ladoucier the comptroller of our Skating Rink, intends giving another Skating Carnival in the early part of March, I hope it may be as successful as the other, and that Ichabod Crane, your Fashion Editor, will be present in full uniform.

OCCASIONAL.

FOREIGN.

The depression in the cotton trade has increased. Healy & Company have given notice that they must stop their looms unless trade improves. This involves the discharge of 200 to 300 hands.

A general strike seems probable in Kidderminster carpet factories.

An action has been commenced for the compulsory winding up of the North Staffordshire Colliery Company. It is said that another large limited company near Hanley is about to voluntarily wind up business.

The Porte has agreed to accept the DeTocqueville scheme, in reference to the administration of the Turkish finances.

The motion in the Imperial House of Commons against the prohibition of the import of United States cattle, has been postponed for four weeks.

The French Prince Imperial, having been refused a commission in the British army, started on Wednesday for the Cape to join the staff of the Royal Artillery there.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

OTTAWA, 18 fevrier.

Deux heures ont suffi pour l'adoption de l'adresse, et cinq heures étaient à peine sonnées, que la chambre s'a journait à aujourd-hui. Cependant il nous a été donné d'entendre deux excellements discours de la part du proposeur et du secondeur de l'adresse.

L'Hon. Ste. Croix Brecken, de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, qui prit le premier la parole, n'en est pas à ses premières armes en parlement. Il a occupé une position éminente dans la législature de sa province et a même été procureur-general de 1873 à 1876. Elu représentant de Queen avec l'Hon. Pope, sa présence en chambre sera remarquée, et le discours qu'il a prononcé en proposant l'adresse l'a fait juger comme excellent *debateur*.

Le jeune et brillant député d'Ottawa M. Jos. Tassé, a été écouté avec un silence parfait et une attention soutenue, même de la part des députés qui sont peu au fait de la conuaissance du français, et, à plusieurs reprises ont couvert le voiv de l'orateur.

M. Tassé est bien connu comme écrivain; notre histoire lui est redevable de entrainmantes et on le sait rude travailleur. Hier, pour ceux qui ne l'avaient pas encore entendu, il leur est apparu comme orateur. Sa voix se fait entendre parfaitement, sa prononciation est distincte, son geste est mesuré et son discours renferme de belles et grandes idées. La députation française a été fière du debut de notre compatriote, d'autant plus que M. Tassé représente une division électorale de la provinces d'Ontario, et une des plus importantes —la cité d'Ottawa elle-même.

Le beau discours que nous avons entendu hier nous permet de dire que les députées canadiens français au parlement fédéral nous font honneur. Plusieurs sont de personnes d'un mérite reconnu, et ceci contribue grandement à nous faire respecter et à augmenter notre influence.

Ceux qui étaient à Ottawa les années dernières remarquent une différence notable dans l'amélioration de notre position comme influence politique. Il y a peu de temps que le régime libéral a cessé, et déjà, si nous nous sentons plus appuyés, plus forts, c'est que nos ministres, MM. Langevin, Masson et Baby ont pris l'attitude que n'ont jamais su prendre MM. Dorion, Laflamme, Letellier, Fournier et Laurier —on nous accorde, dans la distribution des emplois, notre part de patronage, et le ministère est disposé à nous traiter favorablement. Les deux partis politiques, conservateur and libereaux, doivent s'en réjouir, car avec M. McKenzie, nous perdions tous les jours le terrain si chèrement conquis par Sir George Cartier.

M. McKenzie n'a fait qu'une critique peu sévère du discours du trône. Il s'est contenté de phrases banales, et il paraissait anxieux d'en finir. Sir John lui a répondu en quelques mots et la s'est borné toute la discussion sur l'adresse en réponse et discours du trône.

Dès hier après-midi, M. Tilley a soumis à la chambre les comptes publics, et le ministre de finances paraît vouloir aller vite en besogne. Tant mieux.

Le député de Ronville, M. Gilgault, est très attentif a ses devoirs. Il s'est occupé, ces jours derniers, à faire reparer l'injustice commise par le gouvernement libéral qui a supprimé les pêcheries à l'anguille entre Richelieu et Chambly, pêcheries qui ont existées de temps immémorial. M. Gigault a présenté au ministre de la Marine une requête signée per un grand nombre d'electeurs de Richelieu demandant le rétablissement de ces pêcheries à anguille.

Cette après-midi, M. Gigault presentera une requête de la société d'horticulture d'Abbottsford, demandant des droits plus élevés sur les produits étrangers de l'horticulture.

M. Mousseau doit proposer une adresse priant Son Excellence de communiquer à la chambre copie de la commission et des instructions par Elle reçues du gouvernement impérial. On croit que ces instructions affirment davantage le principe que le gouverneur-général ne doit agir que suivant l'avis de ses ministres. Elles seraient donc par elles-mêmes une réprobation de la conduite tenue par le lieut-gouverneur Letellier.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedys had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce as onishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the great blood purifier.
VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
VEGETINE
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.
VEGETINE
Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.
VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of canker.
VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.
VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.
VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.
VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.
VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.
VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.
VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE
Cures pains in the Back.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaints.
VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness
VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.
VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
26—1m

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. C. IRELAND.
Lachute, January 20th, 1879. 22tf

Public Notice.

A PUBLIC MEETING
Of the members of the Agricultural Society, of the County of Argenteuil will be held in
The Court-House,
In the Village of Lachute on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th.
At Ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of having permanent grounds and buildings for the Annual Exhibitions of said Society. A full meeting is particularly requested.
By order,
GAVIN J. WALKER.
Lachute, Feb. 20, 1879. Sec.-Treasr 25—w2

CONCERT!

THERE will be a concert in the GENEVA SCHOOL HOUSE on the evening of
THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, 1879.
In aid of the organ fund of Geneva Division Sons of Temperance.
Admission - - - - 15 Cents.
Concert to begin at half past seven. 25—2w

Agents, Read This.

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $100 a month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address,
SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.
2im3.

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.
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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.
7m3 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
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Th's is the First and only
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Devoting itself solely to the business of
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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.

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

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Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
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Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
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Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
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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 politics an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency that was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper of the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the president's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is THE SUN'S idea of independence, in this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day; whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to furnish its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the Press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the Fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening every where of a healthy abhorrence of Fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound according to a well known principle the labyrinths 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.

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REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Has removed to Premises Opposite Medley 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. GOBEILLE.
Lachute, December 26th, 1878. 1y3

LADIES COLUMN.

To the Editress of Ladies Column.

MADAM:—In the newspaper reports of the opening of Parliament, the reception by His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, and the State Ball given at Rideau Hall, I notice two or three things in particular. One is, that Her Royal Highness and attendants on all occasion dress with simplicity. This is as it should be, for within the last few years the many failures in business have been directly attributable to extravagance in dress and entertainments.

Another noticeable thing was, that the dresses of the guests were remarkable for the richness of material, and the elegance of make. Many have been estimated as worth at least $1,000, independent of the jewels worn with them. Many of them came from Worth of Paris, and that is supposed by the uninitiated, to mean that they must be triumphs of art. This is a mistake, as Worth himself has said that it is very seldom ladies will allow him to dress them artistically. So long as theirs are different from any other costumes, his customers are satisfied, not remembering that to dress well, complexion, height, figure and style of wearer must be considered and the dress made to correspond with, not to shew off any beauty.

It was noticeable that though the dresses were rich and beautifully made, and trimmed, the wearers did not look at their ease in them, and instead of the ladies being the observed of all, attention was rivetted on the peculiarities of dress.

A lady's dress should be a part of not apart *from* herself.

Again eye witnesses say that the dresses were worn by many disgustingly low in the neck, and such was undoubtedly the case. Such a fashion is to be abhorred.

Many ladies who wore them as would be highly indignant were they told that the Greek statue costume is really more decent than their dress, but such undoubtedly is the case. Greek statues are draped with regard to the beauties of form so as to display those beauties modestly.

Did ever any one see a Greek statue that is at all clothed, with the dress open down to the waist? One would think that the mothers and daughters of our Dominion would have more regard to the morals of their countrymen and women (not considering what foreigners may say) than to appear as many of them did on these occasions.

If you will read the newspaper reports you will not find one face mentioned. They are merely a description of dresses by which one can estimate the taste of those whom we know among the wearers. I heard some people who were present on these occasions, say, that the simplicity of Her Royal Highness's dress was accounted for by the fact of her sister's death having so recently occurred. Such is not the case; for the Royal Family of England have one and all, been notable for their extreme simplicity in dress. The quiet elegance of their taste has been remarked on all occasions; and I venture to say that had their example been followed by the majority of the ladies who have taken part in the festivities, and ordinarily made dresses been worn, they would have felt, as well as looked, more at their ease, than they did. There were undoubtedly some who looked well and acted gracefully, and who studied how to dress suitable to themselves and the occasion, and they have the consciousness that they were really well dressed. All praise to them for it.

OLLA PODRIDA.

At the recent festivities in Ottawa, we noticed with pleasure that the long discarded satin (especially black) has again taken its place as a favorite material for ladies dresses.

Although flowers were much worn, ostrich and marabout feathers held a high place being part of the head gear of a good many costumes.

Princess dresses of all descriptions and variously trimmed were *en-regle*, we suppose because they admit of being richly or simply trimmed according to the taste of the wearer.

Query? Where did all the diamonds come from that were worn on these occasions.

Crimson, cardinal and ecru were the prevailing colors.

Brocades and velvets were much worn and looked well, especially on elderly ladies.

AMONG the latest novelties are some very odd designs in ladies' and gentlemen's pins. The scarfpins are very quaint corkscrews, shoe-buttoners, jack-knives imbedded in apples, and many other designs are found among the newest. For ladies there is a pretty pattern of four-leaved clover or shamrocks set on the horizontal bar-pin, but every possible combination and ideas which are odd beyond description are found in the silver jewellery which is now so much in vogue; and the selection in gold is not less limited.

I saw, the other day, some gloves, which struck me as decidedly singular. They were intended for evening wear, and the backs were richly embroidered the whole length with silk, or gold and silver threads. They looked quite Oriental; but, strange to say, the palms were of a different color to the backs. Black kid gloves had white or grey palms. The effect was striking, certainly; but, apart from the exquisite embroidery, I did not admire them.

Satin boots, like gloves, are now ornamented with a frilling of lace round the tops—a fashion which certainly tends to make slender ankles look thick.

Nightingales are coming in. No premature coming of the sweet songsters of the spring, but a timely arrival of comfortable warm bed wraps, called after the lady who invented them, for the wants of the sick room. As needle work they take the place of stockings in fashionable drawing-rooms, and may either be developed into works of art or retain their original simplicity. Two and a half yards of flannel can at a pinch be converted into a bed-wrap in two and a half minutes. No cutting, no shaping being required, you (ladies generally) fold the flannel together and tack the two sides by the selvage about a quarter of a yard from the double end. This forms the hood of an elegant bornouse. You have only then to fold back the two lower corners and tack again—tack, I am told, is the correct word—and you have the cuffs through which the hands are slipped, and the thing is done.

At Niagara Falls, ladies all appeared at dinner in full dress. Her Royal Highness wore a black silk dress with a court train, the only trimming being crape. Upon her neck was a necklace of Whitby jet beads, three strands, and diamond cut. Her hair was arranged in plain bands with jet ornaments, and she looked lovely. The other ladies were also in court costumes and the gentlemen were in full dress.

London *Gossip* asserts that the Princess Beatrice is about to proceed to Berlin to be introduced to a sweetheart provided for her by the Princess Royal; and that while she is away her place as companion to the Queen will be taken by a daughter of the late Princess Alice.

The Empress of Brazil has presented the Queen of England with a dress woven of spider webs.

Queen Victoria's father, uncle and four of her children have been in Canada.

In view of the great sufferings of the poor this winter weather, a sentimental young lady worked until midnight for three nights embroidering a blue flannel ulster for her favorite black-and-tan-terrier.

THE GIRL WE ALL WANT.—The true girl has to be sought for. She does not parade herself to show good. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich, but oh, what a fortune she has when you find her! So large and pure and womanly. When you see it, you wonder if those things outside were women. If you gain her love, your two thousands are millions. She'll not ask you for a carriage or a first class house. She'll wear simple dresses and turn them when necessary, with no vulgar magnificat to frown upon her economy. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky parlour, and give you such a welcome when you come home, that you think your parlour higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with her new thought, how little happiness depends on money? She'll make you love home (if you don't you are a brute) and teach you how to pity, while you scorn, a poor, fashionable society that thinks itself rich, and vainly tries to think itself happy. Now, do not, I pray you, say any more. "I cannot afford to marry." Go find the true woman and you can throw away the cigar, burn up that switch cane, be sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a sensible way.—Wendel Holmes in the *Atlantic*.

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.]

On Friday, the 14th inst., a deputation from the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars waited on his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and presented an address of which, as we have not space for in full we give a few extracts which we trust will prove interesting to our readers.

"The Lodges of the Order are to be found throughout the entire of British America—in every State of the American Union, and in all the British West India Islands;—in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Norway, Sweeden, South America and the island of Malta—in all the colonies of Southern Africa, in India, China and Japan, in all the provinces of Australia, New Zealand, and in the Sandwich Islands.

The organization has had a large measure of success among the British, soldiers and seamen throughout the world.

The Ritual is printed and used in eleven different languages, and we have at present a membership of over six hundred thousand souls, embracing every social grade, and almost every variety of race and color.

We have administered the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks to over four millions of people; multitudes of whom, we believe, have been thereby reformed from a life of degradation to one of sobriety and happiness."

His Excellency's reply was as follows:—

To the Right Worthy Grand Templar and Brethren of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars:

GENTLEMEN,—I have listened with the greatest interest to the account you have been so good as to give me of the progress made by your great association among the people, both of this Dominion and of the United States of America.

I am certain that the principles of loyalty and honor which animate you in inculcating obedience to law and to the Head of the State, are also of service to you in your organization, which has met with such marked success, and shows by the faithfulness with which your members abide by their engagements, the strong hold it has taken, and their influence for good exercises on the minds of and lives of so many hundreds of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic.

Before leaving England and Ireland I had ample opportunities to note how strictly Good Templars keep to the rule of abstinence. I have been present at gatherings where the victor in rifle matches or other contests was complimented in old fashion by the passing of the loving cup, in his honor at the evening's festival, and I have seen how man after man passed the cup by untasted, not because they did not share most cordially in the sympathy shown by all in their comrade's victory, but because as Good Templars they thought it the best compliment to him to toast him in cold water, and very likely also they considered that such a simple beverege gave them the best chance of wresting from him upon the next occasion his well won prize.

Another strong testimony to the value placed by practical men upon your rules. I have observed among the fishermen on the stormy coasts of Scotland, for meeting them in their boats returning from a long and arduous night's work, at, and offering them some whiskey when we bought their fish for our steamer, I have seem them one and all, on several occasions refuse to touch anything but water, and their appearance certainly showed that they had not suffered by their abstinence.

I thank you for the friendly greeting you have given to me, and rejoice to think that in your association there is so powerful an influence working for good among our people.

(Signed),

LORNE.

At the same time the Grand Lodge of Canada presented an address, extracts from which we also give as follows:

The Order of Good Templars, now world wide in extent, was established for the sole purpose of removing and preventing the evils of intemperance,—of reclaiming the fallen and of preventing others from falling. In this work the members believe they are giving practical evidence of loyalty to our beloved country, in endeavouring to remove one of the great hindrances to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

By example as well as by precept the Good Templars endeavour to guard the community against the dangers of intemperance. They, therefore, voluntarily pledge themselves to totally abstain from the use of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and to discountenance their use by others.

In the Dominion there are, in round numbers, eight hundred subordinate lodges, with an aggregate membership of about forty thousand, including workers in every Province. The Grand Lodge which we have the honor to represent is confined to the Province of Ontario, and a few settled portions of Manitoba. It has under its jurisdiction five hundred and fifty lodges, scattered in every county and city in this Province, with a membership of twenty-five thousand, including persons of all ages, from fourteen years and upwards, of both sexes, of all creeds, colors and social positions. Many of these have been, by God's blessings on our efforts rescued from inebriety, while thousands have been by the protecting influences of the Order, kept from the formation of intemperate habits.

By aid of the pulpit, the press and the platform, as well as by the agency of the five hundred or more weekly meetings, held by the lodges our principles are propagated and taught.

Our workers are being much encouraged in view of the rapid advancement of public opinion in regard to the importance of the temperance question. In England, Her Gracious Majesty, always mindful of the interests and happiness of her people, is a patron of one of the most important of the kindred temperance organizations, and she is aiding their labours by Her generous contributions. In Scotland when Good Templary was yet in its infancy, the noble Duke of Argyle furnished, from his own estate, the site of the first Good Templar hall erected in that country, and in other ways gave the cause practical encouragement. In Ireland the corner stone of the first Good Templar hall was laid by the honored Lady Dufferin, assisted by her noble husband. We are persuaded that during your residence in Canada, it will be the pleasure of Her Royal Highness and Your Excellency to encourage habits of temperance in the community, and cheer by your approval those who aim to advance this great social and moral reform.

His Excellency made the following reply:

G. W. CHIEF TEMPLAR AND GENTLEMEN:—It affords me sincere pleasure to learn from your address that so large a number in the Province of Ontario are united together under the banner of the Independent Order of Good Templars, who not only by precept, but still better, by example, wage a successful contest against that great destroyer of the prosperity and happiness of their fellow-subjects—the vice of intemperance.

That your organization is spreading is a proof to me that your labours in such a good cause are successful, and that each succeeding year brings its reward in the increased members added to your band.

That your Order and its object have my heart-felt wishes for its continued success I need hardly tell you, and the fact that on my father's property is erected the first Good Templars' hall, is, I trust, a proof to you that my family take a true interest in the object for which your Order is instituted.

I thank you for the kind prayers on behalf of the Princess and myself.

LORNE.

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.]

For THE WATCHMAN.

The inexorable law, "In the sweat of they brow shalt thou eat bread," although a part of the curse pronounced on man for disobedience is in reality a merciful provision for our fallen humanity as without work in some form or other we could never attain to mental, moral, or physical excellence; and all classes of society from the highest to the lowest must labour in some way or other. The wise man says, "in all labour there is profit." Is it not a little strange that there should be in most of us, such an aversion to some kinds of employment, and especially to the kind denominated manual. It is pitiful to see the over-crowded state of the labour market in our towns and cities, into which our young men from the country flock, under the delusive idea that clerkships, book-keeping and other light employments are more respectable and genteel than the cultivation of the land, although these occupations entail a constant life of anxiety to make all ends meet. In the present depressed state of trade and commerce it is a great blessing that there is one line of life, which there is no fear will be overstocked, as there seems an unlimited market for all kinds of *really good* farm produce; and if there is one occupation more independent than another it is that of farming. Again there is no amount of mental culture which may not be brought to bear profitably on Agriculture, and during the winter months there is ample time for reading and study. Further it is a life exempt from most of the temptations which beset the young in our towns. Moreover, it is both an ancient and honorable business and many great men have been educated in it. In ancient times Cincinnatus was called from the plough to save the Roman army from the Equians and Volscians (who had nearly gained the ascendency,) but he succeeded in defeating them and was twice made Dictator of Rome. In our own day, to mention no more, the celebrated William Dawson was called from his farm, where he was engaged at the time in hedging, to assist at the first meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society held in Leeds, where he made the most telling speech of the evening giving to the movement an impetus which is felt at the present day. It is much to be desired that our young men should, many of them, devote their toil and energy to agricultural pursuits and determine to have well cultivated farms, good cattle and first-rate dairy products and in so doing they will accomplish more for the prosperity of Canada than can be done in any other way. The American *Agriculturist*, writing on the subject of settling the surplus population thus remarks:—

"If the trades and professions have no employment for the myriads of idle hands, the farm can furnish enough for all. Unoccupied lands, abandoned farms, neglected fields, all offer opportunities for every idle man in the country to gain bread, clothing, shelter, and ultimate comfort and happiness; far out of the soil comes all we eat and wear, and out of the forests the material for our houses. Unemployed, intelligent, active workmen can find useful employment on the farm. And to intelligent young men, and active men out of business, but possessing some capital, agriculture holds out tempting promises, and promises that she will fulfil to those, who work for them."

THE following was raised off a twenty five acre farm 12 acres under the plough, at Scotch Hill Dunham Flat in one year. It comprises 26 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of potatoes, 50 baskets corn in the ear, 200 bushels of apples, 600 lbs sugar, 2½ bushels of beans, 6 bushels of carrots, 2 bushels of beets, 1 bushel of onions, 24 cabbages besides "garden sass." Ten tons of hay also fell before the scythe this was eked out with corn-stalks and straw. In addition to this the farm produced of course butter, pork and poultry. The above 25 acres of poor stony land kept a family of four grown up people and a half in *everything* including pepper, bit tea allspice and salt, and they could have sold 280 barrels of apples and 100 lbs of sugar to buy kid gloves and stuffed song birds for their hats, which are the great necessities of Canadian farmer's daughters, after the farmer's natural craving for vitroilixs, high-wines and $100 buggies has been satisfied.

WE HAVE consulted the Rev. T. W. F. of Cowansville, the leading Entomologist of the Province, whose startling collection of the Mammoth-moths and butterflies of Canada, with their plumy, gauzy, and *electro-plated* wings and curiously fretted head,—a possible future B. C. Lennoxville—is the finest in the Dominion if not on this continent; about the probable ravages of the potatoe bug next year. He says there will surely be some of them, probably a good many, possibly though unprobably more than last year—but that the days of this pest are numbered. Their enemies have increased with their increase, according to entomological law.

Those little bugs that eat our 'tatoes
Have other bugs that bite 'em.
One of them, a hemepterone, parrum dines regularly off them. Other insects make a delicious banquet off them. Prudent house-wives will secure one lay of turkey eggs from every neighbour who has a turkey (thus doubling the number of turkeys in the Dominion for if you take away one nest full of eggs and Mrs. Gobbler will lay *one* more, but not unless) and a supply of Paris Green (the efficacy of which we have proved) from a Chemist of high character, which is to be applied wet to the inch long potatoe shoots and dusted over the grown up stalks when they are wet with dew or rain.

How Raisins are Prepared.

A strip of land bordering on the Mediterranean, somewhat less than one hundred miles in length, and in width not exceeding five or six, is the raising producing territory of Spain. Beyond these boundaries the Muscatel grape, from which the raisin is principally produced, may grow and thrive abundantly; but the fruit must go to market or the wine-press. When the grape begins to ripen in August, the farmer carefully inspects the fruit as it lies on the warm, dry soil, and one by one clips the clusters as they reach perfection. In almost all vineyards slants of masonry are prepared, looking like unglazed hotbeds and covered with fine pebbles on which the fruit is exposed to dry. But the small proprietor prefers not to carry his grapes so far. It is better, he thinks, to deposit them nearer at hand, where there is less danger of bruising, and where bees and wasps are less likely to find them. Day by day the cut branches are examined and turned, till they are sufficiently cured to be borne to the house, usually on the hill-top, and there deposited in the empty wine-press till enough has been collected for the trimmers and packers to begin their work. At this stage great piles of rough-dried raisins are brought forth from the wine-press and heaped upon boards. One by one the bunches are carefully inspected, those of the first quality being trimmed of all irregularities and imperfect berries, and deposited in piles by themselves. So in turn, are treated those of the second quality; while the clippings and inferior fruit are received in baskets at the feet of the trimmers, and reserved for home consumption. A quantity of small wooden trays are now brought forward, just the size of a common raisin box, and about an inch deep. In these papers are neatly laid, so as to lap over and cover the raisins evenly deposited in the trays, which are then subjected to heavy pressures in a rude press. After pressing, the raisins are dropped into the boxes for market.

The Princess Alice at Home.

A French officer, who was a prisoner of war in Germany, in 1870, and who resided on the same floor with me for many years, related to me some interesting conversation he had with Her Royal Highness. He was recommended to her by his mother-in-law, a Dresden lady of rank, the descendants of French Huguenots, who had emigrated to Saxony. The Princess sent her Chamberlain to inform him that she would be happy to receive him on a certain day and hour at the Altes Schloss of Darmstadt. This grand Ducal residence is an ancient castle, built in the time of Luther, and lies in the old part of the town, where the ground is low.

My friend was ushered with some state to the eighteenth century wing, in which the reception rooms are situated. The Princess Alice was in a drawing-room at the extreme end of the suites of apartments, through which he was conducted by a gentleman usher in court dress. A chamberlain who was awaiting him introduced him. He found the Princess standing and at each side a little girl. She was attired in the plainest manner in brown stuff, very plainly made and devoid of trimming. The children were in similar costumes. A large black cross stood out from a deep white linen collar, which completely encircled the neck of the Princess, who looked with her fair Madonna braids of wavy hair, and her purely oval face and sweet, pensive cast of physiognomy, like an angel of peace amid the angry passions and miseries of war. Prince Ludwig, her husband, was in France at the head of a military division, and in the neighborhood of Tours, from which my friend came. The Princess, who knew he belonged to a monarchical family, spoke among other things of the friendship which existed between a Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt and Marie Antoinette. There was a collection of that Queen's letters in the Grand Ducal Library, and among them one of peculiar interest. It was written immediately after the death of the Princess Sophie of France, third child of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and contained some expressions betraying a presentiment of the ills which were to overtake the royal family. In this way the conversation was led by Princess Alice to grave topics, on which she descanted. The royal lady told the French officer that she took no pride in laurels culled in war, unless in defence of homes and liberties; and she did not believe that any political or other edifice cemented in blood could endure, for that the meek were to inherit the earth. In conclusion she asked my friend if she could be of service to his family in Touraine or to himself in Germany.

Newspaper Directory.

Contributed to THE WATCHMAN.

THE ST. JOHNS NOOSE is The Baptist Crozier. "The cheaper I get the bigger I grow." St. Johns P. Q.

THE LEADER. Double lead-der, treble leader. "I lead and thus I make a little type cover an acre of paper."

THE GLOBE. "The (Sir) George-ons lies, these cloud capt fantasies, yea the great GLOBE itself and all that it inventeth shall dissolve and, like the baseless fabric of a falsehood, leave not a rack behind."

SHAKESPEARE, A. D. 1560.

THE MAIL. Tit for tat is the motto of a petty mind, I'll prove it. Does any BEAST gloat more on sharp revenges than a fe-*Mail!*"

Toronto Ont. Journal, A. D. 70.

THE TRUE WITNESS. Address not known.

THE UNTRUE WITNESS. Bonoventure St., Montreal.

THE GAZETTE.

"In arguing too he shewed his skill,
For even tho' vanquished he could argue still,
In dialectic he amazed the ring,
Proved White was Black, then the t'other thing."

(Goldsmith and Butler.)

(i. e. That White of Montreal was Black of St. Johns and vice versa.)

—GAZETTE. "The liberal soul shall wax fat.

Sherbrooke, P. Q.

THE JE N'AI POINT D'ARGENT-EUIL TEASER.

"This sheet contains
The Royal Arms and Royal PATENT OUTSIDE,
But *within* there's nothing in it."

(Shakespear.e)

THE WATCHMN.

"Watch, watch," he cried,
"My watch is gone!" said I, "Just so.
Watches and Watchmen both were *made to go*"
Into every family in the Ottawa Valley.

(Bombastes Farioso.)

Address, Lachute, P. Q.

HABIT.—"I trust everything under God," said Lord Brougham, "to habit, upon which in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child, grown or adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth; of carefully respecting the property of others; of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breath, as of lying, cheating or swearing."

NEVER FAILING SUCCESS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted 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.

THE PAIN KILLER—Is an almost certain cure for Cholera, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent and Skilful Physicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as by the European residents in those climates. A SURE REMEDY.

THE GREAT RELIEVER OF PAIN.—In certain seasons Bowel Complaints run into chronic weakness and end in cholera. There is no need of this, if people would only be advised, and keep by them Brown's Household Panacea, and take it according to directions, whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely. 25 cents a bottle.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION, Sick-headache, Loss of appetite, Giddiness, Spasms, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels, cured without mercury by Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills, combining mildness of operation with the most successful results.

NEVER FAIL TO KEEP A BOX OF BROWN'S Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges in the house, and when Johnny or Mary drops a little, or picks his or her nose, or has a bad breath, give him or her one, and watch the result. If they have worms, out they will and must come; for the two don't keep company together.

Greece and Turkey are considering an appeal to Europe for mediation, unless the frontier commissioners speedily arrive at a basis of settlement.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

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

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

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

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron Esq., Thos. Pailliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bell, 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 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 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 bi-weekly.

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

BENCH 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 College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No, 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arunde. meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m,

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at 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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Calms the Nerves.
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