THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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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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Oct. 12, 1y

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Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.

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ADVOCATE.

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(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

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Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.

Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.

John Betham Abbott, B. C. L.

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All business promptly attended to.

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

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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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22tf

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DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:

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Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.

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51tf

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The Old Home.

BY CLARE EVEREST.

Without my room I hear the restless beat
Of footsteps ringing on the pavement gray;
The noise and bustle of a busy street
Have sounded in my ear through all the day.

But through the din, I hear the echo still
Of a wide forest when the wind goes by,
And, swaying the long branches at his will,
Sends the deep music sounding through the sky.

Again about my feet the grass is green,
The buttercups are smiling up at me,
The wild rose wafts a perfume faint and sweet
The song-birds fill the air with notes of glee.

And through the sunny fields, with tireless feet,
I and my little brother roam again;
Enjoying now a swallow's pinion fleet,
Now mimicking the katydid's refrain.

Or, lured by murmurs of the busy brook,
We hasten towards its banks in childish glee,
Eager upon our tiny mill to look,
Or, havened safe, our memic fleet to see.

The grassy fields through which that streamlet flows
Seem round me spread, just as they used to be;
Lit by the sky that only childhood knows,
Each feature in that happy scene I see.

The little brooklet singing happy glees,
With floating castles builded of its foam;
The idle swing beneath the maple trees;
The house-dog bounding forth to greet us home.

The cattle lying, all too warm to graze,
Within the shade, tinkling a lazy bell;
And over all the sunshine's golden blaze,
Holding the landscape in its drowsy spell.

'Tis but a dream I know; the winter snows
Are deep upon the paths I used to tread,
The brook is frozen, scattered is each rose,
And he who culled them with me—he is dead.

THE MAN WITH THE RED EYE.

About eight years ago, when I had not railroaded it so long as I have now, I was employed as a messenger on the Western railway. I don't know as it is necessary for me to say what line it was, but I will call it the B., T. & G. R. R. to save myself the trouble of pronouncing the whole name.

I had not been on the run more than a month previous to the date of the occurrence of which I am going to tell you. I had been running on a branch route for more than a year, and I might have stayed there a good deal longer, if I had not been chosen to take Paxton's place when he went off. You see, two or three attempts had been made to rob the express car, and at last at the end of a long run, Paxton was found dead in the car with a bullet-hole in his head. But the safe was closedtight and secure though an attempt had been made to blow it open, which proved ineffectual. But the strangest part of it was that the key was missing from Paxton's pocket, and it was not found till a good six weeks afterward. Then it was discovered at the side of the track, with a card tied to it, on which was written that robbers were in the car, and he expected they would murder him if he refused to give up the key. He was true to the last. Well, you may suppose that I felt just a little squeamish about accepting such an uninviting berth; but the superintendent gave me orders, and I meant to do my duty, however disagreeable it might be. Then the pay was larger than I had ever received before; and I was acquainted with a good girl who was ready to help me inhabit a house whenever I should be able to own one, and that was quite an object to me, I can assure you.

Well, everything passed off smoothly enough for several weeks, and I had become accustomed to the route and made a dozen or so of very pleasant acquaintances and I was growing to be pretty well contented with my life. I had almost begun to think the robbers, whoever they might be, had given up all thoughts of ever making anything out of my car, and had sought another field of operations.

One day I was informed by the agent at R—— that some time within a week I would have to take charge of about $80,000 in specie in its transit over the road. The officers of the express company had been advised of this intended important shipment, in order that they might exercise double vigilance, in view of the great risk incurred in the transportation of such a valuable consignment.

The evening after my conversation with the agent he called me into the office, and told me the specie was to go over the road the next day but one. He produced an envelope and handed it to me, saying, as he did so;

"There, Bill, are your orders, direct from the superintendent, with his own signature attached. Read them carefully and obey them to the letter, for a little mismove might cause a great loss to the company and cost you your position."

"I shall do my duty to the very letter," I replied.

"I am sure you mean to do so," said the agent, "but you cannot be too careful. Some of the members of the light fingered profession are smart as lightning. The plans they can't devise arn't worth thinking of, and they are as fertile in expedients as the evil one himself. I thought I'd just put you on your guard in a friendly way, and——"

There was a slight sound at the door. If the depot hadn't been deserted by every one except us two, and the switch engine hadn't been up at the end of the yard, where we could hear its incessant puffing, I don't believe we should have heard the sound at all. But we both noticed it at once, and as I looked out of the office into the large room beyond, I saw a man standing just outside the outer door, with his head inclined towards us, as if he was trying to overhear our conversation. He saw me about the time I first noticed him. I knew it from the little start of surprise he gave as his eyes met mine.

He was all over his surprise in a minute, for he drew his face down to an expression of the utmost unconcern, and came boldly forward to the windows of the office through which the agent always transacted any business he might have with persons without.

He was a very fair-appearing man, apparently about forty, though he might have been a little older. He was dressed in black, and, wearing a high hat, he might have passed for one of the cloth if his nose hadn't been just a trifle luminous. The other peculiarity I noticed about the man was that he had a queer sort of red looking eye. It appeared fixed and staring, and, as he came nearer, I concluded it was glass. It was so strange and unnatural in its expression that I thought I should know it, if I should see it peering at me over the wall of China.

"Is there a small package here for Isaac G. Van Scoter?" he asked, in a business like way, in answer to the inquiring glance of the agent.

The agent referred to one of the big registers on the desk, and answered in the negative.

"Queer," said the man with the red eye. "It ought to have come yesterday. Have you read the *Evening Chronicle*?"

And, after this abrupt interrogatory, the stranger stood quite motionless, eyeing the agent intently for as much as a minute.

We both answered, "No."

The man took a paper out of his pocket, and, spreading it open before us, put one of his slender forefinger's upon the following paragraph:

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This afternoon, as two men, named respectively Henry Van Scoter and C. H. Griggs, were at work chopping timber in the pineries near Scranton, a tree fell upon them, killing Van Scoter instantly, and inflicting injuries upon the person of Griggs from which he died in less than an hour. They are residents of G——, and it is understood that their remains will be taken to that place for burial.

"Henry Van Scoter was my only brother—my twin brother—who resembles me very much, and Charley Griggs was my sister's husband. It's a sad blow! a sad blow! I don't know how my poor sister will bear it. It's about this sad affair that I came here chiefly. I want to send the two bodies through to G—— by express, Thursday, by the 11:40 train. What will be the charges?"

"The charge will be $25," answered the agent.

"The bodies will be here Thursday morning," he said. "I hope you will make all arrangements to prevent any delay. I guess my package won't come this week.

The agent assured him that there would be no delay, and he might depend on having the bodies go through to G—— with the greatest possible expedition.

The man bowed again politely, then he said:—

"Is the telegraph office near? I must break the sorrowful news to my poor sister I suppose though it's anything but a pleasant duty."

I told him how to reach the place he sought, and, with a polite "thank you," the sad man with a red eye walked out of the office, and, in a couple of minutes the sound of his footsteps died away in the distance.

"A queer sort of a chap," said I.

"A little odd," answered the agent.

"I wonder if he heard us talking about the specie?" I queried.

"He seems honest enough."

"Yes, said I; but I'm sure he was listening to our talk when I first saw him."

"Are you certain of it?" the agent asked eagerly.

"Well, no," I replied; "not altogether certain beyond all mistake, but it looked mightily like it, I can tell you."

"Suppose you go to the telegraph office and see what kind of a message he sends suggested the agent.

No sooner said than done. I hastened around to the telegraph office, and, as I went in the man came out. He didn't seem to recognize me,—at least he didn't look at me—and I thought it prudent not to notice him.

"Did that preacher-looking fellow send a message to G——?" I asked of the operator, when I had gone in and closed the door after me.

"Yes. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, only out of curiosity," I replied. "Was it anything of importance? The man said that his brother and brother in-law were both killed this afternoon."

The operator took the copy of the message from the file on the table, and laid it before me. It was addressed to Mrs. D. H. Griggs, G——, and signed, Issac G. Van Scoter. It read:—

"Henry and Charles are both dead. They will be sent home Thursday."

Everything seemed consistent and any doubts I had entertained of the good intentions of the stranger were speedily dissolved. I didn't go back to the office, but turned my steps toward my boarding-place, thinking, as I walked along, that Thursday would be an uncommon day with me, with two corpses and $80,000 in specie in my car.

The money was safely deposited in the car an hour before the time for the train to leave Thursday morning. It was securely locked in two strong iron-bound chests, and when they were stowed away in the large safe, and the heavy doors made fast, I thought everything was pretty well fixed. A few minutes before we pulled out, two wagons passed by the car, one of them containing two coffins, and the other six men, who were evidently acting as pall bearers. I looked around for the bereaved brother with the peculiar eye, but he was nowhere to be seen. I thought it a little strange that he should be absent at such a time, but I forgot all about it in a moment.

The coffins were placed in one end of the car, and, after it had been arranged that one of the men should come into the car and take a look at the bodies when we arrived at Redwood, he shook hands with the others and entered one of the coaches. As the door closed on him the bell rang, and we went steaming away.

I was pretty busy for an hour or more, and we had passed three or four stations before I had time to cast more than a casual glance toward the quiet passengers at the end of the car. But, after a time, when I had more leisure, an uncontrollable wish took possession of me to look at the faces of the dead men. It wasn't mere morbid curiosity, and I cannot describe it any way better than to say it was a sort of vague desire which I could not quiet without satisfying it.

I noticed that the lids were not fastened down. My next discovery was that the screws were gone. This struck me as strange, for I was sure that I had noticed them when the coffins were lifted into the car. I remembered that I had given the attendants permission to arrange the caskets to their own satisfaction, and that they had been a long time doing it. If they had removed the screws, unobserved at that time, what possible object could they have had in doing so? With this question in my mind, I raised the upper part of the lid of the coffin nearest me, and took a look at the occupant. He was a young man, with a full face and square features. His cheeks were not sunken, and he had a decidedly fresh appearance for a young man who had been dead nearly two days I thought.

Replacing the lid, I passed away to the other coffin, Here a new and startling surprise met me. The man in the coffin was the man whom I had seen in the express office! That red eye was staring straight at me; and I was not mistaken! For a moment my consternation was too great for words. I could not have uttered a sound, had my life depended on it.

The man who was alive after the accident which the papers said, caused the death of Van Scoter and Griggs, and who had made arrangements for the transportation of their remains, was now here in this coffin, to all appearance dead! Then I remembered that the bereaved stranger said that his dead brother resembled him very closely. But two brothers are not apt to have red glass eyes. Such a coincidence as this was beyond the pale of reasonable probabilities.

While yet I gazed at the supposed corpse, the other eye opened a little, and I was sure that it was looking at me. I was convinced that there was fraud here, but to show that I had discovered it might cost me my life. So I very quietly replaced the lid of the coffin, and took a moment's time to think the matter over.

I remembered my conversation with the express-agent, which we feared had been overheard by the clerical-looking stranger, and could only come to the conclusion that the whole thing was a deliberate plan to murder me and gain possession of the $80,000 left in my charge. There was no denying that the man with the red eye was alive, and I had no doubt that the other man was, also. Kneeling down I placed my ear close to the side of the coffin, and could hear him breathe quite distinctly. I remembered that the attendant, who had boarded the train, intended to enter the car at Redwood, ostensibly for the purpose of seeing the bodies; and I could not doubt that the three men intended to attack me, after the train pulled out from the station, and rob the car before our arrival at the next stopping place. There was but one station between us and Redwood, and I knew we would be there in ten minutes more. I had no time for hesitation. Instant action was my only chance for safety. If I could secure myself against an attack until we reached the next station, I felt that all would be well. In one instant I had decided upon a plan of action. As quickly as possible, I piled several heavy boxes of merchandise on the top of the two coffins, and then I knew I was safe. Scarcely was this accomplished when we ran into the station.

I immediately found two or three officers. First the man in the coach was secured. He was highly indignant that he should be disturbed on such a solemn mission. But it was no go. He was handcuffed in less than two minutes, and marched out on the platform.

It was an easy matter to secure the two quondam dead men. They were taken greatly at a disadvantage, and were deprived of all power to resist almost before they became aware how their nice little scheme had terminated. All three had been well armed.

Bound and guarded the three miscreants were taken to Redwood, and lodged in the county gaol.

Before I left I took a look at them through the grated doors of their cell. When I paid my respects to the man with the red eye, he smiled a little, and remarked, patronizingly:

"You're a pretty sharp young man. It takes a middling keen boy to outwit us."

"Permit me to sympathize with you in your sorrow at the loss of your dear brother, just a little," I replied.

SETTLERS BEWARE!

A Word to Farmers and Immigrants.

We notice that in view of the distress and lack of employment that prepails in our cities and towns, many of our charitable societies and philanthropic citizens are again agitating the question of how to induce the laboring classes to settle upon, and improve our wild lands, thousands of acres of which only await the industry of hardy settlers to develope into smiling homesteads, furnishing comfortable and independent living to those who work them. But if our philanthropic friends will find if they study up the laws relating to the sale and management of our crown lands they will at once find that the policy of our Government is directly opposed to colonization—in fact we are informed that Mr. Langelier himself has openly stated that his official look upon settlers on our crown lands as being the natural enemies of the country. If this statement be true, we believe the commissioner has deliberately slandered his officials in order to relieve himself of the onus of his tyrannical acts since he assumed the management of the Crown Lands Department. The Act of 1872, giving to the Commissioner the right, at any time, to cancel the sale to, and confiscate the purchase money and improvements of the owner of any unpatented lands in this province, was a terrible assumption of power by any Government; but it was done for a wise purpose, and nobody ever dreamed that it could be abused in the shameless and unblushing manner in which it has been by Mr. Langelier. The power of the Commissioner is discretionary, and Mr. Langelier uses that power to crush the poor settler and small land owner, while he favors the powerful lumber interest and his wealthy and speculative friends. Every issue of the *Official Gazette* contains a list of cancellations, the history of many of which would make the herrt of any man but that of a tyrant bleed to listen to, but to which Mr. Langelier turns a deaf ear when the poor man is the narrator. We warn all our readers to beware of how they purchase or settle upon Crown Lands in Quebec. Under the Acts of 1872, 1877 and 1878, the Commissioner has the power, at any time, to dispossess a settler and confiscate his money and improvements, or offering an alternative of paying to the Crown five times the amount the settler originally agreed to pay or had paid. In proof of this we refer our readers to the following clauses of the Statutes: 36 Vic. cap. 8, sections 6 and 9, gives the power of revocation and complete forfeiture. 41 Vic., cap. 4, sec. 15, gives the Commissioner power to charge the settler $2 per acre for the land he bought at 30 cents as if he could find phosphate of lime on it, and should he fail to make immediate payment, the Commissioner can sell it to a friend by private sale. See 41-42 Vic. cap. 6, sec. 1. Should the settler repurchase his lot it comes under the provisions of the "Phosphate Act," and the lumberman then has the right for three years after the patent issues, to come in and cut his timber. Nor is the settler owner of his lot after he gets the patent, for he has to work his mines continuously or pay a penalty of $5 a year to the Crown; or if he mines it he has to pay a royalty of 50 cents a ton on his ore on penalty of confiscation. See Vic. 41, cap. 4, sections 13 and 14, and Vic. 41 42, cap. 6, sec. 2. We advise all our readers to peruse the acts above quoted before investing in agricultural or mining lands from the Crown in this Province.—*Quebec Saturday Budget.*

Alcohol will clean out the inside of an ink-stand. It will also clean out the inside of a pocket-book a little more thoroughly and quicker than anything else on record.

A Policy of Plunder.

[From the Halifax *Daily Reporter.*]

Settlers in the Province of Quebec are having a lively time at present. Some years ago the Legislature passed an Act giving to the Commissioner of Crown Lands extraordinary powers—the revocation of any sale of Crown lands made by him, and the confiscation of all moneys paid to the Crown, and improvements made by the settlers, at his discretion. This arbitrary law was enacted to enable the Commissioner to prevent fraud on the revenue through speculations in timber lands, and was never thought of in any other connection until recently. The discovery of valuable deposits of mineral phosphate of lime in the Laurentian mountains opened a way for the Quebec Government to replenish its empty coffers, by the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Cancellations are the order of the day in consequence, and thousands of acres of lands that have recently acquired a higher value have been ruthlessly confiscated by the Government, with the purchase money and improvements. In some cases the settlers have been allowed to re-purchase their lands by paying six times the original price, and those who have been unable to pay the money promptly have lost even that chance. Hundreds of settlers, rather than give up their lands and improvements, have paid the money, and a large amount of revenue has in this way been secured to the treasury. The result of this policy is, that scores of settlers are leaving for Manitoba and the Western States; and phosphate mining, which promised such a bright future, is being crushed out, and Quebec seems destined to be, as it always has been, two centuries behind the age. The worst feature of the whole affair is the fact that wealthy lumbermen who own thousands of acres of land in the Province are allowed to hold them undisturbed, while the poor people who are supposed to be unable to defend themselves are being mercilessly plundered. Some of them are having their revenge. There is no appeal to the law courts from the decision of the Commissioner, but every mail steamer carries home letters to friends in the old country warning them against emigrating to the Province of Quebec. Statements are being prepared under affidavit by some settlers showing the manner in which they have been robbed of their money and their property, to be forwarded to the Emigration Agents, who represent the different colonies in London. They can, and no doubt will be used with terrible effect against Canada. The following is the clause of the Act of 18[illegible]2, under authority of which the Commissioner exercises his arbitrary functions:—

"The twentieth section of the said Act (the Act of 1869) is, and shall be, interpreted as giving to the revocation made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in virtue of the said section, the effect of *a full and complete forfeiture of all monies paid by the purchaser, guarantee occupant or lesse, whether* on account of, or in full payment of any sale, grant, location, lease or permit of occupation, *or any expenses or improvements laid out or made on the land or lands therein mentioned* * * * The right of revocation so conferred on the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall not be deemed an ordinary right of dissolution of contract for non-fulfilment of conditions * * * and *may always be exercised as occasion may require at whatever length of time after the sale, grant, location, lease, or permit of occupation.*"

A Beautiful Story.

Coleridge relates a story to this effect:

Alexander, during his march in Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither war nor conquests. Gold being offered him, he refused it, saying that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants,

"Stay with us," said the chief, "as long as it pleaseth thee."

During this interview with the African Chief, two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgment. The case was this:—The one bought a piece of ground, which after purchase was found to contain a treasure, for which he felt himself bound to pay.

The other refused to receive anything, stating that he sold the ground with what it might be found to contain, either apparent or concealed.

Said the chief, looking at one, "You have a son;" and to the other, "You have a daughter; let them be married, and the treasure be given to them as a dowery."

Alexander was astonished.

"And what," said the chief, "would have been the decision in your country?"

"We should have dismissed the parties and seized the treasure for the king's use."

"And does the sun shine in your country?" said the chief; "does the rain fall there?" "Are there any cattle there which feed upon herbs and green grass?"

"Certainly," said Alexander.

"Ah," said the chief, "it is because of those innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall and the grass to grow in your country."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath. Mar. 9th. 1879.

THE JOY OF FORGIVENESS.—Ps. xxxii, 1-11.

I. THE JOY OF FORGIVENESS. Forgiveness will not be obtained or enjoyed where there is an attempt at concealment,—guile and dissimulation before God are the foes of forgiveness. There is in the unpardoned, a cowardly consciousness of something to be concealed. When there is an open avowel to God and renunciation of all sin then forgiveness comes and the sin is covered. There follows at once a sense of reconcilliation and fear is done away with. There is joy springing up in the heart and a confidence that produces fellowship and peace. Old things are passed away and all things are become new.

II. THE RESULTS OF FORGIVENESS. Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverence. God then becomes our protector, instructor, guide and deliverer. He is our hiding place, and a covert from the storm. He is our refuge and a very present help in time of need. We have access to him in prayer and can cast our burdens upon him. His yoke is easy and his burden is light. There comes a desire to bring others into this way of happiness and pleasure. Then will I teach transgressors thy way and sinners shall be converted unto God.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. There has been one way of forgiveness and only one since the beginning, and one kind of religious life. David and Paul both felt alike under sin and found pardon in the same way.

2. Confession is to be full, unreserved and sincere, and the only way to forgiveness is by full unreserved and sincere confession.

3. Religion ceases to make us happy in the degree in which we are untrue to it, but wisdom's ways steadily walked in are pleasantness.

An Unfortunate Tenant.

In Charles Lever's delightful "O'Donoghue," their occurs a remarkably rich passage, illustrating the relations subsisting between the improving English landlord and an untutored tenant. The scene is on the lawn of the O'Donoghue's castle in Kerry. The tenants have assembled to meet the worthy English baronet who has purchased the property, and who, with his agent standing in the parlor window, watches eagerly for some result of the many "improvements" which at great cost he had endeavoured to introduced to the wild and untutored peasants of the district. The agent presents the tenants to the worthy innovator, who enquires into the condition of the grumbling and dissatisfied recipients of his favors. At length, on a tenant presenting himself whom the agent fails to recognize, the baronet turns to the figure before him, which, with head an face swollen out of all proportions, and showing distorted features and firy eyes through the folds of a cotton handkerchief, awaits his address in sallent silence.

"Who are you, my good man? What has happened to you?"

"Faix, an' it's well ye ax; me own mother wouldn't know me this blessed morning; 'tis all yer own doin' intirely."

"My doing!" replies the astonished baronet. "What can I have to do with the state you are in, my good man?"

"Yes, it was your doin'," answered the enraged proprietor of the swollen head; "'tis your doin', and well may ye be proud of it. 'Twas them blessed bees ye gav me. We brought the divils into the house last night, an' where did we put them but in the pig's coroner. Well, after Ketty an' the children, and meself was a while in bid, the pig goes, rootin' about the house, and he wasn't aisy till he hooked his nose into the hive an' spilt the bees out about the flure; an, then when I got out of bed to let out the pig that was a-roaring through the house, the bees settled down on me, an' began to stingin' me an' I jumped into bed agein wid the whole of them after me an' Katty and the children; an' then, what wid the bees a-buzzin', an' a-stin'in us under the clothes, out we all jumped again' an' the divil such a night was a ever spint in Irelrnd as we spint last night. What wid Katty an' the children a-roarin' an' a-ballin', an' Katty wid the broom, an myself wid the fryin-pan flattenin' the bees agin the wall till mornin', an' thin the sight wor in the morning—begor it's ashamed o' yerself ye ought to be!"

I heard a discussion the other day, in regard to the word "specialty." Some said it was English, others held that it was American. On investigation I find that it is one of the many so-called American simplifications. Few modern English writers use it, and it is studiously eschewed from the English press. And properly so. It has the Low Latin termination *alitas* as in *generalitas, universalitas,* which are written generality, universality. Shakespeare appears to have used "specialty," but Shakespearian orthography is hard to determine. The Americans seem to have obtained it chiefly from their law writers, Chitty and others.

A Yorkshire clergyman, who was a landed proprietor, retired from his ministry, to spend the evening of his life on his estate. Having unwittingly left in the manse some manuscripts on which he set great value, he wrote to his successor about them, and expressed a hope that they had not been put in any damp place. The reply was to the effect that the manuscripts had been discovered, and that they were as dry as ever.

It is cited as a curious fact that the public affairs of England, a Protestant country, are directed by a jew; that in Catholic France the most important departments of the Government are directed by Protestants; and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Turkey is a Christian.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879.

"HOW TO COOK THE LISTS."

Our enthusiastic neighbour has certainly allowed himself to be used as a foil to protect the *Chefs d'cuisine* of the St. Andrews Valuation Roll, from the just resentment of the voters of the Parish. The article in last week's issue of his paper under the above heading, evidently referred to St. Andrews. We are creditably informed that the "cooking" was done by the Valuators and their clerk, and it has been the surprise of many, that "sworn valuators" would have made such "startling and wholesale alterations," as they did make in the Valuation Roll, "cooked" up by them, compared with the Valuation Rolls as they have existed in the Parish for years; and if the Council of that Parish, has carved freely, the dish set before them, such carving has been done not to satisfy the palate of the partizan, but to give a healthy tone to the stomach of the body of the voters of the Parish. We will give a few examples of the mode of "cooking" by the Valuators. In one instance, where they were informed, both by tenant and proprietor, that the tenant paid twenty dollars rental per annum, they entered him on the Valuation Roll as paying only fifteen, thus depriving a man of a vote who had voted for years. In another case, where the buildings are insured for two hundred dollars, and the rental paid is forty dollars per annum, they put the property down at one hundred dollars and the rental at twelve dollars. The occupant of this property had voted for years. In another case where the tenant paid seventy-two dollars per annum, the rental is stated at six dollars per month, so that it would appear on the Roll, that the party leased by the month and not by the year, and by this cunning device cut him out of a vote. In another case, a party occupying a portion of a property, worth at least one thousand dollars and paying thirty dollars annual rental, was left off the Roll. Again, a valuable property occupied by a *party* at a rental of sixty dollars per annum, for a reason easily divined, said property was valued at only one hundred and fifty dollars. In the village of Carillon the Valuators, when making out the valuations, were told by a party that he was not a tenant, but a hired labourer, at so much per month, yet when this remarkable Roll came out of the stewpan of the Valuators, it was so "cooked" that this same person appeared on the Roll as a tenant at an annual rental of twenty-four dollars. One more instance of "cooking": Mr. St. Denis, who has lived in the same house for thirty years and been entitled to a vote all this time, was by *accident, probably*, put down as being the proprietor of a property worth only one hundred and fifty dollars, while every reasonable man in the village of Carillon knows it would be very cheap at four hundred and fifty dollars. We think we have sufficiently shown how to "cook the lists", but should our neighbour or his "mentor" desire more examples, we can from the evidence we have go through all the amendments made to the Valuation Roll, and show that each of the amendments made to it, were made for good and sufficient reasons, and we are informed that not a single complaint has been made at the office of the Council in regard to the action of the Council since the Roll was passed upon and amended, except the notice of appeal filed on behalf of Duncan Dewar, Esq. In this case it is a little curious that the person who acted as clerk to the Valuators in "cooking" the Roll, should turn up as the attorney for the party prosecuting the appeal from the amendments made. We agree with our neighbour, that the law in relation to making Valuation Rolls and Voters' Lists is defective, and might, with great advantage, be amended; and we would suggest to our confrère, to insert among his amendments, one that will prevent any Advocate being clerk to the Valuators.

LIBERAL REACTION.

Our local contemporary, in common with other Reform organs, has, ever since the September elections, treated its readers to a series of contemptuous articles with regard to the National Policy and prophesying an early awakening of the people to a sense of the mistake they have made. The *Globe* of Toronto has continuously been claiming that a Liberal reaction had set in and would continue. Now if such were the case surely the results of the two elections that have taken place since the opening of Parliament should have been an index thereof; but far from a reaction we see that both constituencies, Charlevoix in the Province of Quebec and East Hastings in Ontario have returned supporters of the Government where they formerly returned Reformers. So much for the reaction. Now as to the National Policy. Next week will see the country in possession of its details, and we have no doubt they will be satisfactory to the country at large. Mr. TILLEY has been working steadily and earnestly; he has received deputations from all parts of the Dominion representing every commercial interest, and, unlike his predecessor, has taken counsel with them, thankful to obtain information to be obtained only from such a source. All this information requires to be carefully weighed and studied, in order that the best interests of the Dominion might be served, and this is what Mr. TILLEY has been doing for some weeks past. He is determined to bring down the Policy in as complete a state as possible, so that there may be but a few supplementary estimates. Such a serious thing as to shape a Policy to meet the present depressed state of affairs, requires much time, and Mr. TILLEY very wisely prefers to take that time rather than come before the House with a Policy in an unfinished condition.

TO MANITOBA.

Within a few days, we will bid farewell to a number of settlers, who are giving up their homes here to try in the Far West for a better means of making a fortune. This little colony will take with them we are sure the best wishes of all they leave behind for their future success and prosperity. They go to a fertile land, one to all accounts, flowing with milk and honey; but they must be prepared to endure privations and to make up their minds that without hard work and perseverance they will not succeed. They go as pioneers to a growing country, and if they choose will grow with the country and be prosperous. We wish them a happy journey and a successful future.

ARGENTEUIL.

The County of Charlevoix having returned a Conservative to represent them in Parliament, the County of Argenteuil, our own fair County, now stands alone, the only Electoral Division in our Province on the North of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, which adheres to the "anti-Canadian and anti-Patriotic policy of the Opposition." It is to be deplored that we occupy this unenviable position, and that newspapers should be enabled to write of us as we have above quoted. But during the coming summer we will have a chance of altering our position, and relinquishing that not to be envied notoriety. Therefore let the Electors of Argenteuil look to it that the red spot that now stands on the Political Map of Canada, surrounded with a broad expanse of blue, be wiped out.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Mar. 5th, 1879.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Mr. Perrault the newly elected member for Charlebois, was the first to be introduced to the House this session, the introduction took place on Thursday afternoon, and was done by Hons. Langevin and Pope. Mr. White the new member for East Hastings, has not yet been presented to the Speaker. The ceremony is very simple. The new-elected enters the House between the two members introducing him, who take him by either arm; they walk up to the table and then one of his sponsers says, "Mr. Speaker I have the honor to introduce to you Mr.——, member elect for the Electoral Division of——, who has taken the oath and now desires to take his seat. The new member then shakes hands with the Speaker and takes his seat.

The papers asked for by Mr. Mousseau, relating to the Letellier matter were brought down on Thursday and ordered to be printed and distributed to the members. Mr. Mousseau immediately gave notice of a motion precisely similar to that moved by Sir John A. Macdonald last Session and on which the famous twenty-seven hour debate took place. The motion is simply a vote of censure and reads as follows:—That this House do resolve that the dismissal by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, of his ministers, on the second day of March 1878, was under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies." The debate on this motion has been fixed for Tuesday next the 11th inst. to be continued from day to day till completed.

The first debate of the Session took place on Dr. Christie's motion authorizing Postmasters to close the Post Offices on Sunday. In supporting his motion Dr. Christie made a very good speech, in which he took up nearly all the arguments for and against it, and dealt with them in a manner which showed that he had bestowed considerable study and attention to the subject, and was supported by several members in able speeches, but the Government saw, and I think wisely, that the motion aimed only at the Province of Quebec where the religious education of three-fourths of the population did not make them consider the act of keeping the post-offices open on Sunday a violation of that day, and therefore in amendment the Post Master General moved the same amendment that was put by the late Government last year and which was carried. The effect of the motion was that there would be a cessation of labor on the Lord's day on all public works, and all offices under the control of the Government of Canada as far as it shall be found in the opinion of the Government, practicable to do so. Sir John Macdonald pointed out that the last Parliament had adopted that motion and he thought that it would be but right and proper that the present Parliament should put on record their desire for a proper observance of the Sabbath. The amendment was carried, but I believe Dr. Christie will bring up his motion in another shape when the House is moved into Committee of Supply.

In answer to Mr. Yeo, of Prince Edward Island, Sir John Macdonald stated that no portion of the official award has been set apart by the Government for the benefit of Prince Edward Island or any other portion of Her Majesty's Dominion.

Some amusement was created on Friday afternoon by a number of new members coming in with their hats on. Immediately cries of order, order, were heard from all parts of the House which were repeated on several occasions during the day. Since then however there has been no repetition of the offence.

Two matters of Post Office routine have been brought before the House by questions addressed to the Government. One was whether Postmasters were ordered to return letters after they had been left uncalled for, for ten days, when those letters bore in the corner a request that such might be done. In answer the Postmaster General replied that such orders had been given, but the notice on the envelope must be printed and not written. The other question was whether the Government would be responsible for registered letters. The Postmaster General said that the Government would not be responsible as they had provided Post Office Orders as a safe mode of remitting money.

One member made an amusing mistake the other day, a slight discussion arose on a motion for papers as to those veterans who fought under Chateaugay who are receiving pensions, whereupon a member announced that none deserved more to be rewarded by their country than those who had "fought, bled and *died* for their country.

Yesterday afternoon the House was for some time occupied in Committee of the Whole discussing the Bill to amend and consolidate the several enactments respecting the North West Mounted Police.

There are no less than four Bills to amend the Insolvent Act, and this afternoon a special Committee will be appointed to consider the whole question of Insolvency with a view to frame a measure that shall be acceptable to the whole Country. It is a great pity that the Hon. Mr. Abbott is not a member, his eminent talents, long experience in Insolvency matters, and his being the author of the Insolvency Act, all combine to make his presence at this time very desirable.

Mr. Mackenzie's conduct as nominal leader of the Opposition has given rise to much remark. He speaks always with a tone of disappointed rancour that is painful to hear, his supporters are however different, they seem to have accepted their fate and are fighting well. I heard a gentleman remark this morning. "The Grits shine in Opposition, they are no good in Office," which is very true of them.

A lively discussion took place yesterday afternoon with regard to the question of superannuation. Case after case, beginning with that of the late postmaster at Toronto, were cited and hurled in each others teeth by Government and Opposition, during which Dr. Tupper said he hoped some member would move for a committee to enquire into all the superannuations that had taken place since the passing of the Act and to report to the House. At the conclusion of the Debate Sir John announced it was his intention to move for such a Committee. It was rather amusing to see members springing up all over the House to give instances of the unjust use the late Government made of the Superannuation Bill, and great was the chagrin of the Opposition when the Postmaster General announced that Mr. Leslie, the late Postmaster of Toronto, had applied to be superannuated. Mr. Mackenzie gave us an instance of loss of temper on his part that was unfortunate for him. Mr. Hay, member for Toronto Centre, who made the motion for papers relating to the superannuation of Mr. Leslie, criticised the action of the late Government in appointing Mr. Spry assistant Inspector; whereupon Mr. Mackenzie jumped to his feet and declared that Mr. Spry was every bit as respectable a man as the member for Toronto Centre. Now if there is any one man who is highly respected in Toronto it is Mr. Hay.

This afternoon the business has been mainly routine enlivened only with some badinage about the dismissal of Capt. Purdy, lately commander of the Government steamer "Newfield." It was a motion made by the Hon. Mr. Burpee simply to gain popularity in St. John, N.B., when he goes there for reelection after he is unseated, as he shortly expects to be. The discussion however turned into a debate in which most of the Ministers and ex-Ministers took part, and which showed the disgraceful manner in which the late Minister of Marine & Fisheries conducted his Department. The loss of the "Lady Head" through the incompetency of her Captain and first Mate, the latter of whom it was shown could neither read nor write; the purchase of the "Glendon" for over twenty thousand dollars when she was condemned the very first season she was used, and the incompetency of Capt. Purdy himself, as was shown by the late Minister being obliged to employ another captain to take the "Newfield" to France. The debate had not closed when the House took recess. In the evening after sitting twenty minutes the House adjourned.

KRISS KRINGLE.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

Madame Fournier, wife of Justice Fournier, of the supreme Court, died on the 4th inst. She had been suffering for several months with bronchitis.

Alexander Graham, a clerk in the Inland Revenue office, died suddenly on Tuesday evening, while eating his dinner.

Dr. May, one of the secretaries of the Paris Exhibition Commission, is in the city, for the purpose of arranging for the payment of those exhibitors whose goods were disposed of at the exhibition.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, in answer to a request of the ladies committee of the Orphan's Home, Albert street, has graciously consented to become the patroness of the Home.

The *Free Press* says: It is rumored about the Parliament Buildings that a regiment of the Guards will come out to Canada in the spring, and that, after the session, Sir John A. Macdonald will retire from the Ministry and be appointed to succeed Sir Edward Thornton at Washington.

The Rev. C. I. Cameron, for some years past, pastor of the New Edinburgh Presbyterian Church, passed away on the 3rd inst., after an illness extending over a number of months. At the time of his death, he was 43 years of age. He was a native of Kingussie, Scotland, and chose the ministry for his life-work. The best part of his years were expended in missionary labors in India and in Australia. The deceased was a man of cultivated tastes, and quite gifted as a poet. His demise will be regretted by his congregation and a large circle of friends.

"Reform" organs are still clamoring for the "National Policy," in one breath, and denouncing any re-adjustment of the tariff in another. With the thermometer at 28° below zero surely "flies on the cart wheel" should cease buzzing!

TORONTO.

THE NEW BISHOP OF TORONTO.—The conflict so long maintained between clergy and laity in the Synod of Toronto has very happily terminated in the election of the Venerable Arthur Sweatman, Archdeacon of Brant, Diocese of Huron. The Bishop elect was born in London, England; graduated B. A. (senior optime) at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1859, having obtained a scholarship, and M. A. in 1862; was ordained Deacon in 1859 at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and Priest 1860 at Chapel Royal, Whitehall. In England he held successively the curacies of Holy Trinity, Islington, and St. Stephen's, Canonbury. Was also Master in Islington College, and is now about 45 years of age. Mr. Sweetman came to Canada in 1865, to take charge of the Hellmuth Boys' College.

The ice-boat race postponed from Monday took place on Tuesday afternoon, over a course estimated at 30 miles, and was won by the Flyaway, Ackroyd and Saunders, by about 6 miles. A sweepstake race is arranged for Saturday.

It is reported that Hon. Edward Blake is to be the Reform candidate for North Ontario, and that on this understanding Mr. Wheler, will not appeal against Mr. Justice Armour's ruling.

BELLEVILLE.

The official declaration of East Hastings election shows that 1,373 votes were polled for Mr. White and 1,299 for Mr. Farley, leaving the Conservative candidate a majority of 74.

An express train on the Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway went over an embankment yesterday, owing to a broken rail, damaging a number of the cars and more or less injuring persons on board.

West Elgin Liberal-Conservative Association met at Wallacetown yesterday, expressed confidence in Mr Meredith's leadership in the Ontario House, and decided to hold a mass meeting on the 18th inst.

LONDON.

The death of Wm. Carling, brother of the Hon. John Carling, of London, Ont., from inflammation of the lungs, brought on by over-exertion at the brewery fire lately, is announced.

QUEBEC.

The Quebec *Telegraph* gives currency to the report that "Mr. Mercier has been called to the Cabinet as Solicitor-General. He will come forward in a few days for St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Chauveau goes to the Secretary's office, Mr. Marchand to the Crown Lands, and Mr. Langelier to the Treasury Department.

Immigration promises to begin much earlier this year than for some time past. No less than 103 steerage passengers came out in the "Sarmation" on Wednesday.

The Portneuf local contested election case has been postponed until the 13th of March, to allow witnesses to put in an appearance.

The Grand Trunk Railway authorities are still negotiating with the Harbor Commissioners for leasing the East India wharf as a freight depot.

Hon. Mr. Langelier is appointed Treasurer.

Great indignation prevails over the fact that Governor Letellier and his Administration have decided to defer the meeting of Parliament until May.

The public accounts are not yet in the hands of the printer.

Mr. L. N. Carrier, notary of St. Henri de Levis, was to-day appointed to the Local Government Registry of the county of Levis.

MONTREAL.

Alderman Rivard was elected Mayor of Montreal on Saturday last, by a majority of 290 over his opponant, the former mayor (Beaudry).

Montreal *Post*: If Orangemen and Catholics fraternize on the hustings and in the House, why should Orangemen and Catholics be such bad friends in Montreal? We fear we are being forced to the conclusion that, politically, the whole thing is a fraud, and that the "leaders" laugh at their dupes.

A notary who had seized the lands of an Indian at Caughnawaga has been informed by Judge Johnson that Indian Lands cannot be seized.

FOREIGN

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the arrival of Lord Dufferin at the Russian capital.

The motion in the English Commons for the equalization of borough and county franchise was defeated by 291 to 226.

DOMINION
Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.

W. HAY,
Agent, Lachute.

JOHN F. NOTT,
CHAS. D. HANSON,
Joint Gen. Agents.
47y1.

Public Notice.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED Freeholders, of the County of Argenteuil, do hereby call a meeting of the Freeholders of this County to be held at St. Andrews, in

Sauve's Hotel,
at 2 o'clock p. m.
On Saturday, March 29th, next.

For the purpose of considering whether it is expedient to establish a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the County of Argenteuil, in accordance with the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Chap. 68, and Amending Acts.

JOHN SIMPSON, JAMES FISH,
THOS. PALLISER GEO. SIMPSON,
JOHN CHAMBERS, MOSES SIMPSON,
RICH'D MCGREGOR, F. C. IRELAND,
EMERY SIMPSON, THOS. BURWASH,
ROBT. W. JONES, NELSON ALBRIGHT,
FELIX PAQUIN. CHAS. ALBRIGHT.
27w3.

School Property
FOR SALE.

THE SCHOOL PROPERTY consisting of one fourth acre of land and good house, formerly known as No. 4, Chatham No. 2, (McKerichers,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the door of the Baptist Chapel, Dalesville.

A rare opportunity for a tradesman to secure a good stand.

DAVID WARWICK,
Chairman of School Commissioners.
Dalesville, March 3, 1879. 27w1.

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.

M. LANIGAN.
Calumet, Feb. 1879. 26m3.

New Box Factory.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for Basswood Logs at the New Box Factory.

R. P. JELLYMAN.
Lachute, March 6th, 1879. 27w3.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 10, on the Front Range of Gore, Containing 150 acres, sixty acres cleared with good dwelling house, and other buildings. A large quantity of excellent cedar, and 700 maple trees suitable for a sugary. For Terms and Conditions apply to

THOMAS ROGERS.
Lakefield, March 5 1879 27tf

Send for a Sample Copy of
THE NATIONAL
Prohibitionist.

It is the best temperance paper ever published, and issues simultaneously fifteen editions for as many different States.

Its able corps of contributors is beyond all precedent.

THE
NATIONAL PROHIBITIONIST
Is a twelve-page, forty-eight column paper.
The subscription price is only $1. per year.
SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.
Sample Copies Free.

Address FRANK M. BEMIS,
1501 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Shingles! Shingles!

THE SUBSCRIBER is closing his business in Dalesville, and offers for sale, at a reduced price, during the months of March and April,—the largest stock of the best quality Pine, Spruce and Cedar Shingles, to be found in the Country.

PETER McARTHUR,
Dalesville, March 3 1879. 27w1.

GO TO
BENN'S
FOR
BARGAINS,
—o—o—

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.
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.

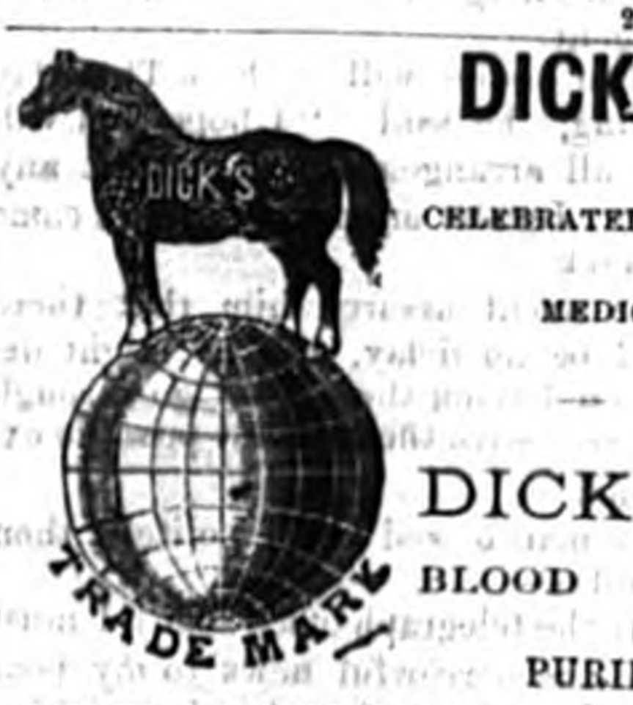
Bargains!
Bargains!!
NOW is the TIME
FOR
INVESTING,
As everything is CHEAP at
F. X. BERTRAND,
WEST END.

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 4½c to 12c. American prints fast colors 6c. to 12c. per yard. Wincey dress goods. Flannels, Oxford Shirting Merinos, Grass Linens, Bed tickings. 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 enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting
NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS,
Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value
A HUNDRED PER CENT.
It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also
AN UNFAILING CURE
for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER
Is the best that has ever yet been used. horses do not bite at it as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN & Co.
21y1. Lachute, P.Q.

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 nurseryman, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal full 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 the 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. 16m.6

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.
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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

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General Agent, for the District of Terrebonne.

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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
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HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.
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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.
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Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Iveson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E Ross, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Pertie, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo, Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Eman'l Ch. Montreal,
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazer, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
J. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Coburg Ont.
Mrs Evans, [illegible] street, Toronto, Ont.
J. F. Rees, Esq. [illegible] Jarvis Street, Toronto.
F. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, Eng lington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
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Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
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W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 188 St James St., Mont'l.
J. J. Hannan, Esq. 313, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
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THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50
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Supplied wholesale and retail by
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Building Lots
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Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
FOR SALE
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GREAT BARGINS
TO BE HAD AT THE
Montreal House,
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At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
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Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of
Readymade Clothing
TEAS,
SUGARS,
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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. 37tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dominion Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
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The National Prohibitionist.
Public Notice.
School Property for Sale.
Shingles for Sale.
Samuel James.
Basswood Wanted by Jellyman.
Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.
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LOCAL.

$7 for 63 cents; a special offer to the readers of this paper. The American Diamond Dictionary, containing 30,000 words, orthography, pronounciation and difinitions, 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.

AN Agriculture Convention is on the tapis for Dominion Day at Lachute.

MARCH "came in like a lion," it will in all probability follow the old adage and "go out like a lamb."

COUNTY COUNCIL.—A meeting of the County Council, will be held in the Court House: Lachute, on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

AN adjourned meeting of the local council is to be held this evening at 6 o'clock. If the councillors have to wait an hour for the Mayor as is usual, they will commence at 7 o'clock.

SOCIAL.—The annual social gathering of the members and friends of the Rev. Mr. Mackie, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening March 11th, at 6 o'clock. Admission, 30 cents.

WE would remind our readers of the St. Andrews sckating ice carnival, to come off in the Drill Shed, on Tuesday evening next. The last was a grand success, and this one is expected to excel it. All lovers of this healthy invigorating exercise ought to be there.

COMMENDABLE.—The Scholars of the Methodist Sabbath Schools in this village are, we understand, making arrangements to place a marble tablet in the Methodist Church to the memory of their late friend and teacher, Miss A S. Robinson, who died last month in New Jersey.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.—We are glad to see by the notice in our columns that the people are determined not to allow this subject to drop, and that the opposition to the enterprise will have to follow the matter up still further to succeed in stopping it.

THE MAYOR AND THE SECRETARYSHIP—While two nominations were before the Council on Monday last, the Mayor acting as chairman, took occasion to speak in favor of Mr. Walker before putting the motion to the council, a very uncommon mode of procedure for one acting in his position.

WESTWARD HO!—Some twelve persons left Lachute for Nevada, by the noon train on Wednesday last. Among the number were Mr. Wm. Armstrong and son, of Lachute, and Mr. John McAllister and his bride from Brownsburg. Also Mrs. Mitchell of Brownsburg who, with her children goes to join her husband in that country. We wish them one and all, *bon voyage.*

FLOURISHED A FIVE DOLLAR BILL.—A poor man in the neighborhood of Lachute Mills who has been out of work for a long time during the cold hard winter unable to pay his rent or get sufficient clothing and food for his family, was last Saturday evening in an extacy over a five dollar bill received for a week's wages in the new Factory. So much for the National Policy at Lachute.

ICE AND SAWDUST.—These are the two articles for which there seems to be the keenst demand just now. The extensive adoption of the most modern and approved butter-making apparatus in the vicinity has resulted in getting a large number of the dairymen in search of ice and saw-dust. Crowds of teams and ice harvesters may be seen in the vicinity of the bridges which span the North and West rivers, divesting the waters of their winter coat, while sometimes half-a-dozen teams are waiting their turn at the saw-dust spout of a single mill to secure the summer coat for the ice.

NEW SECRETARY-TREASURER.—On Monday last Mr. Gavin J. Walker was appointed by the local Council as their Sec.-Treas., Mr. Walker is considered a very competent person for the position and no doubt will do the best he can, but he has his hands so full already that even the school Commissioner's accounts are not properly attended to by him. One proof of this is just to hand. A person who had received an account three times from Mr. Walker, on the 1st inst., received a corrected statement with a letter of explanation that the firewood charge had been omitted in the former account.

DELIGHTED.—The Grits are delighted at hearing the name of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott mentioned for Lieut.-Governor of this Province should the Hon. Mr. Letillier be dismissed. They consider it would be a good appointment, and the Hon. gentleman in every respect fitted for the position. The query is how is it that they consider him so well-fitted for that high position, but not fitted to represent this county in the House of Commons. Why! Because if made Governor he would be shelved. We can assure our friends that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott will first be elected for Argenteuil and then afterwards he may be appointed Lieut.-Governor, for there is no doubt of his ability, statesmanship and experience to fill any such position.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.—At the close of the Agricultural Society Meeting, Mr. Ireland moved, seconded by Mr. McConnell, that Mr. Meikle occupy the chair. Mr. Meikle stated the purpose for which the meeting was called, but thought that as the affairs of the former Insurance company had not been properly wound up that it would be illegal to commence a new one. Mr. Ireland briefly described the advantages such a Society would confer on the county and said that the former Society had nothing to do with this. He said that it had been a good one, but it had gone down simply through neglect to take any action. In this matter the law required 40 free holders to be present. Mr. Cushing stated that there were not 40 present, so the meeting came to a close.

A MARKET DAY AT LACHUTE.—Since we drew attention to this matter a few weeks ago, many persons have expressed a wish that we should agitate the subject until some action is taken. It is a want much needed and we fail to see any great objections to it. One advantage already mentioned is in the opportunity which would be afforded to buyers from the city who could visit the place on market day for the purchase of cattle, butter, horses and other things which the farmers would bring out upon that day for the purpose of selling. Another advantage would be in persons coming a long distance to settle with the merchant some long standing account to which there are objections but the merchant not knowing the day when his customer may appear is absent in the city or some other place and the clerks not being able to settle the matter, causes delay, and perhaps a suit at law, while if a market day were established the merchant might always be expected at home upon that day to settle such cases. The same applies to the collector of taxes, to the tailor, the butcher, the mechanic, the notary and almost every one who has important business to transact with persons living at a distance from the County town.

ARGENTEUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.—A meeting of the above society was held in the Court House, on Wednesday morning last, for the purpose of deciding whether or not it was advisable to errect a building in a central place for the use of the Society. Mr. Hay, the president of the Society called the meeting to order at ten o'clock He stated that the meeting had been called by request of the majority of the members at the last annual meeting of the society. He then called upon the Sec.-Treasurer to read the extracts from the minutes of last meeting, which had reference to this matter. The chairman then called upon those present to discuss the matter. Various ideas were brought out relative to the matter, the majority of those present were evidently opposed to a building being erected from the commencement of the meeting. Finally Mr. McVain moved, seconded by Mr. McOuatt, "that the members of this Society do not think it advisable to erect such a building. Mr. Griffin moved in amendment, seconded by John Boa, that "we, the members of this Society think it advisable to erect a building for its use." The vote was taken and the amendment lost, 15 being for the latter and 30 for the motion.

PRESBYTERIAN SOIREE.—The annual Soiree in connection with Henry's Church congregation, Lachute, was held on Thursday evening of last week and was in progress when we went to press. The evening was probably the coldest of the season thus far, a stinging westerly wind, prevailing during the afternoon and early part of the night. On account of this the number of friends from the country was not so large as on provious occasions. Still there was a very respectable number in attendance and the affair was a decided success. Supper was served in the large basement room, and was a most sumptuous one the long tables being heavily freighted with everything which could tempt the appetite. The waiters were unwearing in their attentions, and the guests did full justice to the repast. The audience were then gathered in the main auditorium, when the pastor, Rev. Wm. Forlong, took the chair, and introduced the various speakers. The Rev. Mr, Paterson, of St. Andrews, led the way, taking as his theme, Protestantism in France. Then follow Rev. Mr. Fraser of Chatham in a reading from Tennyson. Next the Rev. E. Robson of the Methodist Church, Lachute, who expressed pleasure in being permitted to join with his Presbyterian neighbors on such a pleasant occasion. The Rev. R. Campbell of Montreal was then introduced, and gave the audience what he was pleased to call a week-day sermon, dealing with subjects not generally touched upon in the pulpit. His remarks were interspersed with anecdotes and illustrations which the hearers enjoyed. The closing address was by the Rev. Mr. Mackie, of the First Presbyterian Church, Lachute, who, after a few introductory remarks, humorously criticized, the utterances of the previous speakers, especially Mr. Campbell's views of ministerial marriages and what a minister ought to have. The efficient choir of the church undea the leadership of Mayor Barron, gave a fine selection of anthems during the evening in a style which gratified all present. The very superior organ now used by this congregation, was played by Miss Maria McGibbon, and very materially assisted the service of song. The exercises of the evening were brought to a close by the Rev. Mr. Paterson pronouncing the benediction. The receipts at the door were seventy-eight dollars, to which twelve dollars were added by the board of directors, thus making the entire proceeds ninty dollars.

President Hayes has called an extra session of Congress for the 18th instant.

Municipal Council.

A meeting of the Municipal Council for the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, was held in the Court House, Lachute, on Monday afternoon last. As there was no Secretary Treasurer appointed at last meeting to fill the place of Mr. R. Barron, it was moved by Coun. McOuatt, seconded by Coun. Dunbar that Mr. Henry be appointed Sec.-Treasurer *pro tem.* Carried.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Mayor stated that he had received a "love-letter" from Provost & Mathieu, which proved to be a notice of an action for damages against the Council by one Hermoges Deroschers, the plea being that between the first and fourth of February last, the Bethany Road was not in the condition which the law requires. The case is to come up for trial on Saturday, the 8th inst. Moved by Coun. Meikle, seconded by Coun. Dunbar, that the matter be left in the hands of Mayor Barron to do as the interests of the Council required.

The Mayor said that the Council were wrong last session in carrying a motion to insert on the valuation roll the name of Cleophas Morin as a yearly tenant, paying a rental of $18.00, such action being only legal in the months of June or July, before the Roll is homologated. Coun. Meikle moved, seconded by Coun. Shepherd, that the motion of last session be rescinded.

It was moved in amendment by Coun. Palliser, that the matter be left over for one month. The motion was carried Coun. Palliser dissenting.

The next order of business was the appointment of a Secretary-Treasurer. Moved by Coun. Meikle, seconded by Coun. Shephard that Gavin J. Walker be appointed Sec.-Treas. The amendment was put and lost, the Mayor voting for the motion.

Mr. S. McKimmie and Mr William Hay, were appointed auditors for the coming year.

Road-Master Cousins tendered his resignation. On motion of Coun. Palliser, seconded by Coun. McOuatt, it was accepted, and Mr. J. A. Bedard appointed in his place.

Mr. Cousins presented, and asked payment of a bill for $5.25, for the delivery of notices, and repair of Mr. Clunie's road. It was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Ireland asked the Mayor, whether Mr. Morin could appeal from the decision of the Municipal Council, to the County Council. The Mayor stated that he did not think so.

The Mayor stated that he saw Mr. Filion last week, as to the action Antoine Poirer of Morin, had entered against the council, and that Mr. Filion was of the opinion that Mr. Stewart had better appear and answer the charge, and Mr. Stewart had promised to do so.

Councillor Meikle asked what the arrears of taxes amounted to.

The Mayor stated that there was $152.73 not collected.

Moved by Coun. Meikle seconded by Coun. McOuatt, that this meeting adjourn till Friday evening, at 6 o'clock. Carried.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Chatboro.

The large quantity of wood being hauled over the roads this winter, causes the inspector no little trouble to keep the road in repair. This suggested that the Municipal Council impose a tax of a few cents per cord on the wood, the proceeds to be applied in keeping the road in good order.

The "coming event in this neighborhood is the Tea Meeting and Lecture in the School House on Friday evening (to night.) under the auspices of the Methodist Congregation. The singing by Lachütists is an added attraction which will draw the lovers of music in the vicinity.

East Settlement.

The Union Sabbath School held in this neighborhood is to have a Social entertainment in the Methodist Church on Friday evening (this evening.) at which the juvenile members of the community are expecting to enjoy themselves. The School has had a large show of prosperity during the past year.

North Gore.

The Quarterly Meeting services in connection with the Methodist Church on this mission were held on Sabbath the 23rd inst in Mille Isles and Lakefield. The Rev. Allan Paterson, of St. Armand, being on a visit to his relations in the vicinity, officiated assisted by the pastor, Rev. Wm Smith. The day was fine and the congregations large, and the ministrations of the Rev. gentleman were highly appreciated. Special revival services have recently been held in the Mille Isles neighborhood by which several new numbers have been added to the church.

St. Andrews.

TERROR FORTITUDE *vs* JUSTICE.—At a recent meeting of the Bosses of St Andrews it unanimously resolved to have the Broad-axe (which now hangs over the counter of one of the stores.) removed and placed in a like possession in their assembly room immediatly over what they call the visitors' seat, and one of Field's patent automatic hand leavers attached handle, to be placed at or near the horses seat, to be used as required.

Back Chatham.

Death is very busy among the first settlers of this county. We have now the painful duty of chronicling the death of another of these worthy patriarch Mr. Duncan McArthur of back Chatham, who died on Wednesday last the 5th inst, at the ripe old age of 96 years and 9 months.

L'Orignal.

The Railroad By law was defeated by the people of the township of Cambridge, on the 21st ultimo, the majority of the ratepayers evidently being averse to a Railroad.

James Gibson, Esq., an old and respected resident of this County, and Justice of the Peace, died suddenly at his residence near Vankleek Hill, on Thursday 27th inst.

SUMMERBY'S MILLS.—A very fine lot of saw logs are being laid down in the yard of the mills at this place. The enterprising proprietors are evidently intending to do a large business during the coming season. An accident which happened to the machinery during the present week resulted in the closing down of the saw mill for a few days until the necessary repairs could be effected.

Calumet.

An addition is being put to the Railroad depot here which though meant to improve a crying evil is yet not sufficient, indeed but little if any improvement on the existing one. Ever since the Railway has been opened the want of a decent refreshment *buffet* here has been felt by nearly all the passengers, and especially now that traffic is so largely increased by the sitting of Parliament at Ottawa. The accommodation is hardly sufficient for a dozen persons to take their lunch and the new rooms will perhaps afford room for two dozen, certainly not more, but for ladies there is at present no accommodation whatever, and when the addition is completed there may be room for half a dozen. Now what is there to prevent the erection of a building with sufficient accommodation for upwards of fifty persons male and female, the ground is cheap, timber is not expensive and certainly labor can be had on very low terms; but no, the space must be confined To do the contracter justice his design is a good one, a semi-circular counter will run through two rooms one 16ft × 24ft for gentlemen and the other 12 by 16 for ladies with a kitchen immediately in the rear, but it will be too small.

Hull.

Some person or persons last night made an attempt to burglarize Mr. J. O. Archambault's office. A panel of the back door was staved in, apparently with a stick of cord wood. Nothing was taken away.

A young gentleman belonging to this city started from Ottawa last evening to cross the ice for this side. His foot slipped on the top of the wooden stairway leading to the ferry landing, and he had an uncomfortable tumble to the bottom. His upper lip was badly cut.

HANDSOME GIFT.—Mr. A. Wright M. P., has placed in the hands of Mayor Leduc, $50, to be given to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the benefit of the poor of this city.

The Vatican is to have its own journal, published in Italian, French, English, German, and Spanish. All the Papal briefs and allocutions in the orignal text, but with translations, will appear in it.

"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 astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the great blood purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

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Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

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Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

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Cures the worst cases of canker.

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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.

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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.

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Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
26—1m

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LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP,
SAP PAILS
SAP SPOUTS AND
SUGAR BOILERS.

Parties wanting a quantity will do well to call before purchasing. All kinds of TINWARE made to order on the shortest notice.
S. JAMES.
14—6m.

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Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y.

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A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

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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.
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Received the
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A NEW COTTAGE, near the Post Office—8 Rooms—supplied with water from the water-works. Terms liberal, apply to
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Great Bargains
IN
BOOTS & SHOES.

A. VINCENT, begs to announce that he has opened a branch of his BOOT and SHOE FACTORY, in the West-End Lachute, where he will sell retail at wholesale prices. He has been over thirty years engaged in this Business and guarantees satisfaction as he defies competition in prices and quality.
7m6 A. VINCENT.

SAUSAGES!

THE subscriber will keep on hand during the winter months a stock of sausages which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
J. STEWART.
Lachute, December 28, 1878. 18:1

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

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

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

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

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REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,
Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.
[illegible]
Lachute, December [illegible]

Baby Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school; ah me!
What will mother do,
With never a call to button, or pin,
Or tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day
With the little "hindering thing" away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another "good bye" to say,
And the mother stands at the door to see
Her babe march away,
And turning with a sigh that is half relief
And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children one by one,
Will go from their home out into the world
To battle with life alone,
And not even the baby be left to cheer
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks up garments here and there,
Thrown down in careless haste,
And tries to think what it would seem
If nothing were displaced.
If the house were always still as this,
How could she bear the loneliness?

LADIES COLUMN.

Advice to Young Ladies.

Dear Sister:—If you are pure, link not your lives with darkness, for they can never blend, and the brighter your goodness grows, the more vivid will be the contrast. Gross vice, such as drinking, gambling, and their accessories, should first of all be avoided, for their devastation of the character is sure, and casts a blight on a man's family. If you wish to be loved, know whether your husband will learn to prefer his bad habit to you, whether his heart will remain with his boon companions, and he will only seek his home as a traveller does an inn, to satisfy his appetite and sleep off fatigue. There are minor defects to be found in every character, but they can bear no comparison to those degrading vices that give a wife living death.

"But you have shown us only the dark side of mankind," perhaps you say; "now tell us of the qualities requisite for a good husband."

I answer, let him be a Christian gentleman. Then he will live uprightly, and his affections will be centred in heaven and his family. He will be diligent in business, and provide for his house. He will be courteous to all, and while he gives polite attention to the ladies, you will not be mortified by seeing any silly vanity on his part if he receives a return of compliments. He will be kind and gentle toward you and the children, and be worthy to be the head of the house, honored and beloved. You will raise your head in wifely pride when his name is mentioned, for you will know you can only hear good of him. He will not be perfect, but a Christain strives after perfection.

Now, if you have some one you love dearly and think of marrying, first see that your heart is imbued with heavenly grace, then try to lead him to this crowning glory of manhood—Christianity.

Jennie R. Becker.

Sympathy.—Where husband and wife really love each other, they get along well through all the vicissitudes of life, because one immeasurable source of happiness always remains to them, whatever disaster betide—and that is their unfailing sympathy with each other. Nothing less than this enables a couple to endure with equanimity all the cares and disappointments of married life.

Smiles.—Nothing is so certain to bring genuine happy smiles to our own faces as to watch such smiles grow in those of others as the result of our sympathy, our gentle words or helpful deeds. Who ever did a real kindness for another without feeling a warm glow of satisfaction creep into some shady corner of the heart and fill it with sweetness and peace? It is like fastening a knot of violets and mignonette in the button-hole, just where the perfume may rise deliciously to our sense all day. And what a pleasure it will be, when the present trouble is over, to remember that even in darkest days we found time and inclination to give to others some portion of that tenderness or practical helpfulness which was the overflow of that generous spirit which finally bore us through it all to a happy and peaceful ending!

I know a lovely girl who embroiders her dresses most exquisitely, so that they look like imported garments. She works in crewels, and many is the unique article she embellishes in this direction. She paints on china, she reads, she sings, and yet finds time to perform her social duties. She is always cheerful, because she hasn't leisure to think of gloomy things or nurse her imaginary wrongs. Another young lady, an only daughter, has just moved into her father's beautiful new house. "You may have for your room," said the doting father, "everything you can convert into use, through the cunning of your own hand." The room is a beautiful bower. The bed-curtains and lambrequins are of the daintiest pink stuff, soft and rich; the little clover-leafed table is covered with the same lovely material, the dressing-table is fit for an artist's limning, the easy chairs and ottomans are cleverly upholstered, and every thing in the room the work of this petted daughter's fingers. "Father said I couldn't make a dress for myself to save my life," she said, "but I told him to see if I couldn't, and I just studied up the science of dressmaking a little bit and went to work. As a result, look at this dress; don't you think it fits nicely and looks pretty stylish for a first attempt? And look at the way I have finished the seams. Mamma says Mme. S. couldn't have done them more neatly." The dress was a warm, brown camel's hair, piped with jacqueminot satin and trimmed with bows of the combined colors in satin; very stylish, and a nice fit.

Four Hindoo women have graduated lately from the Madrid Medical College. Women undoubtedly make the best of physicians to attend upon their own sex and upon children.

FASHION NOTES.

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

Only one very small ornament is worn on the head, even in full dress.

Blue-grey, or lead-white, is announced as about to displace cream white.

Russia leather fans are the most fashionable.

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

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.

Scotch plaid went out as quickly as it came in, and no new costumes are made from it except for travelling.

Cloaks of black camel's hair, with fur collars and trimmed with pleated fans of silk, are pretty for light wraps.

Tucks have already appeared in the gowns sent out by English dressmakers. Fashion is going forward crab-wise.

Indian silks that will wash like cotton are worn by English ladies. They cost about 62 cents a yard.

The manufacturers of American silks are producing goods in which satin stripes alternate with gros-grain with good effect.

At an English wedding which took place the other day, the bridesmaids wore three bands of silver braid around their heads with a lily at the side.

Chenille and ribbon flowers are more common than those made of silk or muslin. They are beautiful in color, and more artistic than those which imitate nature, as they pretend to be nothing which they are not.

To Mend Rubber Shoes.—Get a piece of pure rubber—an old—vulcanized rubber will not do; cut it into small bits; put it into a bottle, and cover it twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal tar naptha—not petroleum naptha. Stop the bottle and set to one side, shaking it frequently. The rubber will soon dissolve. Then take the shoe and press the rip or cut close together, and put on the solution with a camel's hair brush. Continue to apply as fast as it dries until a thorough coating is formed.

Keeping Tin Ware Bright.—It is a very good plan every washing day, before the hot suds are thrown out, to gather up the tin ware that is in daily use and wash it well with a woollen cloth in the tub or boiler. The brightness thus given to it is nicer than from scouring; besides, the ware is not worn out, and the seams, about the handles and spouts, can be made very clean. With careful usage, tin and britannia ware need not wear out or fall into disuse, hardly in one's life time. All such ware should be made dry about the kitchen stove before it is put away. Iron, or sheet iron ware, should be kept in good, presentable condition by stove blacking.

A lady writes and asks. "Will you please tell me how to cut my winter cloak?" Well, that's a little out of our line, and though editors are supposed to know everything this wrestles us down. We might say however that the best way is to cut it with a pair of good sharp scissors. If you slash into it anywhere you can scarcely fail to hit upon one of the prevailing fashions.—*Planet.*

Eastern Dairymen's Association.

The First annual meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association was held in the City Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday afternoon. The following were among those present: Mr Ira Morgan, Osgoode; Mr Platt Hinman, Grafton; Mr C. Grass, Meadowvale; Mr Fraser, Cornwall; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; Mr. Peter White, M. P., Pembroke; Prof. Arnold, Rochester; Prof. Bell, Belleville; Mr J. C Rykert, M. P., St. Catharines, Mr A. A. Ayer, Montreal; Mr Thomas Miller, Spencerville; Mr D. Derbyshire, Mr S. A. Taplin, Farmersville; Mr D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster; Mr P. A. Egleson, Mr J. C. Nolan, Ottawa, Captain McClennan, Gloucester, Mr A. Rowe, etc.,

The meeting was organized by Mr Morgan being elected Chairman *pro tem* in the absence of the President. Mr W. J. Cuzner was appointed temporary Secretary.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address was given by Mr. James T. Bell, Professor of Mining and Agriculture in Albert University, at Belleville. His remarks were in reference to butter-making and the butter trade. In speaking of the dairy business, he said that it had suffered less than any other branch of trade from the commercial depression which had existed for some time past over the greater portion of the civilized world, and particularly in England, that great manufacturing centre. The great decline in the quantity of manufactured goods exported from the British ports, combined with the general shrinkage of values on the articles exported has compelled the large manufacturing firms either to suspend operations, to place their hands on short time, or to demand a reduction in the rate of wages. The latter alternative was energetically resisted by the workmen, in the numerous and extensive "strikes" which had taken place. The result of these things was a greatly reduced purchasing power amongst the working classes, who compose the great majority of the food consumers, while the abundant supply tended still further to bring down prices, and it was probable that bottom figures had not been reached. He pointed out the necessity of maintaining the quality of butter and cheese made, in order that satisfaction might be given and good markets secured and held. He illustrated this point by showing that it paid to make a good article. Quality was what told, and not quantity. One man might produce 111 pounds of cheese from 1,000 pounds of milk, while another might only be able to make 100 pounds from the same quantity. The latter, however, might get ten cents a pound for his cheese and the other only eight cents, so that the maker of quality would get $1.12 more than the maker of quantity. He advocated the making of more butter of better-quality rather than for more farmers to go into cheese-making. He summond his remarks up in the following:—

1. That in the competition which exists in the produce market high quality is the property most required and most remunerative.

2. That it is unprofitable and therefore unwise to make inferior articles and especially so to export such goods.

3. That it would not be prudent to increase at this time the present large production of cheese, but rather to send more butter to market.

4. That it would not be adviseable to send poor butter to England in the face of the success of butterine in replacing the lower grades of butter in the favour of a large section of the English people.

5. That under the present system of making butter in farm dairies, in small quantities, it is utterly impossible to obtain even an approach to that evenness quality, which forms an important factor in the establishment of a national reputation.

6. That such evenness, combined with excellence, can only be obtained in factories where butter is made in large quantities under favorable conditions and by skilful operators.

7. That the residuary matters, skim-milk and butter-milk are much more valuable than the whey of the cheese factories, as they render it possible to raise the calves, thus affording a larger number of animals for the live and dead meat trade, the feeding of which will only increase the farmer's money profits, but afford him a greater quantity of fertilizer to restore or maintain the fertility of the soil.

8. That the trade in butter may be increased to almost an indefinite extent, provided only that the article produced be first class, as butterine cannot compete with the higher qualities, and is only formidable as a competitor to the lower grades. He said that for these reasons he had come to the conclusion that the establishment of butter factories would be a most beneficial enterprise, and materially augment the prosperity of the individuals who might promote them, and of the country at large. He hoped in a few years to see butter factories as numerous as cheese factories now were.—*Free Press.*

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC!

FATHER STAFFORD'S ADVANCED ATTITUDE.

PROHIBITION THE BEST REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

The Ontario Legislature once submitted a number of questions, having a bearing on the Liquor Traffic, to Father Stafford, of Lindsay, and here are the questions and Father Stafford's Answers:

1. State the extent of the evils of Drunkenness.

Answer—"Impossible. None can tell. In the moral order they are great and widespread. In society the chief evils flow from drunkenness. Ignorance and vice of every kind derive their condition of existence from whiskey drinking. Trees and plants of every kind require moisture to live, and grow and flourish. All the vices, and crimes, and villanies that curse the country require whiskey at the roots to enable them to grow and flourish."

2. State the probable causes thereof.

Answer—"The license system, i. e., permission you give to the greatest enemies of the human race to live and grow fat on the tears, the lives, the eternal souls of our people. Let men sell all the other poisons, let butchers sell bad meat, bakers bad bread; let every man keep a keg of gunpowder, import famine, pestilence, cholera, the small-pox, but shut up the whiskey shop."

3. State the result of Intemperance.

Answer—"Unmitigated evel, always evil, nothing but evil! Poverty, misery, ignorance, stupidity, brutality, cruelty, hatreds, law suits, lost homes, dirt and filth, inferior schools, mortgages, insanity, idiocy, weak mindedness, broken down constitutions, debility, consumption, cursing, swearing, fighting, blasphemy, impiety irreligion, infidelity, hypocrisy, and all other curses that affect the community."

4 State the best remedy therefor.

Answer—"Prohibition! Stop the traffic. Prohibition, immediate, pure and simple, unconditional, compensated, make the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors a crime of the worst kind; attach capital punishment to it, hang any man caught in it. In this way you may lose one or two lives a year; in any other way you will loose hundreds of lives yearly."

5. Are the regular taverns as productive of injury to the community as the saloons, shops, recesses and other grogeries.

Answer—"All very much alike—graded so as to meet the tastes of even the most degraded. While you are rich and respectable the first class hotel is open to you; when you have become a sot you are admitted into the second class and saloon; if you are a poor laboring man you can get more for your money in the shop, and can get drunk longer. Ween you are dead broke and without a cent—but with ruin staring you and your wife and children in the face—then they are all closed against you."

In the early days of printing, the proof-readers were eminent scholars, and it was no unusual thing for the proof to pass through the hands of several of the most learned men of the time and neighborhood before the sheets were printed. It is related of Raphelingus, a distinguished scholar who was engaged in reading proofs in Antwerp about 1558, that he declined the professorship of Greek at Cambridge, preferring to correct the text of the Oriental languages. Plantin, of Antwerp, and Stephens, of Paris, used to expose publicly the sheets of their books, offering a reward to any one who would discover errors in them. But it is very seldom, if ever, that a work is issued from the press absolutely typographically perfect. In this respect the Oxford edition of the Bible is said to be the most successful work published.

The New York *Home Journal*, one of the most accurately worded papers on this continent, ostentatiously and persistently uses the word "program," instead of "programme." I think the innovation a judicious one. We say telegram, epigram, monogram. The Germans have "program." The advantage is we have an English word instead of a French one.

Lord Dufferin's appointment to St Petersburg is anticipated as likely to lead to a renewal of negotiations for the establishment of a zone dividing English and Russian rule in Asia.

The evacuation of Turkish territory by the Russian is being conducted, in all its details, in such a friendly manner, as to confirm the idea that the Russians themselves are anxious to get out of the country.

A lady told her minister that she did not miss his beautiful sermons half so much as one would suppose, during her illness, because her servant sat at the window every Sunday morning and tells her just who went to church and what they had on.

But two locks of George Washington's hair are known to be in existence. One is owned and kept in a golden urn by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the other has just been presented to Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M., of Richmond, which is the lodge in which Washington was initiated.

The High Church clergy have sent to the Queen a protest against the Duke of Connaught being married in Lent, and asking that the wedding be deferred. They forget that the Prince of Wales was married in Lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

About 250 to 300 white troops are now believed to have been lost by the fight at the Tugita River. Cetewayo is reported to be much discouraged at the heavy loss he sustained. The native troops under Lord Chelmsford have been disbanded.

Matrimony and love-making through the columns of newspapers are on the rise in Germany and Austria. Vienna and Berlin newspapers have agencies for such purposes, and the business, reported to be profitable, is carried out on a cash basis.

The sleigh in which Napoleon I. traveled in Switerland is still in existence. A yet more remarkable relic is the ship in which Charles II. returned to England from Holland at the restoration in 1660.

"Boy Wanted."

A few mornings since a lady living on Clifford street answered the bell to find a bulky boy with an innocent red face and peach colored ears standing on the steps. He explained he wanted to see her husband, and she answered that her husdand had left for the office.

"I'm the boy that sweeps out all the offices where he is," said the boy as he backed down the steps, "and this morning I found a letter in the big scrap sack."

"Well, you can leave it," she replied.

"I gess I hadn't better," he half replied, as he showed a small pink envelope.

"Boy—that is—boy let me see that letter!" she said as she advanced and extended her hand.

"Oh, 'twouldn't be 'zactly right, ma'm, 'cause I know he'd gin me fifty cents."

"See here, boy," and she felt for the dollar bill left for her to buy coffee and tea, "you take this, give me the letter, and don't say a word to Mr.—— about finding it."

"I don't believe it's much of a letter," he remarked.

"Never mind—hand it over—here's your money!"

"Mebbe there hain't a word of writing in it, ma'am."

"Here—give me the letter—now go!"

She took it and entered the house, and the boy with peach-colored ears flew down the street like a cannibal going to dinner.

In about forty seconds the woman came out, looked up and down the street, and the expression round her mouth was not happy and peaceable. The boy had seemed to doubt that there was any writing inside the envelope, but she was not quite prepared to tear it open and find a printed document commencing: "Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage—etc. She wants to hold another interview with the lad. If this meets his eye, he will please call between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m. when she feels the strongest.

A Colonial Exhibition in London.

The proposal to hold an Exhibition of Colonial products in London shortly is, no doubt, largely due to the fact of there being a wide assortment of such samples close at hand. The Paris Exhibition contained a most interesting display of commodities sent from British Colonies, and the majority of these would probably be available for the proposed show in London. The project deserves every support, we think, if for no other reason than the chance that it will help in some measure to bring about the establishment of a permanent Colonial Museum in the metropolis. Owing to difficulties of one sort and another—chiefly owing to the antagonism of South Kensington—this scheme suffered sudden collapse just when its success seemed assured. A capacious building of handsome frontage had been designed, a suitable site on the Embankment was almost secured, and all the more important Colonies had given it their adhesion, when certain obstacles cropped up unexpectedly, and the project has remained in a state of suspense to this day. Some external force was needed to give it a fresh impetus, and this, we trust, will be found in the Exhibition now under discussion. The immense convenience to merchants and others resulting from having samples of all Colonial products and manufactures available for inspection in a single building will now receive practical illustration; and it will be odd indeed if, when the Exhibition is broken up, a commercial clamour does not arise for a permanent display of a similar but more comprehensive sort. There is also urgent need to give the magnificient Indian collection now at South Kensington an asylum at some spot nearer to the commercial centre of the metropolis. When the scheme for a Colonial Museum was under discussion, it was proposed to set aside nearly half of the accommodation in the planned building for the reception of the Indian collection, thus enabling those interested to compare the products and specialities of our great Oriental dependency with what came from the several Colonies and settlements. The idea seems so good and so practical that we trust it will always remain incorporated with the Colonial Museum scheme until the latter becomes—as become it assuredly will sooner or later—an accomplished fact—*Globe.*

A number of enterprising Jews have, been engaged in collecting the bones of horses that fell in the late battles between Russia and Turkey, and have sold them to Austrian sugar refineries.

A Russian military surgeon writing from Tashkowigan says that gangrene had attacked the whole of the left side of the Ameer.

Four at a Birth.—It was reported to-day that a Madame Rolland, living on St. Joseph street, had yesterday given birth to four children, two boys and two girls. They were all doing well at last accounts.

Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills have been gotten up on scientific principles and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best Spring medicine obtainable.

For the Relief of Pain we firmly believe "Brown's Household Panacea" will more surely quicken the blood, subdue inflamation and heal—whether taken internally, or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieves pain, whether cronic or acute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

Cholera Infantum.—When the poor little fellow wakes you up in the middle of the night, away from physician and friend, and you suddenly feel that his Spirit is about to depart before morning, and all your cherished plans frustrated, how helpless you feel—Take our advice, go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and you have a remedy at hand you can safely rely upon. Do not neglect so important a duty.

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

Does the Babe start in his Sleep and grind his teeth? Nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these, is Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges. They are tasty and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the children will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents.

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 Palliser, and R. G Meikle.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (Genoa.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem) and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

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

District Magistrates' Court.—With urisdiction 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, Lachzte.

☞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 Desaleebury, about forty miles from Lachute Mail weekly.

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

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

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

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

BRITONVILDE—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, 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 go and them in session.

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II 16y1.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879. NO. 28

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.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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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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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. 17tf.

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Oct. 12, 1y

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES

64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.

DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

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

KELLER & FORAN,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,

Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, OVER City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.

FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN

EUCLIDE ROY.

ADVOCATE.

No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.

(Vis-a-vis le Palais de Justice.)

MONTREAL. 22. tf

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Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.

Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.

John Betham Abbott, B. C. L.

Harry Abbott, B. C. L.

Oct. 5, 1y.

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All business promptly attended to.

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SAM. MACDONALD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.

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

A. BERTHELOT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Lachute, P. Q

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

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ADVOCATES,

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WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU. 22tf

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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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Lead Them Home.

Lord, we can trust Thee for our holy dead,
They, underneath the shadow of the tomb,
Have entered into peace; with bended head,
We thank Thee for their rest, and for one lightened gloom.

But, Lord, our living—who, on stormey seas
Of sin and sorrow, still are tempest tossed!
Our dead have reached their haven, but for these—
Teach us to trust Thee, Lord, for these, our loved and lost!

For these we make our passion-prayer by night;
For these we cry to Thee through the long day.
We see them not, O keep them in Thy sight;
From them and us, be Thou not very far away.

And if not home to us, yet lead them home
To where Thou standest at the heavenly gate;
That so, from Thee they shall not further roam;
And grant us patient hearts Thy gathering-time to wait.

THE HOUSE-TOP SAINT.

Yes, yes, sonny, I's mighty fo'-handed, and no ways like po' white trash, nor yet like any of these onsanctified col'd folks dat grab their liberty like a dog grabs a bone—"thanks to nobody!"

Thus the sable, queenly Sibyl McIvor ended a long boast of her prosperity since she become her own mistress, to a young teacher from the North, as she was arranging his snowy linen in his trunk.

"I'm truly glad to hear of all this comfort and plenty, Sibyl; but I hope your treasures are not all laid up on earth. I hope you are a Christian?" asked the young stranger.

Sibyl put up her great hands, and straightened and elevated the horns of her gay turban; and then, planting them on her capacious hips, she looked the beardless youth in the eye, and exclaimed with a sarcastic smile, "*You* hope I'm a Christian, do you? Why, sonny, I was a 'spectable sort of a Christain afore your mammy was born, I reckons! But for dese last twenty-five years, I'se done been a mighty powerful one—one o' de kind dat makes Satan shake in his hoofs—I is one of the house-top saints, sonny!"

"House-top saints? what kind of saints are those?" asked the young Northerner.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Sibyl; "I thought like's not you never even heerd tell on 'em, up your way. Dey's mighty scarce any whar; but de Lor's got one on 'em, to any rate, in dis place and on dis plantation!" replied Sibyl, triumphantly.

"And that is you?"

"Yes, sonny, dat is *me!*"

"Then tell me what you mean by being a house-top saint?"

"Well, I means dat I's been t'rough all de stories o' my Father's house on arth, from de cellar up; and now I's fairly on de ruff—yes, on de very ridge pole; and dare I sits and sings and shouts and sees heaven—like you never see it t'rough de clouds down yere."

"How did you get there, auntie?"

"How does you get from de cellar to de parlor, and from de parlor to de chamber, and from de chamber to de ruff? Why, de builder has put sta'rs thar, and you sees 'em and puts your feet on 'em and mounts, ha!"

"But there are the same stairs in our Father's house for all His children, as for you; yet you say house-top saints are very scarce?"

"Sartin, sonny. Star's don't get people up, 'less dey mounts 'em. If dere was a million o' sta'rs leadin' up to glory, it wouldn't help dem dat sit down at de bottom and howls and mourns 'bout how helpless dey is! Brudder Adam, dere, dat's a blackin' of your boots, he's de husban' o' *my* bussum, and yet he's nothin' but only a poor, down-cellar 'sciple, sittin' in de dark, and whinin' and lamentin' 'cause he ain't up stairs! I says to him, says I, Brudder—I's allus called him Brudder since he was born into de kingdom—why don't you come up into de light?

"'Oh,' says he, 'Sibby, I's too onworthy; I doesn't desarve de light dat God has made for de holy ones.'

"Phoo, says I, Brudder Adam! Don't you 'member, says I, when our massa done married de gov'ness, arter old missus' death? Miss Alice, she was as poor as an unfeathered chicken; but did she go down cellar and sit 'mong de po'k barr'ls and de trash 'cause she was poor and warn't worthy to live up sta'rs? Not she! She tuk her place to de head o' de table, and w'ar all de lacery and jewelry massa gib her, and hold up her head high, like she was sayin', I's no more poor gov'ness, teaching Col'n McIvor's chil'n; but I's de Col'n's b'loved wife, and I stan's for de mother of his chil'n, as she had a right to say! And de Col'n love her all de more for her not bein' a fool and settin' down cellar 'mong de po'k barr'ls!

"Dere, sonny, dat's de way I talk to Brudder Adam! But so fur it haint fotched him up! De poor deluded cretur' thinks he's humble, when he's only low-minded and grovellin' like! It's unworthy of a blood-bought soul for to stick to de cold, dark cellar, when he mought live in de light and warmf, up on de house-top!"

"That's very true, Sibyl; but few of us reach the house-top;" said the young man thoughtfully.

"Mo' fools you, den!" cried Sibyl. "De house-top is dere, and de sta'rs is dere, and de grand glorious Master is dere, up 'bove all, callin' to you day and night, 'Frien', come up higher!' He reaches down His shinin' han' and offers for to draw you up; but you shakes your head and pulls back and says, 'No, no, Lord; I isn't nothing. Is dat de way to treat Him who has bought life and light for you? Oh, shame on you, sonny, and on all de down-cellar and parlor and chamber Christians!"

"What are parlor Christians, auntie?" asked the young man.

"Parlor Christians, honey! Why dems is de ones dat gets barly out o' de cellar and goes straitway and forgets what kind o' creturs dey was down dere! Dey grow proud and dresses up fine, like de worl's folks, and dances, and sings worldly trash o' songs, and has only just 'ligion enough to make a show wid. Our ole missus, she used to train 'mong her col'd folks wuss den ole King Furio did 'mong de 'Gyptians. But, bless you, de minute de parson or any other good brudder or sister come along, how she did tune up her harp! She was mighty 'ligious in de parlor, but she left her 'ligion dere when she went out.

"I do think missus got to heaven, wid all her infarmities. But she didn't get very high up till de bridegroom come and called for her! Den she said me, one dead-o'-night, 'Oh, Sibby,' says she—she held tight on to my han';—'Oh, Sibby, if you could only go along o' me, and I could keep hold o' your garments, I'd have hope o' getting thro' de shinin' gate! your clothes and your face and your hands shines like silver, Sibby!' says she. Dear soul, says I, dis light you see isn't mine! It all comes 'flected on to poor black Sibyl from de cross; and dere is heaps more of it to shine on to you and every other poor sinner dat will come near enough to cotch de rays!

"'Oh, says she, 'Sibby, when I heard you shoutin' Glory to God and talkin' o' Him on de house-top, I thought it was all su'stition and igno'ance. But now, Oh Sibby, I'd like to touch de hem o' your garment, and wipe de dust off your shoes, if I could on'y ketch a glimpse o' Christ.'

"Do you b'lieve dat you's a sinner, missus? says I.

"'Yes, de chief o' sinners;' says she, with a groan.

"Do you b'lieve dat Christ died for sinners, and is able to carry out His plan? says I.

"'Yes,' says she.

"Well, den, says I; if you's sinner 'nough, and Christ is Saviour 'nough, what's to hender your bein' saved? Just you quit lookin' at yourself, and look to Him.

"Den she kotch sight o' de cross, and she forgot herself; and her face light up like an angel's; and she was a new missus from dat yar hour till she went up. She died singin',

"'In my han' no price I bring,
Simply to dy cross I cling.'

"But she mought a sung all de way along, if she hadn't forgot de hoomiliation o' de cellar, and 'bused de privileges o' de parlor. Parlors is fine things; but dey ain't made for folks to spen' deir whole time in."

"What's a chamber-saint, auntie?" asked the young man.

"Chamber saints is dem dat's 'scaped de dark and de scare of de cellar, and de honey-traps o' de parlor, and got through many worries and so feels a-tired, and is glad o' rest. Dey says, 'Well, we's got 'long might well, and can now see de way clar up to glory.' And sometimes dey forgets dat dey's on'y half way up, and thinks dey's come off conqueror a'ready. So dey's very apt to lie down wid deir hands folded, thinkin' dat Satan isn't nowhar, now! But he is close by 'em, and he smooves deir soft pillows, sings 'em to sleep and to slumber; and de work o' de kingdom don't get no help from dem—not for one while! De chamber is a sort o' half-way house made for rest and comfort; but some turns it into a roostin' place! You know Brudder Bunyan, sonny?"

"No."

"What, never heerd tell o' John Bunyan?"

"Oh, yes."

"I thought you couldn't all be so ignorant 'bout 'ligion up in Boston as dat! Well, you know he wrote 'bout a brudder dat got asleep and loss his roll, and dat's what's de matter wid heaps o' Christians in de worl'. Dey falls asleep and lose deir hope."

"And do you keep in this joyful and wakeful frame all the time, auntie?" asked the young learner.

"I does, honey. By de help of de Lord, and a contin'l watch, I keep de head ob de ole sarpint mashed under my heel, pretty gineral. Why, sometimes, when he rises up and thrusts his fangs out, I has such power gin me to stomp on him dad I can hear his bones crack—mostly! I tell you, honey, he don't like me, and he's most gin me up for los'."

"Now, Sibyl, you are speaking in figures. Tell me plainly how you get the victory over Satan."

"Heaps o' ways," she replied. "Some times I gets up in de mornin', and I sees work enough for two women ahead o' me. Maybe my head done ache and my narves done rampant; and I hears a voice sayin' in my ear, 'Come or go what likes, Sibby, dat ar work is got to be done! You's sick and tired a'ready! Your lot's a mighty hard one, sister Sibby'—Satan often has de impudence to call me 'sister'—'and if Adam was only a pearter man, and if Tom wasn't lame, and if Judy and Cle'patry wasn't dead, you could live mighty easy. But just you look at dat ar pile o' shirts to iron, 'sides cookin' for Adam and Tom, and keepin' your house like a Christian oughter!' Dat's how he 'sails me when I'se weak! Den I faces straight about and looks at him, and says, in the words o' Scripter, 'Clar out and git ahind my back, Satan!' Dat ar pile o' shirts ain't high enough to hide Him dat is my strength! And sometimes I whisks de shirts up and rolls 'em into a bundle, and heaves 'em back into de clothes bask't, and says to 'em, 'You lay dar till to-morrow, will you? I ain't no slave to work, nor to Satan! for I can 'ford to wait, and sing a hime to cher my sperits, if I like.' And den Satan drops his tail and slinks off, most gineral; and I goes 'bout my work a singin':

"'My Master bruise de sarpint's head,
And bind him wid a chain;
Come, brudders, hololujah shout,
Wid all your might and main!
Hololujah!'"

"Does Satan always assail you through your work?" asked the young stranger.

"No, bless you, honey; sometimes he 'tacks me through my stummick; and dat's de way he 'tacks rich and grand folks, most gineral. If I eat too hearty o' fat bacon and corn cake in times gone, I used to get low in 'ligion, and my hope failed, and I den was such a fool I thought my Christ had forgotten to be gracious to me! Satan makes great weepons out o' bacon! But I knows better now, and I keep my body under, like Brudder Paul; and nothin' has power to separate me from Him I loves. I's had sorrows enough to break down a dozen hearts dat had no Jesus to shar' 'em wid, but every one on 'em has only fotched me nearer to Him! Some folks would like to shirk all trouble on dair way to glory, and swim into de shinin' harbor through a sea o' honey! But, sonny, dere's crosses to bar, and I ain't mean enough to want my blessed Jesus to bar 'em all alone. It's my glory here dat I can take hold o' one end o' de cross, and help Him up de hill wid de load o' poor bruised and wounded and sick sinners He's got on His hands and His heart to get up to glory! But, la! honey! how de time has flew; I must go home and get Brudder Adam's dinner; for it's one o' my articles o' faith never to keep him waitin' beyond twelve o'clock when he's hungry and tired, for dat allus gi'se Satan fresh 'vantage over him. Come up to my palace, some day, and we'll have more talk about de way to glory."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, March 16th, 1879.

DELIGHT IN GOD'S WORD.—Ps. lxxxiv., 1-12.

The spiritual progression and connection is evident. By some this psalm is supposed to have been occasioned by the building of the second temple, about A. D. 515. Others, with at least equal probability ascribe it to David. The title apparently ascribes it to the sons of Korah, the temple musitions. "Gittith," in the title, is probably the name of the music to which it was sung; it is derived from a word that means wine-press. The psalm is composed of three strophes or stanzas, of which the first two are marked at the end by "Selah," though verse 8 may as well be joined to the next stanza. From verse 10, the house of God seems to be still a tabernacle.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. God has given us ordinances with fuller light than the Hebrews, and a larger share in the worship.
2. God's house ought to be dear to us, especially for his own presence.
3. In no way are men so strengthened as by waiting upon him in the way in which he would have them to go. For,
4. He gives present and eternal good. The sorrows of life he turnes into wise and gracious discipline, and the grace promised fits for glory hereafter.
5. We need light. He is a sun. We need protection. He is a shield
6. All these blessings are for us if we walk uprightly.

The Marriage of the Duke of Connaught.

The *Court Journal* states that the bridesmaids on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia with the Duke of Connaught will be eight in number—two daughters of dukes, two of marquises, and four of earls. Their names are—Lady Ela Sackville Russell, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer-Churchill, fifth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough; Lady Blanche Conyngham, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham; Lady Adelaide Louisa Jane Taylor, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Headfort; Lady Louisa Elizabeth Bruce, sister of the Earl of Elgin; Lady Mabel Selina Bridgeman, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford; Lady Cecilia Lelia Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Erroll; and Lady Victoria Frederica Caroline Edgecumbe, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been asked to perform the ceremony, but owing to his recent bereavement it is not yet decided whether he will officiate. The assisting prelates will be the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester and Winchester. The best men of the Duke of Connaught will be the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold. The foreign guests invited to be present on the auspicious occasion are the King of the Belgians, the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany, the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Cobourg, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. A statement has been made that the approaching Royal marriage will be strictly private; that will not be the case. The marriage will not be shorn of any of the splendour, form, and strict observance of regal etiquette which have been observed on former occasions. Indeed, the ceremonial of processions, &c., will be based upon that of the last marriage at Windsor Castle, namely, in 1871. In consequence of the recent great bereavement there will not be any State banquet or balls, and this will be the only exception to the former routine.

The Royal yacht Osborne, Commander Hugh Pearson, is to be got ready for sea on the 24th inst., at Portsmouth, to embark the Duke of Connaught and his bride on a cruise. Their Royal Highnesses purpose visiting Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Almeria, Carthagena, Malta, and a number of other places of interest in the Mediteranean, including Sicily and Cyprus. The voyage is expected to last a couple of months.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will reside at the Queen's Pavillion, Aldershot, with the duchess after the marriage, until the Royal residence at Bagshot is completed. The duke visited the Pavillion on Saturday.

The Convict Peace.

Peace, the notorious English burglar with the assistance of the warders who had charge of him, spent a good deal of his time in writing letters to his relatives and friends previous to his execution. In one of these he says:—"I shall do my best to prepare myself to meet my God, and to obtain His forgiveness, if it is possible, for the sins of my past life. I hope this letter will be one of consolation and comfort to you; that, if by thinking of my sentence of life imprisonment before my present sentence of death was passed upon me, you must understand I should have had a long, dreary, and miserable life of imprisonment, for imprisionment is much harder now than it has been ever known; and if I had nothing against my character, I should have had to have been twenty years without a report or the scratch of a pen against me before I could be recommended for my freedom, and even then it would entirely depend upon the merits of the case, so that I think I never should have gained my freedom, but should have died a miserable death on a prison bed, surrounded by a class of men anything but good and God fearing. Let this be a comfort to you and your family, that I am neither a fool nor idiot to say or think that there is no God, but on the contrary, I know there is a merciful God, whom I have sinned against, and broken all His commandments all the days of my life. I hope and trust that I shall feel all my great load of sins will be forgiven me by His granting me free repentance, and by my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ washing me and cleansing me from my sins, and raising my poor soul into the Kingdom of Heaven, where I hope to meet you and all my dear family at the last great day. If any people are so mean as to sneer at you because of me, put it down to their badness, and leave it to their ignorance, and don't commit yourself in thought, word, or deed against them but leave it to their foolishness and God to deal with them."

London, like Rome, has had a visitation of fleas, which it is believed were imported in Oriental matting.

Dean Stanley says that the new State Department Building at Washington, is one of the grandest buildings in the world.

The oldest inhabitants at Cape May contend that the sea has advanced some three hundred yards on the land during the last forty years.

Wit and Humor

—When a man has no mind of his own, his wife generally gives him a peice of hers.

—An old negro cook says, "Sass is powerful good in every thing but children. Dey need some oder kind oh dressin'."

—Father: "Good evening, Patsy it's a fine moonlight night." Patsy: "It is, your Holiness; but it is not tonight that we want the moon out—its dark nights we want it."

"A GOOD TIME COMING."—English traveller.—"Well, Mike, how is it your Irish banks in England, Scotland, and Wales are breaking?" Irish peasant (excitedly).—"Sure isn't it owin' to Saxon oujustice intoirely. But wait till we've Home Rule, sorr, and bedad we'll break ivery blissed bank in the counthry."

—A lady, engaged to be married and getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her to untie the knot before it was too late. "O certainly," she replied; "it is very easy to untie it now while it is only a beau knot."

—A plain-spoken woman recently visited a married woman and said to her: "How do you manage to amuse yourself?" "Amuse," said the other, "don't you know that I have my house-work to do?" "Yes," was the answer, I see that you have it to do, bnt, as it is never done, I conclude you must have some other way of passing your time."

FINDING A SEAT.—Genesee. Woman with three bird cages and a little girl, has just got on the train. She arranges the three bird cages on a seat, and then she and the little girl stand up in the aisle and she glares around upon the ungallant men who remain glued to their seats and look dreamily out of the window. I bend my face down to the tablet and write furiously, for I feel her eyes fastened upon me. Somehow or other, I am always the victim in cases of this delicate nature. Just as I expected. She speaks, fastening her commanding gaze upon me.

"Sir, would it be asking too much if I begged you to let myself and my little girl have that seat? A gentleman can always find a seat so much more easily than a lady."

And she smiled. Not the charmingest kind of a smile. It was too triumphant to be very pleasing. Of course, I surrendered. I said:—

"Oh, certainly, certainly. I could find another seat without any trouble.'

She thanked me, and I crawled out of my comfortable seat, and gathered up my overcoat, and my overshoes, and manuscript, my shawl strap package, my valise, and my overshoes, and she and the little girl went into the vacant premises as soon as the writ of ejectment had been served, and they looked happy and comfortable.

Then I stepped across the aisle; I too up those bird cages and set them along on top of the coal box, and sat down in the seat thus vacated. I apologetically remarked to the woman, who was gazing at me with an expression that boded trouble, that "it was much warmer for the canaries up by the stove." She didn't say anything, but she gave me a look that made it much warmer for me, for about five minutes, than the stove can make it for the canaries. I don't believe she likes me, and I am uncomfortably confitdent that she disapproves of my conduct.

THE PLAGUE.—Dr. Virchow, the famous German pathologist, than whom there is probably no better authority on contagious diseases in the world, has delivered a lecture on the great plague. He does not give great cause for relief to the fears of Europe by the declaration that it is not more serious than the Cholera: he declares it to be contagious, and enhances the reasonable dread of the contagion by saying that it is not known how the contagion is propagated. He urges a more vigourous quarantine system, together with the complete isolation of the sick and careful disinfection by means of dry heat. The plague seems to be as yet confined within comparatively narrow limits, if it be not already abating.

A MOTHER'S COURAGE.—The following true story of a cat's bravery reaches me from Germany:—"It was noon of a hot autumn day, and I was standing at the window of an old farmhouse amusing myself by watching the absurd antics of a young kitten. Suddenly an indistinct shadowy mass went quickly past the window, and immediately after the kitten gave a pitiful mew. A mighty kite, balancing itself with outstretched wings, held the kitten with one claw while the other clutched the ground. I was just going to the rescue, when a sight met my eyes which chained me to the spot. The old cat, who must have been close by, now arrived on the scene, and by a lucky bite got the bird's throat between her teeth. The cat held fast with indescribable fury, undaunted by the furious blows of the not less infuriated bird, and in a cloud of dust and feathers the two combatants rolled over and over. In a moment, however, cat and bird got separated, and the latter flew off to an apple-tree, where puss followed and frightened it away, thus gaining a complete victory.—From "*Little Folks' Magazine*" for February.

New Box Factory.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for Basswood Logs at the New Box Factory.

R. F. JELLYMAN.

Lachute, March 6th, 1879. 27w3.

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THOMAS ROGERS.

Lakefield, March 5, 1879 27tf

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

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21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

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, MARCH 14, 1879.

To Correspondents.—We are obliged to hold over to next week several communications, owing to the crowded state of our columns.

Reaction.—Since our last the following gentlemen have been declared by the Courts duly elected:—Dr. Orton for Centre Wellington, and Mr. Plumb for Niagra. A few more and there will not be a bakers dozen of Grits in the House of Commons.—Hurrah for the National Policy!

GRIT CONSISTENCY (?)

Our contemporary in noticing the adjourned meeting called at the Court House, immediately after the Agricultural Society's meeting, for the purpose of forming a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for this county, makes an unwarranted and ungentlemanly attack on Mr. Ireland, whose only fault has been that he takes a deep interest in every undertaking that has for its object the best interests of the county. And surely the formation of a Company that would retain thousands of dollars in the hands of its own people instead of letting it go out of the county, would be for the benefit of the community at large—but our contemporary to gratify a malignant spite against Mr. Ireland, hesitates not to lend himself to upset the thing, under the puerile plea that it was intended to place the management wholly in the hands of the Conservatives. Now, we know that nothing was further from the thoughts of the signers of the Requisition calling the meeting—they had no desire to drag politics into it. But unfortunately no scheme, however good and praiseworthy it may be—unless it emanates from certain parties in Lachute, who shall be nameless—it must be opposed and defeated—even if they have to take up the thing themselves afterwards. And this actually took place almost immediately after the defeat of the measure in the Court-House; but they too failed as no confidence could be placed in them. The first projectors of the measure, however, were not disheartened, and have called another meeting at St. Andrews, where it is hoped they will be successful in forming a Company—the Directors of which shall be chosen for their business qualification—and not for their political leanings. In referring to signers calling this meeting our contemporary says "the list is still conspicuous by the absence from it of those names which are "regarded as essential to inspire confid- "ence in a project of this nature." Pray who are those conspicuous gentlemen who "*are regarded as essential* to inspire "confidence in a project of this nature?" Name them if you please Mr. *Advertiser* that the county may know who they are! Then our contemporary goes on to say that "the insane suggestion thrown out, "that there is opposition shown to the "formation of an Insurance Company, "for political reasons, is absurd and un- "worthy even a schoolboy." Just so—and our contemporary is that schoolboy—and those who so energetically opposed it at both of the meetings in the Court-House, but who, as we said before, so signally failed in forming one of their own. We presume that if our neighbour could have got his name on the list he would have been satisfied, and then, of course, the confidence and influence necessary to secure success would have been accomplished!

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

The debate in the House of Commons, last week, proves conclusively the necessity of new legislation in regard to the question of Insolvency. Since 1864 the Act then passed has been amended and repealed by Acts which in their turn have been amended and repealed, till in 1875 when the late Administration passed a measure which placed estates in the hands of Official Assignees appointed by Government, and thus capped the climax in Insolvency legislation. Even at that time complaints concerning the Bankruptcy Laws were numerous, but since the passage of that Bill they have become even more so, till now the Bill is condemned from one end of the Dominion to the other. We shall be told by our local contemporary that the Hon. Mr. Abbott introduced and is responsible, for the fact that we have any laws of Insolvency in existence. We will grant this, but it was the desire of the country at the time that such legislation should be adopted, and Mr. Abbott as Solicitor-General, framed a measure which was thoroughly discussed, amended and adopted by the House. That Act was partly on the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869, and was one that gave as much satisfaction as could be expected from any initial legislation. Of course complaints were numerous against the Act, mainly on the ground that the creditors had not a sufficient control of the estates. To meet those objections was the aim of subsequent legislation, and gradually the control passed away from the Courts, till at the present time the Court is simply used as an appeal from the creditors.

In the course of the Debate last week the opposition complained of the course taken by the present Government, claiming that the late Ministry brought down a definite policy, which they submitted to the House, while the present administration moved for a select committee to enquiry into the subject and report by Bill or otherwise. The great fault of the late Government was that they took advantage of their large majority to enforce any legislation they saw fit, while the Ministry now in power prefer to take the whole House into their counsel, and in that way get at the best means of remedying the evils complained of. The committee have to send for persons, papers etc., therefore we may expect to see Mr. Abbott before them, for although not a member his experience and advice are so valuable that we doubt if any Bill on Insolvency would be introduced till his opinion had been taken.

THE CARILLON DAM.

Last week a deputation consisting of Hon. Senator Skead, Messrs. Rochester, Poupore and White, M. P.s, and Messrs. Mackey, Merrill and Stubbs, waited on the Minister of Public Works with a request that the Government should at once proceed with the work projected on the Carillon Canal. It was also suggested that the original plan of the proposed slide should not be adhered to, but a narrower one be built. The Minister received the deputation with his usual courtesy, and promised to take their request into consideration. It will be remembered that when Dr. Christie moved for papers in relation to the works that Dr. Tupper stated it was entirely in consequence of the financial condition of the country that the Government had notified Messrs. MacNamee & Co. that at present the work would be suspended, though it was the desire of the Government to proceed with it as soon as they could consistently with the financial position of the country. It is very probable that an item will now be introduced into the Estimates and that the work will be proceeded with during the summer, as Messrs. MacNamee & Co. have offered the Government to find the money themselves, and complete the work according to contract, being willing to wait for their money till such time as the Government deem the financial condition of the Country such as to justify the expenditure.

It is a natural question to ask what is Dr. Christie doing to get this work carried on. We can only say, he has asked a question in the House and he has moved for certain papers, but beyond that he has done and can do nothing. It was through the columns of the Watchman the Government learnt of MacNamee & Co's offer and not from Dr. Christie. It was a Conservative deputation who introduced the Lumber Merchants to Dr. Tupper and whose request is likely to be granted and Dr. Christie appears nowhere in the transaction, nor is he entitled to claim any of the credit. How different would have been the management of this matter had the Electors of Argenteuil but sent as their member the Hon. Mr. Abbott.

GRETNA GREEN.

"The course of true love never does run smooth." Such was the experience of an estimable young widower of this vicinity who, seized with the desire to re-enter the state of matrimony secured the services of a Lachute clergyman to "say the few magic words and make them one." When said clergyman arrived at the domicile indicated, he found upon enquiry that the intended bride was the sister of the deceased wife of the groom elect, whereupon his reverence intimated that as the law of the Province of Quebec—like that of England—prohibits marriage of that kind, he did not feel himself at liberty to proceed, informing the parties that in case he did so, himself as well as the bondsmen would be liable to heavy penalties, and also that the marriage itself would be liable to voidance as contrary to law. At this turn of affairs some consternation and feeling were manifest, when the suggestion was happily made by someone that the supper at any rate could be proceed with, to which reasonable proposition (against which even the parson found no clause in the civil code) all present assented, and all fell to and did justice to the viands. The candidates for matrimony then started for Point Fortune, drawn by fleet horses and accompanied by their *companions in arms*, the groomsman and bridesmaid. They, in due time reached the Point, but *Fortune* was not there for the Rev. gentleman, at whose door they reined up their foaming steeds, was "out to tea." They, however, hunted him up and found him quite willing to aid them in their laudable undertaking. But here again their rising hopes were dashed, for the *Point of Fortune* cannot boast of an issuer of marriage licenses. The company were, however, equal to the occasion and, repairing to the Village of St. Andrews, procured a license from a clergyman there and re-crossing to the Point found Fortune now all in smiles for they soon were united and sent off, though late, yet happy—all the more so because they fought so bravely and conquered well.

The above, it would seem, is not the only instance by any means, in which Point Fortune has been used as a Gretna Green for adventurous matrimonialists from Quebec. We are also informed that people from the Ontario side of the river frequently come over to the Quebec side to obtain licenses upon authority of which they are married in Ontario. Now the lawyers and judges may speak positively, but we finally venture the opinion, that a marriage license, issued in Quebec and bearing the signature of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, as such, is of no legal force or value outside the limits of this Province and that, when such licenses are used in Ontario, the parties are really married without any due authorization thereto, and any clergyman officiating is liable to the legal penalty. We also submit that the parties who signed the bond at St. Andrews in the case above recited, are liable to pay to Her Majesty the sum of eight hundred dollars for her Majesty's use and benefit, as there was legal impediment to their marriage in this Province.

The law of Quebec may be wrong in reference to marriages with a deceased wife's sister, but it should nevertheless be respected in legal transactions, and we would kindly advise our neighbors of Gretna Green to see well to it that all things, anent this business of matrimony, be done "decently and in order," else issues may be raised which will cause serious embarrassment to the parties implicated. We believe in affording every facility for the young folks who wish to perpetrate matrimony, and would advocate the reduction of the price of licenses from $8.00 to $2.00 as in Ontario, but let us have marriages that will hold till death doth them sever.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Mar. 11th, 1879.

[*From our Special Correspondent.*]

It has occurred to me that many of your readers, while knowing of the existence of the House of Commons are yet totally ignorant of the daily routine of business as carried on in the House of Commons. Well, first, every reader knows that Parliament is supposed to meet at three o'clock in the afternoon, and to sit five days in the week, Saturdays being holidays for school boys, Senators and members of Parliament alike. Beginning then on a Monday afternoon at a little before three, there is first of all, the march up the hill to the Parliament buildings. There are some two hundred and six members of the Commons and seventy-six Senators. The clerks, permanent and sessional messengers, permanent and sessional, doorkeepers, pages and other employees are about an equal number. There are some fifty to sixty reporters and correspondents. The general public, male and female, who attend the sessions, vary from a few hundreds to fifteen hundred or more. Parliament as a show, always draws in its earlier sittings, and afterwards when there are discussions of interest, or anything out of the usual way going on. So that it will be seen, a large assembly of persons daily gather at or about the appointed hour of three o'clock in the Parliament building.

All persons are excluded from the galleries till the formal opening has been made, the doors being carefully guarded. It is usually after three when the Speaker arrives, as he will always await the arrival of one or more of the Ministers, that the House may not want a leader as well as a presiding officer. It is reported that when he has taken his seat, and the mace is laid upon the table, prayers are said. The Speaker, it is said, reads the form of prayer, on alternate days in English and French, and does not on the same day repeat the prayer in both languages. The representatives of the press and the general public are not permitted to be present and enjoy the benefit of this exercise. We may see the great Assembly in its jocular moods, in its quarrelsome temper, hear the desk slamming, listen to the music of the Jews harp or of the National Anthem when it suits the mood of this learned body to indulge in such burlesque, but to see the House in its devotions, one must first canvass, be elected, or counted in, (and not unseated); must take the oath of allegiance and subscribe his name to the roll. And then he can hear the Speaker read prayers, that is if he does read them, for of course it is only hearsay to your correspondent!

When the galleries are opened in the noise and bustle caused by the entrance of ladies, gentlemen, senators and reporters into their respective galleries, we find members presenting petitions; reports from Committees follow, then motions introducing Bills, then enquiries of the Ministers on various subjects are made, then motions for "orders of the House" or "addresses" to the Governor-General for returns, papers &c. At the beginning of the Session the order paper was soon exhausted and then, Sir John rises, in his quick nervous way, and moves the adjournment of the House. The Speaker puts the question *pro forma* and, after a pause, declares it carried, while the Sergeant-at-Arms lifts the mace and escorts him out, and the show for the day is over. And, then after the manner of the King of France and his twice ten thousand men, the motley crowd, who a short time before had marched up the hill, proceed to march down again.

For the past week however the order paper has been so filled up with notices of motion that the House has been sitting evenings as well as afternoons.

On Thursday the House was engaged discussing a Bill introduced by Mr. Dalton McCarthy to amend the controverted Elections Act. The main points in the Bill are the trial of petitions by three Judges; one to be taken from the Supreme Court and the two others from the Provincial Courts, their decision to be final except in points of law reserved by the Court and the petitions to be supported by affidavits. The debate was very animated and brought out Mr. Baker member for Missisquoi who made a brilliant speech. The Debate was adjourned and has not since been resumed.

On Friday a debate took place on the great Insolvency question, brought about by a motion of the Minister of Justice for the appointment of a special committee to consider that subject. The debate showed the great dissatisfaction that exists throughout the country with the present Act, but although there were plenty of members ready to condemn, there were but few who suggested any mode of improvement. One member objected to any provision granting a Bankrupt his discharge alleging that any honest man bankrupt through misfortune would find no difficulty whatever in obtaining a voluntary discharge, others again wished the Bill repealed; while the majority were evidently in favour of a new Bill altogether. A general feeling was expressed that no measure would be adopted this Session, but I venture to think otherwise. The feeling throughout Canada is in favour of some change being made in the law and that feeling is too strongly made known to be treated with contempt; besides we must have some legislation to protect trade and that cannot be done without some change—and it must be a radical one—in the present Insolvent Act. One feeling was very noticeable, that while the Quebec members were in favour of repealing the Act those of Ontario wished it to be altered. The debate brought forth one good result, viz: a thorough exposé of the reckless manner in which business had been carried on by wholesale and retail merchants. In his remarks the Minister of Justice foreshadowed that the Bill would be passed during the Session and that it would provide for a discharge of the Debtor.

Early in the afternoon Hon. Mr. Tilley announced the Budget Speech for Friday next.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Pope introduced a Bill to amend the Agricultural Act. It provides that it is expedient to make strict provisions for preventing the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases into or in Canada,—and for that purpose.

1. To impose penalties on persons doing anything which may tend to generate, introduce or contribute to the spread of any such disease.

2. To empower the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation into Canada of animals or parts of animals, or of hay, straw or other fodder or thing by which it may appear probable that any such contagious or infectious disease may be introduced into Canada, or to subject such animals or things to such quarantine and process of prevention or disinfection as he may deem expedient, and to cause any such animals to be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as he may deem best for the purposes aforesaid; and in certain cases to make compensation to the owners of animals so slaughtered; and to make and enforce regulations for the disinfection of infected places; and for the purposes aforesaid to employ such inspectors, officers and persons and invest them with such power as he may deem necessary; and to impose such fines, forfeitures and penalties for the infraction of such regulations as he may deem requisite for ensuring the observance therof.

Hon. Dr. Tupper has given notice of a Bill to provide that the office of the Receiver General shall cease to be held by a separate Member of the Government and transferring his duties to the Department of Finance. Also to divide the Department of Public Works into two Branches, each to be presided over by a seperate Minister, one of whom shall have the duties and powers now assigned to the Minister of Public Works as respects Railways and Canals, and the other the duties and powers now assigned to the said Minister as respects other Public Works. Also that any Minister resigning the office he now holds and accepting one of the new offices aforesaid shall not need to be re-elected.

This afternoon saw the first evidence of excitement in the House, the motion censuring the Lieut. Governor of Quebec having been fixed for to-day. Immediately after opening of the House, the galleries were filled with spectators while the seats on the floor of the House reserved for visitors were unequal to the demand and extra chairs were brought in. Among those on the floor of the House, were Hons. Chapleau, Church, Angers, and Ross, and L. O. Loranger M. P. P.

The first order of the day called, was Mr. Mousseau's motion containing a censure on the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec for his action in dismissing his Ministry on the 2nd March, 1878. Introducing his motion, Mr. Mousseau spoke in French two hours and a half before dinner and did not finish till he had occupied an hour after dinner. To recapitulate his speech would be only wearisome to your readers. It was the old, old story over again given with all the nerve and intelligence of a French debater, each point carefully enunciated and plainly put before the House without any attempt at feeling or display of oratory and at the close of his speech he was rewarded with loud and well earned applause. He was followed by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who seconded the motion. He spoke in English and made an excellent speech. Mr. Ouimet of Laval, then moved that the question be put. This brought up the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie who twitted the Government with not having had the courage to take the action into their own hands but with having left it to be brought forward by a private member. He declined to enter into the merits of the case, and contented himself with declaring as dangerous any attempt to interfere with the affairs of the Provinces. The debate then went on, being taken part in by Hon. Mr. Macdougall, who, while condemning Letellier's action yet, considered the House were wrong in dealing with the question; Mr. Boultbee, who believed it ought to be decided at once whether the people were to rule or one man. The debate was then adjourned on motion of Mr. White.

Kriss Kringle.

It is stated in Winnipeg that the St. Paul & Manitoba Railroad will not receive any more Manitoba freight.

Heavy thunder-storm throughout Ontario on Saturday.

Hon. Elihu Burritt died at Hartford Conn., on Thursday night the 6th inst.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Compiled from our Exchanges.*]

OTTAWA.

Speaker Blanchet, who holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia, has been chosen to command the Wimbledon Team for 1879. The second officer in command will be Major Worsley, of Kingston.

Mr. Murdoch, C. E., and his surveyors, have returned to the city from Lake Nipissing, where they have been running a line in connection with the Canada Pacific Railroad.

Fraser, Grant and Fitblado have put up the whole of the deposit, $210,000, on account of their contract for the construction of section 18 of the Canada Pacific Railroad. Mr. Grant left here on Saturday for Nova Scotia and will make arrangements to commence the work at an early date. The Government staff has not yet been sent appointed.

A number of persons have applied for permission to accompany Mr. Trow, M. P., on his proposed overland trip accross the continent. Mr. Trow, intends following the line by the Canada Pacific Railway. He seems to have a particular fancy for roughing it, and will start about the middle of May, and he calculates to make the journey in five months.

It is likely the contest for the curling prize, given by the Governor-General, to be played for by the individual members of the team who won his Excellency's medal, will be played for during the current week. On Satureay the cup given by the members of Parliament will be played for.

Mr. C. Schrieber, Engineer in Chief of the Intercolonial Railway, has returned to the city with a full report on the condition of the road, and embodying recommendations with respect to the dismissal of unnecessary officials and a large reduction in salaries.

Private Wynne having been struck off the Wimbledon Team for alleged fraud, it will be composed as follows: Lt.-Col. Gibson, 13th Batt, Ont; Private Harris, do; Wheeler, O. G. G., Wellington Field Batt, Ont; Captain Todd, G. G. F. G., Ont; Sgt. John Mitchel, 13th Batt, Ont.; Lt. Adam, 13th Batt, Ont; Corpl Gray, G. G. F. G., Ont; Capt. Anderson, 10th Batt, Ont; Lt. Cruit, 2nd District Engineer Company, Ont; Assistant Surgeon Aikins, 37th Batt, Ont; Private Bell, 10th Batt, Ont; Capt. Thomas, 54th Batt, Quebec; Sergt Pallen, Brigade Garrison Artillery, New Brunswick; Lieut. Bishop, 63rd Batt, Nova Scotia; Lieutenant Cooper, 10th Batt, Ont; Sergeant Riddle, Montreal Garrison Artillery, Quebec; Qrt.-master Corbin, 63rd Batt, Nova Scotia; Pt. Mills, 10th Batt. Ont; Lieut. Hunter, St. John Engineer Co., New Brunswick, Lieut. Evans, 35th Batt. Ontario.

Mr. T. M. Clark, of Ottawa city, has made an important discovery, namely, a chemical process of making a fine quality of white brick from red clay. The Dominion architect has recommended the brick to the Minister of Public Works, as being better than that made from natural clay, and it is consequently to be used in the construction of the new drill shed already commenced in this city.

For the past three or four days Mr. J. W. Kerr, Fishery Inspector, has been engaged with a *posse* of men in catching trout of different kinds in Burlington Bay for the purpose of sending them to Ottawa to fill the streams in the vicinity of the Dominion capital with some decent kind of fish. On Tuesday Mr. Kerr secured a bakers dozen of fine speckled bass, and this morning seven black bass were caged in Second's Inlet. It is expected that before spawning time a sufficient number will have been secured to give the Ottawa a supply for all the creeks within 100 miles.

Application has been made to the proper authorities in order that Canada may be granted hereafter to style the A and B Batteries Schools of Gunnery as Royal Canadian Artillery.

A deputation of Londoners waited on the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, to obtain grants of land and money to start the unemployed for the North-west. The Minister held out no hopes of their getting any money but said that land could be given them.

QUEBEC.

The $3,000,000 5 per cent loan of the province of Quebec has been successfully placed in New York at par.

A Veteran of 1812, named Ambroise Coulombe, has just died at St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, at the age of eighty-seven years and six months.

Application was made on Saturday morning to the full bench of judges sitting in the Court of Appeal for bail on behalf of Goyette accused of having forged the name of the Hon. Mr. Joly to certain cheques, or having uttered such forged cheques, and refused.

The ship "Turkish Empire," from St John to Dublin, was wrecked on Friday evening, and the captain and six men were drowned.

A long service and good conduct medal from the War Office was presented to gunner J. B. Donaldson, Royal Artillery, attached to B. Battery, and Lieut. in the Garrison artillery battery of Quebec this morning at the Drill Shed, Grande Allee.

The Quebec Government have advertised for tenders for the construction of a railway bridge over the Ottawa, above the Chaudiere Falls.

TORONTO.

The Angelican Bishop Elect has written a letter to the Very Rev. Dean Grassett in which he says: "The announcement of my election to the vacant see of Toronto came upon me with great unexpectedness. I feel that I can only humbly recognize the decision of the Synod as over-ruled by the guidance of the Holy Spirit of God and therefore calling me to a duty which I do not decline. He proceeds to say that he is prepared to enter upon the difficult task of uniting the Church and requests the prayers of the Church.

The Meeting of cattle exporters passed resolutions stating that bad ventilatian of ships was the chief cause of loss of cattle on trans-Atlantic voyage, and asking the Government to appoint an inspector to examine the ventilation arrangements of all vessels offering to take cattle, also that the Government had acted in the best interests of cattle dealers by placing an embargo on American cattle.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on the 11th by His Honor Lieut.-Governor McDonald.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Prince Edward Island (Grit) Government resigned on Friday evening when Sir Robert Hodgson sent for Mr. Sullivan, leader of the Opposition, to form a new Cabinet. It is thought the incoming Government will appeal to the country.

The new Government was sworn in at Charlottetown on Tuesday, as follows:—W. W. Sullivan, Premier and Attorney-General; Don Ferguson, Commissioner of Public Works; Neil McLeod, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer; John Lefurgey, Nicholas Conroy, Samuel Prowse, Wm. Campbell, Joseph Arsenault and Joseph Wightman, without portfolios. The new Provincial Secretary has never been a member. The House met to-day and adjourned till the 21st inst. when it will be dissolved, it is said, and a general election held.

The German Empire is free from the cattle plague.

DEATH.

Fawcett—At Archieville, on the 7th March of jaundice, Charles Winfred, son of G. H. and Maria Fawcett, aged 3 years, 3 months and 2 days. Sackville papers please copy.

Fraser—In Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., James Fraser, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in and for the County of Carleton, etc., etc., aged 51 years.

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 nurseryman, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. Menzies.

December 16th, 1878.

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

Per dozen .... $ 12 00
Per hundred 75 00
Per thousand 500 00

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

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

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

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

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.

Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 10m.6.

THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of the County of Jollette,

Head Office 1–211, 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.

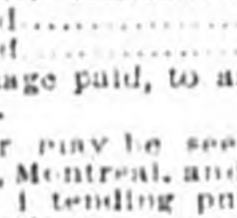
This Company Insures all classes of desirable risks in the Province of Quebec, (except in large Towns and Cities,) at equitable rates. All necessary information will be given on application to

PLACIDE LATOUR, Lachute P. Q.

16m3

General Agent, for the District of Terrebonne.

RAILWAY HOTEL,



St. Scholastique.

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

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

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

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

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

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

Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10

Life From the Dead, 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

10,000 Sap-Spouts!

FOR SALE CHEAP

By Charles Drake,

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE

25—4w.

TRADE-MARK.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD

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, ... 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. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Ivison, 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. Peirce, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt Campbell, St. Charles Borromee, Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Eman'l Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Coburg Ont.
Mrs Evans, [illegible] street, Toronto, Ont.
F. Bees, Esq. 4 Jarvis street, Toronto.
[illegible]
S. C. Kaiady, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, [illegible], Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John N. Strauss, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. J. Frith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christie, Esq. Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Stephen, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Munders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Rose, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannum, Esq. Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 98 St James st., Mont'l.
J. J. Hennigan, Esq. 408 Notre Dame st. do.
F. Lapierre, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq. Lachine.
J. A. Rae, Esq. 499 Notre Dame st., Mont'l.
E. Cox, Esq. 351 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 29½ [illegible] st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq. 210 St. James st. Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,

General Offices, 201 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. 39tf

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion, ea	"
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	4 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.

Wanted on first mortgage.
Robert Lovell, Surgeon.
J. Palmer & Son, Montreal.
Insolvent Act of 1875.
Alex. McKenzie, Montreal.
Brown's Vermifuge Comfits.
Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.

LOCAL.

A flock of crows and blue-birds—harbingers of spring—were seen in the vicinity of Lachute, on Monday last.

$350,000 SAVED!—The estimates brought down on Tuesday last show a saving of the above sum. A good result of the return of a Conservative Government at Ottawa.

BETTER THAN PLUMS WHEN SUMMER TIME COMES.—Mr. Plumb was defeated in Niagara by a Mr. Huges. The Election Court unseats and disqualifies Mr. Huges, and declares Mr. Plumb, duly elected. This is a Hug(h)e joke.

BARKING.—"A gentleman is none the worse for having a dog barking at his heels," said the *Advertiser* man in one of the first issues of his paper. It appears to be true, for he has been barking at a gentleman of Lachute for two years past and yet no injury is visible.

BRIDGE TENDERS.—The Government of Quebec have advertised for tenders to build a bridge over the Ottawa, above the Chaudiere Falls. The same government advertised last fall for tenders to build a bridge over the Rouge in this County, but there is no bridge yet though plenty of tenders were sent in.

GOOD APPOINTMENTS.—The following named gentlemen are Gazetted as Official Assignes for the Judicial District, of Terrebonne, viz: "Samuel Macdonald, of St. Andrews, and William Hay, of Lachute, in the Province of Quebec, Esquires; for the Judicial District of Terrebonne, in the said Province."

THE LIEUT. GOVERNORSHIP.—That the name of the Hon J. J. C. Abbot has been mentioned for the position, and that some of the leading Grits of Argenteuil have expressed their approbation notwithstanding the denial to the contrary by our neighbour who is never weary in his abuse of that gentleman.

WE direct attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of Mr. Robert Lovell, Veterinary Surgeon, who studied under Mr. McEachran in the Montreal Veterinary College, who intends visiting Lachute for the first time on Tuesday, the 1st April. He may be consulted at Roderigue's Hotel.

A THUNDER STORM is an unusual visitor in winter, yet last Saturday night the lightening flashed in a startling manner and the thunder growled and roared in such frightful tones that a dismal feeling came over many persons. We notice in some places the telegraph posts are shattered in pieces and the wires drooping upon the snow, and accidents and causualities are reported from several places in consequence of the storm.

THE LATE GEO. A. CLUNIE.—The sudden and unexpected removal of Mr. Clunie, proprietor of the Struant Farm, by death from acute inflammation of the lungs, is cause of deep mourning not only to the bereved family but to a large number of friends and acquaintances by whom he was highly esteemed. The funeral took place on Monday last from his late residence, Lachute, to the Vault on Carillon Hill. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Forlong and a large number of persons were present to witness the last rites of ceremony and to show their sympathy to the sorrowing family.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND INCAPACITY.—A special train with two passengers came through from Ottawa on Monday last. Special trains with two or three passengers are very common now on the Western section of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. The way this road is managed at present and since the opening of the Quebec branch is causing quite a drain upon the funds of the Provine. The extravagance and utter waste of public money should startle the people to an enquiry. Bankruptcy and ruin will soon stare us in the face, if Mr. Joly is permitted to go on in the administration of the affairs of this Province much longer.

CHURCH SOCIAL.—The annual social in the first Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening last was successful beyond all expectation, when the condition of the roads is taken into consideration. A large congregation was present, not only from the village, but the surrounding neighbouhoods, some having come all the way from St. Pierre. The ladies of the church discharged their part perfectly, the viands being abundant, excellent and well served. Some very superior Scotch short-cake was especially, and deservedly praised. The pastor, Rev. J. Mackie, occupied the chair and excelled himself in genial pleasantry. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Robson of Lachute, and Paterson of St. Andrews. The Rev. Mr. Forlong and Mr. Dudderidge read selections, which were well received; Mayor Barron and Mr. Dudderidge sang solos; Prof. Stevenson played an organ voluntary, and some fine anthems and pieces were rendered during the evening by the choir of the church under the leadership of Mr. McKimmie, assisted by several friendly allies. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Robson. The worthy pastor and Congregation are to be congratulated upon the complete satisfaction given by the whole programme.

DISGRACEFUL.—A few nights ago the people of the West End were aroused from their slumbers by a party of young men, who had got on a "big drunk." The language made use of by them was something frightful, they tried to enter a private door, but on finding it would not yield to them they became outrageous and would have broken in the door if the inmates had not let them in. They then wanted more to drink, when already they were insane from excessive drinking. When they were told that they could not there obtain the desired article and must go away, their actions were simply disgraceful, breaking articles of furniture. If such actions were performed in a city, they would soon be looked after and locked up until they came to themselves. Surely this speaks bad for some of the East End "swells," who would fain appear to the world to be above such actions, and one of them not long ago took a prominent part in one of our Temperance societies in this village.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Chatham.

A very enjoyable tea meeting was held in the School House in this neighbourhood, on the evening of Friday last. The place was packed with people. After a very excellent supper had been partaken of, Andrew McConnell, Esq., was called to the chair and presided with his usual ability. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Gowanlock and Douglas, also by the Rev. J. N. Mills, after which the Rev. E. Robson delivered his lecture on "Turning Points in Life." The lecture was well received being listened to with close attention and frequently applauded. The singists from Lachute, discoursed sweet and appropriate music and were accorded a very hearty vote of thanks at the close. Those who were instrumental in getting up the evening's entertainment should certainly feel gratified by the complete success which crowned their efforts.

Point Fortune.

During the past week, the anniversary meetings in connection with the various branches of the Methodist Missionary Society, were held at Point Fortune, East Hawkesbury and Kirby's. The report of the Society's operations was read in each by the pastor, the Rev. E. H. Taylor, who also occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. E. Robson, of Lachute, and at Point Fortune by the Rev. Mr. Mills, of Brownsburg. The financial results though small, are, nevertheless, encouraging considering the scarcity of money and the smallness of the membership on this mission.

Rev. Mr. Robson is advertised to lecture in the church at the Point on Friday evening March 14th, when a good time is expected.

St. Andrews.

We understand that a list is now in circulation and being extensively signed by the ladies of St. Andrews with a view of giving a farewell concert to Mr. Malcolm MacCallum of that place, previous to his departure from the village. Mr MacCallum has been appointed to the responsible position of Cashier or Purser on the Str. *Manitoba*. We wish him much success, and congratulate the Company on their choice.

QUID NOVI.

The St. Andrews Carnival.

Again has our usually quiet village been in a commotion, which, not only nearly demented our fair maidens, but dealt very hardly with the sterner sex. The malady reached its height on Tuesday evening and resulted in a most delightful and very successful Carnival notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the roads and the weather. Great credit is due Mr. Ladoucier for the excellent manner in which he managed the whole affair. When he went to the rink at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, he found some two inches of water on the ice which could not be removed until he had put about a foot of snow over the whole rink, which was allowed to remain there until nearly five o'clock, when it was removed taking the water with it but leaving the ice in a rather soft state; but by a quarter to eight, when the skaters went on, it was in an excellent condition which lasted all the evening. The music furnished by Messrs Lafleur, Morin and Chapman, was good and we should say was well appreciated by the skaters, judging from the manner in which quite a number of them waltzed to it. There was a large number of spectators present who never seemed to grow tired of the ever changing scene before them, which was picturesque in the extreme, the vivid and varied colors of the different costumes contrasting beautifully with the glistening white ice and the dark evergreens with which the rink was decorated in Mr. Ladoucier's usual style and good taste.

As for flirting, why they all did it, even the youngest of them, some carried it to desperation in the vain attempt to try and bring back the truant swain. It was rather comical to see the strange fancies with which some of them seemed all at once to be possessed with, who ever heard of anything that would equal a Nobleman, and an Englishman at that, falling in love with a little old Irish woman in an enormus cap and a pair of green goggles, or, of a Court Fool having the audacity to to pay his addresses to a Lady of the Court, the beautiful Duchess of Deavonshire; while the Sailors made good use of their privilege to have a sweetheart in every port, one making love to the queenly Lady Jane Grey, another to a Mexican Princess, while a third lost his heart, smitten at first sight by the Gipsy Countess, who with all the fickleness of her sex, left him heartless, to try her skill in subduing the stubborn heart of a Lacross player, who, would not be captured but in turn attempted to outrival a Noble Lord, and carry off the Morning Star of his imagination. The great Mogul forgot his usual reticence and devoted himself to the Queen of the Gipsies; the Pirate leaving his black flag, did his best to win the heart of a pretty Flower Girl, while a Jockey took possession of an unfortunate Marine, whom she kept in mortal terror of her whip. The Policemen kept very good order, arresting one unruly youngster, for which he received quite a tongue thrashing from a jolly looking old English Gent. who could not see that the poor little fellow had done any harm. John Bull made himself "hale fellow well met" with every body. All expressed their regret at not seeing the comical figure of Ichabod Crain with his note book, stalking round, looking over every body's head to see who was next, and stepping on and over the little ones. It would be worse than useless even to attempt to describe the dresses, they were one and all remarkably well got up and showed to good advantage. The whole affair was admirably conducted, and we hope Mr. Ladoucier, will have another, before the ice goes. If they keep on improving at the same rate as they have done, the good people of St. Andrews will astonish themselves.

The following is the list of the skaters and their costumes.

LADIES.

Miss Maud Abbott, Irishwoman; Miss Hellen Bell, Burmise Peasant; Miss Maggie Bell, Canihaise Girl; Miss Beaumont, Court Lady of the xiv. Century; Miss Davis, Spanish Lady; Miss De-Laronde, Gipsy Countess; Miss Lilly Johnson, Comet; Miss Johnson (Renfrew), Duchess of Devonshire; Miss Johnson (Beech Ridge), Bohemian peasant; Miss Kemply, Huntress, (Hellen McGregor); Miss T. McMartin, Evangeline; Miss Kate McMartin, Lady Jane Grey; Miss Hellen McGibbon, Highland Lassie; Miss Palisser, Mexican Princess; Miss Maggie Palisser, Jockey; Miss M. Robertson, Stars and Stripes, Miss Wanless, Morning; Miss Alice Wanless, Flower Girl; Miss Georgina Viau Flower Girl; Miss Angèle Viau, Squaw.

GENTLEMEN.

Ed. Austin, Court Fool of Henry viii; Alf Austin, Red Cross Knight; Mr. Albright, Nobleman of xv. Century; Walter Brown, Shephad; John Burwash, Nobleman of xv. Century; J. Caution, Marine; Will Caution, Pirate; Mr. Charlebois, Mussleman; Wm. Fools, Henry iii; Wm. Hay, Sailor; James Johnson, Spanish Soldier; D. Laselle, Officer; A. D. Loynahan, Highlander; T. Lamb, Student; W. B. McArthur, John Bull; H. McArthur, Sailor; Alfeed McKay, Snowshoer; L. McKinnon, Policeman; Saml. McDonald, English Gentleman of 69; E. McMartin, Highlander; H McMartin, Brigand Chief; J. Patterson, Nobleman of xvi Century; Will Robertson, Snowshoer; John Sherman, Sailor; W. Thompson, Sailor; H. Simpson, marine; W. E. D. Sutherland, French Officer; John Wanless, Officer; Chas. Wales, British Officer; J. Wainwright, Neopolitan Peasant; Jos. Whyte, Lacrossplayer; F. Watterson, Sitting Bull.

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.

DR. CHRISTIE AND SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

MONTREAL, March 10th, 1879.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—I see in the Ottawa correspondence of the Montreal *Daily Post* of the 6th inst. the following paragraph, "It is related of Mr. Christie, the great Sabbatatian of Argenteuil, that he has been caught during the session coming to the Parliament Buildings Post Office for his letters on Sunday, and that he took them away as serenely as if the day was Monday or any other day in the week." Is this the sort of man Argenteuil has chosen for her representative? The man who has raised such a tempest about the Sabbath day being broken in the Port Offices is thus saying to the world, "I will preach but you must practice." I also hear that he occasionally visits his county on Saturday and practices his profession on Sunday for which he no doubt makes his charges as on other days. This however is not so bad as the other. Such conduct speaks for itself, especially as it is an example set by an adherent of the PARTY OF PURITY—the idol of the Grits of Argenteuil. The residents of your county both Liberal and Conservative should show their disapproval of such conduct on the part of their member at once.

I am Sir, yours &c.,
M. P. ADJUSTER.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—It was demonstrated on Wednesday the 6th inst at the meeting called for the purpose of inaugurating a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for this county, that the farmers do not look after their own interest by supporting the means used to bring such a company amongst us. The feeling that was shown by one of the speakers in his remarks (who one would have thought would be willing to do anything he could and support any means which could tend to benefit Argenteuil) was decidedly antagonistic to those gentlemen who, to benefit the community in which they live, commenced this movement whereby the money expended by the farmers of this county in Insurance would be kept in our midst instead of being taken away as in the past. The party spirit exhibited at this and other meetings of the kind is a discredit to that class of people (which unhappily we have in this county) who, if a movement is not commenced by, or, if the name of a prominent member of their party does not head the list, will not support the project, but will the rather, knowing as they do, that they are thereby injuring this place throwing cold water on any such undertaking. As proof that this is so, no sonner is the movement started than some of the Grits took it upon themselves to canvas for names to call another meeting instead of supporting the one that had been called. Another meeting is to take place for the above purpose in a short time, I sincerely hope that the farmers will cast the idea of *party* from them and act for the benefit of the county by earnestly supporting the movement now on foot.

Yours &c.
PROGRESS.

Lachute, Mar. 11th, 1879.

St. Andrews Mineral Springs.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the recuperative properties possessed by the mineral spring on the farm of Mr. John McGregor, Riviere Rouge. During my vacation of last Summer when wearied with excessive mental application and afflicted somewhat with dyspepsia, I spent sometime at these spring, and felt much benefited by their use; as an appetizer they cannot easily be excelled, while their effect on the general system is most invigorating as exemplified in my own case. To those who have not had as yet the pleasure of visiting the charming village of St. Andrews and vicinity, I would cordially commend them to do so, as certainly these springs situated as they are in the long and fertile valley of the Riviere Rouge would amply repay a visit from the tourist on account of the picturesque beauty of the scenery by which they are surrounded, apart altogether from the really excellent medicinal character of their waters.

CHAS. ROBERTSON, M.A,
Hamilton Collegiate Institute,
October 1st, 1878.

"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 astonishing 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

J. PALMER, & SON,
DEALERS IN
All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c,
Wholesale and Retail.
COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25C. PER OUNCE.
Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
28y1.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
28y1.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.

In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to other premises as above, where I will continue to execute with prompt attention all orders that are entrusted to my care. L. GOBEILLE.
Lachute, December 28th, 1878. p19y1

4,000 DOLLARS
First Mortgage.

PERSONS having money to invest, can get a higher rate of interest than SAVINGS BANKS afford, and secured by First Mortgage on Real Estate by applying to
F. C. IRELAND.
Lachute, March 14, 1879. 28 tf.

Robert Lovell,
SURGEON,

Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Roderigue's Hotel, on April 1st.

Any persons having horses wishing to consult him will do well to call and see him. Should he meet with sufficient encouragement it is his intention to make fortnightly calls.

References to Gentlemen whose horses have been benefitted by his treatment.—Messrs Hamilton Bros, H. Mills, Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Alexander M. Morgenais, and H. McMullen, Rigaud, and others.
28m3.

DOMINION
Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.

W. HAY, Agent, Lachute.
JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents.
42y1.

Public Notice.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED Freeholders, of the County of Argenteuil, do hereby call a meeting of the Freeholders of this County to be held at St. Andrews, in

Sauve's Hotel,
at 2 o'clock p. m.,
On Saturday, March 29th, next.

For the purpose of considering whether it is expedient to establish a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the County of Argenteuil, in accordance with the Consolidated Statues of Lower Canada, Chap. 64 and Amending Acts.

JOHN SIMPSON, JAMES FISH,
THOS. PALLISER, GEO. SIMPSON,
JOHN CHAMBERS, MOSES SIMPSON,
RICH'D MCGREGOR, F. C. IRELAND,
EMERY SIMPSON, THOS. BURWASH,
ROBT W. JONES, NELSON ALBRIGHT,
FELIX PAQUIN, CHAS. ALBRIGHT.
27w3.

School Property
FOR SALE.

THE SCHOOL PROPERTY consisting of one fourth acre of land and good house, formerly known as No. 4, Chatham No. 2, (McKerchers,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the door of the Baptist Chapel, Dalesville.

A rare opportunity for a tradesman to secure a good stand.

DAVID WARWICK,
Chairman of School Commissioners.
Dalesville, March 3, 1879. 27w1.

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.

West End Tin Shop.
LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP,
SAP PAILS
SAP SPOUTS AND
SUGAR BOILERS.

Parties 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.

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.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

THE UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA
Plaintiff,
vs.
THOMAS SCOTT, Trading and doing business as a Manufacturer at Calumet Bay.
Defendant
AN INSOLVENT

A Writ of attachment has been issued in this cause, and the Creditors are requested to meet at my office in Lachute, in the District of Terrebonne, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of March, instant, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.
GAVIN J. WALKER,
Official Assignee.
Dated at Lachute, the Fourteenth day of March 1879.

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

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

THE FIREPROOF CHAMPION

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

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

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

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

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

F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St. Andrews.

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

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

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

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

And the many other New Varieties of seasonable Delicacies, offering at a greater reduction than ever, to suit the times, besides a great variety of

Stone and Glassware,
To Furnish every Table.
Buffalo Robes!
To keep you warm.
FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

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

Cash paid for Produce and received in Exchange for Goods.

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q. 11.1ly.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Dealer in
N. Y. WEBER, CHICKERING, STEINWAY
and other PIANOS, and the Celebrated
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
LACHUTE, P. Q.

ROBERT O'BRIAN, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE OF MCGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY
Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec.
May be consulted at all hours,
Office:—Timber's Buildings, Grenville.

NOW is the TIME!
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
WATCHMAN,
Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.
Subscription, only $1. a year.

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.
21m3.

Field's Photographs
Received the
HIGHEST AWARD
at the last
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,
No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal,
49tf.

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.

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.

THE
Accident Insurance Company
of Canada.
This is the First and only
Canadian Company
Devoting itself solely to the business of
Insurance Against Accidents,

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferentail support of the Canadian public.
WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
42y Lachute, P. Q.

Lachute Hotel.

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

N. B.—The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.
C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has estaplished 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 Rheum, 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 in 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.

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 Cw13

The Road to Slumber Land.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

What is the road to slumber-land? and when
does the baby go?
The road lies straight through mother's arms
when the sun is sinking low.
He goes to the drowsy "land of nod" to the
music of "lullaby."
When all wee lambs are safe in the fold,
under the evening sky.

A soft little nightgown, clean and white: a
face washed sweet and fair;
A mother brushing the tangles out of the
silken, golden hair;
Two little tired, satiny feet, from the shoe
and stocking free;
Two little palms together clasped at the
mother's patient knee;
Some baby-words are drowsily lisped to the
tender Shepherd's ear;
And a kiss that only a mother can place on
the brow of her baby dear;
A little round head which nestles at last
close to the mother's breast.
And the "lullaby" soft and low, singing the
song of rest.
And close and closer the blue veined lids are
hiding the baby eyes,
As over the road to slumber-land the dear
little traveller hies.
For this is the way, through mother's arms,
all little babies go,
To the beautiful city of slumber-land when
the sun is sinking low.

LADIES COLUMN.

Bonnets will be worn through the Spring, the shape of the brim being higher in front, and fitting the hair more closely in the back. Hats are more suitable to wear with the short walking dresses. They are generally of the English shapes, either with high round crown or a low flat one, with the brim turned up closely to the crown on both sides. They are usually trimmed quite simply with bands and a bright wing. Sailor hats are again in favor for young girls, but with the brim turned up evenly all around.

In dress goods, the cambrics and foulards are quite new and effective in color and design. One style has the reverse side printed in an entirely different color and pattern. One side is used to trim the other. This is very convenient, especially for the washer-woman or milk-maid style of overskirt.

The contrast in colors in some of the new goods is often quite startling. Imagine a cambric with dark blue ground, and with little sprigs of bright red interspersed here and there. A more delicate one has a ground work of pin stripes in light blue, with a vine of dark blue running over it, while a pale pink cambric has a vine of vivid green leaves, and bright scarlet berries.

The skirts of wash dresses are usually trimmed in rows of box pleating, it being the easiest trimming to iron. The pleats should be basted down before washing, and after ironing, each pleat should be raised by the fingers. A pretty style for a muslin or organdy, had a deep apron overskirt trimmed with eight or ten successive rows of straight ruffling about three inches deep, edged with a very narrow torchon lace.

The deep half-fitting belted basque was trimmed with three rows of ruffling to match. The apron overskirts are cut with such broad side gores that they meet in the back, and are tied together with tapes. Over this is one breadth of the material pleated at the top, and looped with tapes underside until it is quite bouffant. Or, this breadth may hang in straight pleats, with three sashes of the material tied across it. The sashes are about ten inches wide, and tied in large square bows. Scotch ginghams in large plaids are very stylish for morning wear. In remodeling old silk or woollen dresses, the brocade patterns matching the dress in color are much used. This may be added in any way to best accomplish the design of replacing the worn and soiled pleats, fashion being exceedingly lenient upon slender purses just now.

The skirts with deep kilt pleatings are much worn yet, and when two kinds of goods are used, every alternate pleat may be of the different goods.

Basques are worn long, and in some cases are slit up to the depth of six inches, and fans of a different material inserted. These fans are about four inches apart.

An elegant pattern for an overskirt is to take two full breadths, making them nearly as long as the skirt. Let them lap over each other a little in the front, and then draw them back into full loopings at the sides. This leaves the underskirt very much exposed in front, which should be shirred in several perpendicular rows nearly to the waist. This overskirt is exceedingly dressy.

FLORAL NOTES.

The old-fashioned Peony—the "Piny" of our grandmothers—is deserving a place in every collection, because it is not only beautiful, but it comes into bloom early, when we have few other flowers. Once planted, and kept free from weeds, and given plenty of rich food, it will increase from year to year, and a great clump in bloom in May is a magnificent sight. We have seen over one hundred of the large scarlet flowers in bloom at one time on an old plant. The only fault we have to find with it is, the flowers are so short-lived. But by the time they are gone we have others to take their place, and because of its brief beauty perhaps we appreciate it the more. One of our earliest memories is of grandmother's "Piny bed," as they called it. The plants had been growing there for years and years, and were as regularly cared for in Spring as the cornfield was.

Mignonette.—Of course you all want mignonette. No garden is what it should be without it. You will want it for the parlor vases all through the summer, and every bouquet you give a friend will need a stem of it. So get and sow a whole paper of the seed. You won't have too much of it then. Next week or the beginning of April sow in a box if you want it early. Sow again in June and August.

Verbenas are among our best Summer flowers, but so few good ones come from seed that I advise buying plants from a florist. They are cheap, a dozen will fill a large bed.

A few kinds, well grown, are far more satisfactory than a larger number only half cared for. Pansies, larkspur, Chinese pinks, zinnias, and petunias, can be added to the list, and depended on; but we wouldn't advise the amateur to try more than these at first.

Sweet Pea.—Sweet peas are general favorites. They are beautiful, and so fragrant that no garden is complete without them. They can be planted in April, in a box in the house, set them out as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Plant three or four inches deep. When they begin to clime, give them a trellis of brush. They will cover it very soon, and show off their beautiful colors to much better advantage on it than when trained to any other support. For bouquets they are unexcelled.

A great deal is said about the uselessness of modern women; but there is good stuff in them, after all. Said a wealthy man once: "everybody knows that my wife's family were atocratic, aris exclusive, and all that, and when I married her she had never done a day's work in her life; but when W. & Co. failed, and I had to commence at the foot of the hill again, she discharged the servants, and chose out a neat little cottage, and did her own house-keeping until I was better off again." "And my wife," said a second, "was an only daughter, carressed and petted to death; and every body said, 'Well if he will marry a doll like that, he'll make the greatest mistake of his life;' but when I came home the first year of our marriage, sick with the fever, she nursed me back to health, and by her courage and cheerfulness made me forget half my sufferings. Yes, whatever may be her surface faults, the modern woman has a true heart still."

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

ALCOHOL; ITS USE AND ABUSE.

ART. V.

In determining the effect of alcohol on the human system, mentally, morally and hereditary, our readers must not expect exhaustive and technical treatises on metaphysics, ethics and physiolgy. Such would be beyond the scope of our present design.

In determining the effects of alcohol as proposed we must distinguish between *alcohol*—as such—and intoxicating or spirituous liquors used as beverages. The bone of contention among temperance advocates is the nature and place of alcohol. One side affirm it is poisonous and should be located with arsenic, and the other declare it necessary to the economy of nature and among the "all things given us richly to enjoy by the Beneficent Creator." There is the confounding of stimulus with intoxication or partial congestion of stomach and brain, and of liquor with alcohol. Let us stand on facts. And we specially urge upon the advocates of any reform the imperative necessity of keeping within the facts of the case. Here they are invincible; but out amidst statements and assertions unsustained by proof, they are open to the enemy's flank movement. The anti-temperance party use such rant against the cause so near our hearts. Again, we should not forget that much is yet to be learned respecting the subject under discussion. Until we have advanced beyond our present knowledge of physiology there will of necessity be much guess work. The visible effects and known consequences of the habit constitute ground broad and sufficient for our plea for total abstinence. Let none fear that science in her search for the (now) invisible results or causes of the visible results, will ultimately array her discoveries against the reform party. Nature is against drunkenness, as she imperiously asserts, and whatever she declares to the chemist or anatomist will be in harmony with her visible penalties.

I remember an illiterate but pious man expressing thanks because he "Had no *invisible* (!) marks of Divine displeasure upon him"! Certes! How would, or could he know ought of invisible marks? We may know as much of the invisible effects of alcohol upon the human system as did our friend referred to, of Divine anger, but the visible who is ignorant of them?

In the first place remember that alcohol and intoxicating liquors sold over the counter are NOT one and the same. Proof. 1. We may call alcohol pure and absolute, the quintessence of the grape of malt. It is the spirit or life of the vegetable from which it is distilled. *Pure* Alcohol *is* digestible. It stimulates and nourishes the system when taken in small quantities, say from one to two ounces diluted with water. It is, in the quantity stated, resolved into carbonic acid and water. It is oxidized in the system like other food, and burns there, producing (A) elevation of temperature and (B) indirectly increase of tissue." This is what food does. Remember it is to be taken in SMALL QUANTITIES and that only when needed, because the system is too weak to digest other or ordinary food. This is the stimulus of alcohol. Taken in larger doses and in a normal condition of health the consequence is narcotism, the pathway to death. We repeat that the healthy system in no sense requires alcohol, for nature brews her own "wee drop," and that the stimulus of alcohol is called for in *small quantities* when from disease or weakness the digestion is enfeebled. There is no recoil after using alcohol as described, save such as is experienced after eating food. But after intoxication a narcotism there is terrible reaction. One who has been built up by the medicinal use of alcohol is conscious of outgrowing its aid in proportion as the system is enabled to digest food.

This is not so with our friend who calls the next morning for sedilitz powders, and craves a glass to prop up the horrible inward sinking. Again, the use of alcohol as defined, leaves no visible marks of its presence, save the most desirable—healthy—on the face etc. of the stimulated body; but the *bon-vivant* needs only to look in his mirror to note the visible wrath.

Why this? Because (A) stimulus and narcotism or intoxication are different: (B) because a larger quantity has been used than needed; (and the glutton in many aspects is under the same law as the drunkard) (C) because liquor is not alcohol.

Admitted that many light wines and much—so called—malt liquor contains from five to ten per cent of alcohol, the vast majority of, so-called, alcoholic liquors have no trace of alcohol! Proof. And we ask those who may deny our statement to purchase a bottle of champagne and submit it to chemical analysis! What will he find? The chances are one to a million of its being pure. America manufactures and stamps with imitations of foreign brands a million times more baskets of champagne than are put up of the pure juice in all the champagne districts of Europe! Whisky, vinegar, sulphuric acid, copperas, logwood, potash, lead, etc., are the materials from which ninty per cent of so-called *pure* wines are made! Christians think of what you use in the holiest rite of holy religion, and then continue the abomination if you can—dare! any with such strange fire from off our altars.

A few receipts for liquors such as are used by manufacturers to-day, who crave the patronage of human beings.

One for whiskey:——

H. A. W. K.

Drunkenness Cured.

In the "Christian Worker," for January, 1879, Elder, Eli Perkins, of the Society of friends, writes: The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are very much excited over a new remedy discovered by Dr. Robert D. Unger, which not only cures intemperance but leaves the drunkard with an absolute aversion to spirituous liquors."

The Dr. states he made the discovery down in Maryland, twelve years ago,—an account of which was published in the "Sun," at that time.

"I had a case of a drunkard, Bill Stevens, who had also intermittent fever. It was a hard case of fever, so I tried red Peruvian bark instead of quinine. To my surprise it not only cured his fever, but he never wanted to drink whiskey afterward. When he went into a saloon and the boys asked him to drink, Bill said, 'I can't boys, that red bark the doctor gave me, not only killed my fever, but it spoiled all the whiskey in Maryland for me.'"

Mr. Medil, the Editor of the Chicago "Times," said to Mr. Perkins:—

"It is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age. Dr. Unger has actually cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance. He takes men debauched by liquor for years—takes a used up, demented, loathsome sot, and in ten days makes a well man of him, with a positive aversion to liquor."

Calling upon the doctor with a note from Mr. Medil, he said:

"You are just in time, I'm going to call upon a patient now, who, though a rich man has been a debauched drunkard for three years, and a steady drunkard for fifteen years. For six weeks he has been in bed as helpless as a child. His memory was gone. He has been taking my medicine for four days."

"Is Mr.———, in bed?" asked the doctor as we gave our hats to the servant."

"O, no! he's in the porlor, reading—walk in." And there was this drunkard, still week, but mentally cured. When the doctor asked him if he had any longing for liquor, he said, "No, none whatever. I have eaten the best meal this morning that I have eaten for fifteen years. I am not mentally depressed. I am strong, and I wouldn't take a drink, and—"

"O, doctor," interrupted his wife, "you have saved George, and we are so happy," and then her eyes filled with tears.

The doctor said he had never had a patient cured by Cinchona Rubra return to drink again. They hate the sight of liquor.

"Now doctor," I said, "what did you give this patient? or, in other words, tell me in plain English, what your medicine is, and how you prepare it, and how any one may give it, so as to cure a habitual drunkard. I mean a drunkard with inflamed eyes, trembling hands and bloated body, and intellect shattered by habitual drink?"

"My medecine can be bought at any first class-drug store. It is red Peruvian bark (Cinchona rubra). Quinine is from the yellow bark (Callisuga). There are eighty varieties of this bark,—I use the bark from the small limbs of the red bark variety. Druggists call it quill bark."

"How do you mix it?"

At this point, while condensing Mr Perkins' report, we saw there must be a mistake, as a pint of dilute alcohol would scarcely wet a pound of gross powdered bark, and immediately wrote to the doctor, who kindly sent the following answer and receipt:

"Mr. Perkins' statement was somewhat incorrect. I said 'I make a pint of tincture out of one pound of quill bark. Of course it takes about five pints of dilute alcohol to do this. The pint is then reduced by evaporation to half a pint, the dose being a teaspoonful every three hours, and occasionally moisten his tongue between the doses the first and second days.

"At the request of the benevolent I am putting it up, with full directions, at $15 a pint, which is the quantity used in curing a case. I have cured very many hundreds."

Mr. Perkins adds in his statement, as given by the doctor: "It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day I generally reduce the dose to half a teaspoonful down to fifteen, ten and five drops. I continue the remedy from five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases to thirty, seven is about the average."

We have departed from our usual editorial course, in order to give this medical perscription, knowing that it can do no harm, and believing that many may be benefited by it. We have been among the number that have believed that nothing but a new creation, which we know God can and does accomplish, would eradicate the dreadful appetite, but if the doctor's medicine will assist, we gladly give it to the public.

We still have our doubts as to the quantity to make a saturated solution. The fluid can only take up so much of the medical properties of the plant or bark, and the United States Pharmacopoeia has given it as a rule to make a saturated tincture of red Cinchona, 6 Troy ounces to a pint of alcohol. The evaporation which the doctor recommends is of course to get rid of the alcohol. This is only in our opinion for those who will desire to make it for themselves.—*Guide to Holiness.*

Paper Bricks.—A manufactory of paper bricks has been opened in Wisconsin. The bricks are said to be exceedingly durable and moisture proof. They are also larger than the clay article. Paper is now also used for making barrels. Straw pulp is run into a mould made into the shape of a half-barrel, cut vertically. The ends are of paper, protected by wood. The barrels are lighter and two-thirds cheaper than those of wood, and flour will not sift out of them while in transit. The staves are three eighths of an inch thick.

THE FARM.

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

A PLAN FOR FARMER'S TO STUDY AND TAKE NOTES.

PROF. W. J. BEAL.

I rise to say something of the importance of study as a part of a farmer's regular business, and to give a simple plan for keeping a handy record of every thing that is new and valuable.

In talking with farmers, they often say to me, "I take more papers and have more books than I can find time to read." In many cases the papers can be counted on the fingers of one hand and some of them are poor things, at that; the books of the entire library can all be carried at once, under one arm. In such cases it is most likely true that the farmer never formed the habit of extensive reading. Among those of my acquaintance, the most of them expect to do all their reading at odd times, when they can perform no kind of manual labor. After a hard day's work in the open air, the body is fatigued and the eyes drowsy. Reading at such times becomes a hard task, and is often dull, uninteresting and unprofitable.

The farmers work is never done. There is no day in the year, nor no hour of the day that an enterprising man does not see something that needs attention on his farm. He is most emphatically not a man of leisure. If he rests or visits or reads, his conscience is uneasy and constantly goading him to "go to work."

Here I put in a plea for a time to study and read, not in the evening, after a hard day's work, not a few moments after dinner, or on rainy days, or on Sundays, but for the best part of some of the brightest days of the year. At such times the mind is clearest and most active. Better reading can be done at such times. Who says that it will not pay the farmer to study books and papers pertaining to his business? I am quite certain that most of our succesful farmers in these times will agree with me that farmers do not study enough. It is the most profitable work done on the farm, or in any other business. Brain work is profitable. It saves much hand work. It makes hand work accomplish more.

Let a farmer set apart certain days or parts of days of each month for study. Let the studying be done in the morning, after the chores are done. Sit down and think; make plans ahead; study some valuable book or article in a paper which treats of some farm topic. Try it, if you never have, and report the result in the Review.

TAKE NOTES.

To remember what is read, a person must review and think it over on future occasions. There is much read over that no one cares to read again. Our papers are often destroyed, and the valuable articles lost as soon as they are read.

Where the form is suitable, it is advisable to keep the magazines and papers and have them bound for future reference. Every paper, at least should be looked over, and if not all saved, the scissors should be used to cut out the best pieces or parts of pieces. The wife should keep a scrap-book, the children should keep one, and the husband should keep one. The most convenient one I have seen is called the "Mark Twain Scrap Book." It is already gummed in strips on each page. All you have to do is, moisten the page and lay on the piece to be saved.

Better still, and far more valuable to any farmer is an Index Rerum—an Index of Things. This is a blank book in which may be recorded in a systematic manner notes on any subject. I can best give my idea by referring to a book of my own for this purpose. It is about eight by ten inches, and contains about three hundred pages. It is paged and well bound. It is for recording references to valuable points in my books, or for short notes taken from books or valuable articles in some newspaper, or ideas picked up from some person, or a visit to some portion of the State. I have several others for other subjects, but I will not confuse the reader by naming them. I never put away a paper without making notes of anything which strikes me as valuable.

Let no one be hasty to condemn the practice as a "bother" and laborious and intricate. The plan is very simple and only requires a few moments each week.

To begin, I glanced over the indexes of several books and agricultural papers and noted down headings under which I wished to make my notes. These headings I grouped together alphabetically, and placed in the fore part of the book. Opposite each topic is the number of the page on which are to be written the notes. *Apple 4*, is one of the first names, *Asparagus 37, Arbor vitæ 38*, are others. On page four I write at the top *Apples*; on page thirty-seven I write *Asparagus*. These topics appear nearly in alphabetical order through the book. I leave a certain amount of room for each topic, according to its importance. For example, I have but few notes on the barberry, cranberries, carrots, irrigation, but much fuller notes on manures, celery, hotbeds, insects, and strawberries. In most cases I make a note containing the pith of what I want and perhaps a rude drawing if necessary. I use this book very often. No remedy for an insect is lost, or the idea of it. I have no book which is worth more to me, and I have numerous volumes each of which cost from fifteen to twenty-fixe dollars. I have no two books to-day which I would exchange for the one index rerum on horticulture. If this is valuable to me, I can see no reason why a similar book would not be valuable to every farmer. I hope they will try it. The very habit of looking for and recording notes is well worth all it costs.—*Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Le départ général des emigrants Canadiens pour le Manitoba devra avoir lieu vers le fer avril, et sera, comme les années precédentes, sous la conduite de l'agent d'immigration.

Le chemin de fer entre Fisher's-Landing et Winnipeg étant compléte, le voyage ne durera que cinp jours.

Ceux de nos compatriotes desirant profiter des avantages qui leur sont offerts et prendre leur part des belles terres que le gouvernement canadien met à leur disposition, feront bien de se préparer et correspondre avec M. Chs. Laline, qui sera toujour prêt à leur donner tous les renseignements nécessaires et à faire visite en personne a ceux qui le demanderont

On dit maintenant que la nouvelle de la decouverte d'une mine d'argent abondante à Carp, près Ontaouais, est sans fondement. Le précieux métal ne s'y trouve pas en quantité suffisaute pour en permettre l'exploitation.

Une dépêche de Paris dit la Reine partira de Londres vers la fin de Mars, se reposera une nuit à l'ambassade anglaise à Paris et se rendra ensuite aux lacs italiens ou elle rencontrera le duc et la duchesse de Connaught qui feront alors leur vopage de noces. Elle se rendra ensuite en Allemagne.

On se plaint que les employés du chemin de fer du Nord, à la gare du Palais, Québec, ne connaissent pas un mot de français. L'ignorance complète de notre langue semble être la meilleure recommandation possible auprès de M. Joly, pour obtenir un emploi qui exige la connaissance de la langue française. Les héros du 2 mars espérent s'assurer l'appui de l'élément anglais en multipliant les injnstice vis-à-vis de la majorité canadienne française. Ils se trompent doublement. D'abord, en supposant que l'élément anglaise se montrera fanatique au point de tout leur pardonner en considération de ces injustices et ensuite en supposant que les canadiens sont assez peu soucieux de leurs intérêts pour permettre qu'on les sacrifie lâchement pour se faire de la popularité auprès des quelques fanatiques qui les jalousent.

Une dépêche de Mazatlan, Mexique raconte qu'un journaliste de l'opposition ayant été trouvé assassiné dernièrement la population crut que le gouverneur Canedo était l'instigateur de sa mort. On résolut donc d'aller "lyncher" le gouverneur Canedo ni plus ni moins que le premier criminel nègre venu. La foule se mit en marche vers la maison de Canedo qui serait maintenant pendu à quelque arbre s'il n'avait eu vent des intentions du public, ce qui lui permit de prendre la fuite avant l'arrivée de ses aimables administrés. Très expéditifs ces bons Mexicains.

Nouveaux Pionniers.—Un certain nombre de colons, jeunes et vigoureux tous sous la direction de James Whyte sont partis armes et bagages, hier, de Montréal pour aller s'établir sur le bord du Lac Mégantic. Combien de jeunes quebecquois pourraient suivre avec advantage un pareil exemple! dit ue feuille de cette ville, c'est vrai; mais ce n'est pas avec un gouvernement comme celui de M. Joly, qui retranche partout les octrois en faveur de la colonisation et qui va jusqu'à commettre même des actes tyranniques au détriment des pauvres colons qui possèdent des terres dans la vallée d'Ottawa.

Miracle.—On rapporte qu'un aveugle à l'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal vient de recouvrer miraculeusement la vue.

Un Monument.—On vient d'ouvrir à Montréal une souscription pour élever un monument à la memoire du Lt.-Col. de Salaberry, le héros de Châteaguay.

Sa Grandeur Mgr. Duhamel, maintenant en Europe, s'embarquera le 28 pour le Canada.

Il y eut le 9 le janvier à Panama une violente secousse de tremblement de terre. C'est la plus forte ressentie en ces lieux depuis le tremblement de terre. C'est la plus forte ressentie en ces lieux depuis le tremblement de terre qui a détruit Aréquipa, ville du Pérou.

Nous sommes heureux d'apprendre que la pétition contestant l'election de M. Routhier, M. P., pour Prescott a été renvoyée avec dépens.

La diphthérie fait des ravages dans differentes parties de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

L'influenza a un caractère très-grave au Nouveau-Brunswick. Plusieurs personnes en sont mortes.

Un Cadeau De Mérite.—Nous voyons par les journaux de Montreal que Sa Grandeur Mgr. de Montréal a présencé à notre violoniste canadien, M. Désève, un violon Stradivarius d'une grande valeur. Cet instrument avait été présenté à l'Evéché par un officier anglais.

Dr. Tupper has inaugurated some radical changes in the management of the Intercolonial Railway by which a saving of $50,000 a year will be made. It is high time that something should be done to make this road pay its own expenses.

Queen Victoria will embark at Portsmouth on the 25th inst., aboard the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" for Cherbourg, and probably will be absent about a month.

Its Value is Incalculable for all Diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. Mrs. winslow's Soothing Syrup is a certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

Bad Breath often proceeds from Worms which infest the human system. There is no need to send for the physician, or use orris root, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath.

Perry Davis' Pain-Keller.—Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and everyone should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be.

Reliable.—No Remedy has been more earnestly desired and more deligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient, and, at the same time a safe and certain purgative; Dr. Harvey's Anti-billious and Purgative Pills supply this want.

As a Pain Reliever, Brown's Household Panacea is invaluable. Immediate Relief will follow its use in all cases of Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side; Rheumatism, Colic Colds, Sprains and Bruises. For Internal and external use. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

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. Week-day services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

Roman Catholic.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. C. Ouimet, Priest. Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

Commons Member for Argenteuil.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

Member for Provincial Assembly.—Robert G. Meikle, Esq.

County Warden.—Thomas Barron., Esq. Lachute.

County Registrar.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

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

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (Genoa,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

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

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

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

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

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail tri weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

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

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

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

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In January, April, July, October.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 5 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 5 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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AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY
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THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879. NO. 29

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.

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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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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.

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J. N. GREENSHIELDS.

Oct. 12, 1y

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES

61, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee fo the District of Montreal.

DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.

Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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ADVOCATE.

No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.

(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

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Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.

Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.

John Betham Abbott, B. C. L.

Harry Abbott, B. C. L.

Oct. 5, 1y.

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

All business promptly attended to.

Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

SAM. MACDONALD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for taking Affidavits Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.

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

A. BERTHELOT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Lachute, P. Q

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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

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

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[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]

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

DENTISTRY!

DR. E. 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.

5tf

Business Notices.

HENRY BEATTIE,

IMPORTER

And Wholesale Grocer, 162 McGill Street Montreal. 8y1

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

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

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Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.

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Risks taken at Current Rates.

W. HAY. *Agent, Lachute.*

JOHN F. NOTT. CHAS. D. HANSON, *Joint Gen. Agents.*

42y1.

Robert Lovell,

SURGEON,

Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Roderigue's Hotel, on April 1st.

Any persons having horses wishing to consult him will do well to call and see him. Should he meet with sufficient encouragement it is his intention to make fortnightly calls.

References to Gentlemen whose horses have been benefitted by his treatment.—Messrs Hamilton Bros, H. Mills; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Alexander M. Mongenais, and H. McMullen, Rigeaud, and others.

28m3.

The Granger's Song.

I love to be a granger,
  And with the grangers dwell,
With corn of all kinds in my bins
  And butter good to sell.
Although the times are very hard,
  For that we do not care;
Since at first cost we buy our goods,
  We've plenty, and to spare.

I'm glad to be a granger,
  For in my pockets now,
I've lots of cash to pay my way—
  My heart is light I trow,
For I've no fear of bailiff's writs
  Or trader's threatening dun,
My living now is of the best,
  My standing number one.

I'm happy as a granger,
  For now Ive pleasant dreams;
I know, no wily suckers now
  Are fattening on my means.
I get my goods at what they're worth,
  And sell as best I can,
And on this earth I feel I am
  An independent man.

I'm jolly as a granger,
I whistle at my plough,
My soul is light, my eye is bright,
  Care furrows not my brow,
For now I know my earnest toil
  Will reap its full reward;
From rise of sun until it sets
  With joy I'll turn the sward.

I'll always be a granger,
  In Providence I'll trust,
And deal with all men on the square,
  Be liberal and just;
But whilst I trust in Providince,
  I'll keep my powder dry,
To guard against those rogues, who beat
  Poor farmers on the sly.

I'll live an honest granger,
  And speculators now
Shall build no mansions at my cost.
  Or live in state I trow;
The'll sneer no more at my gilt edged.
  Nor underrate my grain;
Their deep laid plans to line their nests
  I trust shall be in vain.

I'll die a stedfast granger,
  At peace with all mankind,
No creditors to mourn my loss,
  No unpaid bills behind.
And on my tombstone with these words
  When I my race have run:
A granger sleepeth here, who lived,
  And died, "An honest man."

T. T. McTUFF.

Morrisburg, March 7th, 1879.

A TOUCHING LITTLE STORY.— A story comes from St. Petersburg which is pretty enough to bear repeating. Not long since a Government functionary died in utter destitution, leaving without friends or relatives two small children. One of them was a boy about seven years old. Alone, moneyless, foodless, with his little sister crying for bread, he wrote on a peice of paper as a last resort the petition: "Please, God send me three copecks to buy my little sister a roll." This he carried to the nearest church to drop it into an alms box and start it on its way to heaven. A passing priest seeing him trying to put the paper in the box took it and read it where upon he carried the children to his house, fed them and clothed them. The next Sunday he preached a sermon on charity in which he alluded to the incidents. The collection that followed amounted to nearly $1,000.

Bile, Wild, Indigestion.—Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills. One of the medicines that really act upon the liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sickness, Wind, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms Nervousness, Heartburn, and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills.

THE CONDEMNED SENTINEL.

A cold stormy night in the month of March, 1807, Marshal Lefebvre, with twenty-seven thousand French troops, had invested Dantzic. The city was garrisoned by seventeen thousand Russian and Prussian soldiers, and these together with twenty or thirty thousand well armed citizens, presented nearly double the force which could be brought to the assault. So there was need of the utmost vigilance on the part of the sentinels, for a desperate sortie from the garrison, made unawares, might prove calamitous.

At midnight Jerome Dubois was placed upon one of the most important posts in the advance line of pickets, it being upon a narrow strip of land raised above the marshy flat, called the peninsula of Nehrung. For more than an hour he paced his lonesome beat without hearing anything more than the moaning of the wind and the driving of the rain. At length another sound broke upon his ears. He stopped and listened, and presently he called;

"Who's there?"

The only answer was a moaning sound.

He called again, and this time he heard something like the cry of a child, and pretty soon an object came before him out from the darkness. With a quick, emphatic movement he brought his musket to the charge, and ordered the intruder to halt.

Mercy! exclaimed a childish voice, "don't shoot me! I am Natalie. Don't you know me?"

"Heavens!" cried Jerome, elevating the muzzle of his piece. "Is it you dear child?"

"Yes: and you are good Jerome. Oh, will you come and help mamma! Come, she is dying!"

It was certainly Natalie, a little girl only eight years old, daughter of Lissette Villiant, a sergeant in Jerome's own regiment, and was with the army in the capacity of nurse.

"Why, how is this, my child?" said Jerome, taking the little one by the arm. "What is it about your mother?"

"Oh, good Jerome, you can hear her now. Hark!"

The sentinel bent his ear, but could hear only the wind and the rain.

"Mamma is in the dreadful mud, "said the child, "and is dying. She is not far away. Oh, I can hear her crying."

By degrees Jerome gathered from Natalie that her father had taken her out with him in the morning, and that in the evening when the storm came on, her mother came after her. The sergeant had offered to send a man back to the camp with his wife, but she preferred to return alone, feeling sure that she should meet with no trouble. The way however, had become dark and uncertain, and she had lost the path and wandered off the edge of the morass, where she had sunk into the soft mud.

"Oh, good Jerome," cried the little one seizing the man's hand, "can't you hear her? She will die if you do not come and help her!"

At that moment the sentinel fancied he heard the wail of the unfortunate woman. What should he do? Lisette, the good, the beautiful, the tender-hearted Lissette, was in more danger, and it was in his power to save her. It was not in his heart to withstand the pleadings of the child. He could go and rescue the nurse and return to his post without detection. At all events, he could not refuse the childish pleader.

"Give me your hand, Natalie. I'll go with you."

With a cry of joy the child sprang to the soldier's side; and when she had secured his hand, she hurried him along toward the place where she had left her mother. It seemed a long distance to Jerome, and once he stopped as though he would turn back. He did not fear death, but feared dishonour.

"Hark!" uttered the child.

The soldier listened, and plainly heard the voice of the suffering woman calling for help. He hesitated no longer on he hastened through the storm, and found Lisette sunk to her armpits in the soft morass. Fortunately a tuft of long grass had been within her reach, by which she had held her head above the fatal mud. It was no easy matter to extricate her from the miry pit, as the workman had to be very careful that he himself did not lose his footing. At length, however she was drawn forth, and Jerome led her towards his post.

"Heavens!" gasped Jerome, stopping and trembling from head to foot.

"Who comes there?" repeated the voice.

Jerome heard the click of a musket-lock and knew that another sentinel had been stationed at the post he had left. The relief had come while he was absent!

"Friends with the countersign" he answered to the last call of the new sentinel.

He was ordered to advance, and when he had given the countersign he found himself in the presence of the officer of the guard. In a few hurried words he told his story, and had the officer been alone he might have allowed the matter to rest where it was; but there were others present, and when ordered to give up his musket, he obeyed without a murmur, and silently accompanied the officer to the camp, where he was put in irons.

On the following morning Jerome Dubois was brought before a court-martial under charge of having deserted his post. He confessed that he was guilty, and then permission was granted him to tell his own story.

This he did in a few words, but the court could do nothing but pass the sentence of death; but the members thereof all signed a petition praying that Jerome Dubois might be pardoned; and this petition was sent to the general of the brigade, and through him to the general of division, by whom it was endorsed, and sent up to the marshal.

Lefebvre was kind and generous to his soldiers almost to a fault, but he could not overlook so grave an error as that which had been committed by Dubois. The orders given to the sentinel were very simple and foremost of very necessity was the order forbidding him to leave his post until properly relieved. To a certain extent the safety of the whole army rested upon the shoulders of each individual sentinel, and especially upon those who at night were posted nearest the line of the enemy.

"I am sorry said the gray-haired old warrior, as he folded up the petition and handed it back to the officer who had presented it. "I am sure that man meant no wrong, and yet a great wrong was done. He knew what he was doing—he ran the risk—he was detected—he has been tried and condemned. He must suffer."

They asked Lefebvre if he would see the condemned.

"No, no!" the marshal, cried quickly. "Should I see him and listen to one half his story, I might pardon him; and that must not be done. Let him die, that thousands may be saved."

The time fixed for the execution of Dubois was the morning succeeding the day of his trial. The result of the interview with Marshal Lefebvre was made known to him, and he was not at all disappointed. He blamed no one and was sorry that he had not died upon the battle field.

"I have tried to be a good soldier," he said to his captain. "I feel that I have done no crime that should leave a stain upon my name."

The captain took his hand and assured him that his name should be held in respect.

Toward evening, Pierre Villant, with his wife and child, were admitted to see the prisoner. This was a visit which Jerome would gladly have dispensed with, as his feelings were already wrought up to a pitch that almost unmanned him but he braced himself for the interview, and would have stood it like a hero, had not little Natalie in the eagerness of her love and gratitude, thrown herself upon his bosom and offered to die in his stead. This tipped the brimming cup and his tears flowed freely.

Pièrre and Lisette knew not what to do. They wept and they prayed, and they would have willingly died for the noble fellow who had been thus condemned.

Later in the evening came a companion who, if he lived, wou'd at sometime return to Jerome's boyhood home. First, the condemned thought of his widowed mother, and he sent her a message of love and devotion. Then he thought of a brother and sister. And finally he thought of one—a bright-eyed maid—whose vine-clad cot stood upon the banks of the Seine—one whom he had loved with a love such as only great hearts can feel.

"Oh my dear friend," he cried, bowing his head upon his clasped hands, "you need not tell them a falsehood, but if the thing is possible, let them believe that I fell in battle."

His companion promised that he would do all he could, and if the truth could not be kept back, it should be so faithfully told that the name of Jerome Dubois should not bear disgrace in the minds of those who had loved him in other days.

Morning came, dull and gloomy, with driving sleet and snow; and at an early hour Jerome Dubois was led forth to meet his fate. The place of execution had been fixed upon a low, barren spot toward the sea; and thither his division was being marched to witness the fearful punishment. They had gained not more than half the distance when the sound of some strange commotion broke upon the wintry air, and very shortly an aide-de-camp came dashing to the side of the General of the brigade, with a cry:

"A sortie! A sortie! The enemy are out in force. Let this thing be stayed. The Marshal directs that you face about and advance upon the peninsula."

In an instant all was changed in that division and the brigadier general, who had temporary command thundered forth his orders for the counter-march: The gloom was dissipated, and with glad hearts the soldiers turned from the thoughts of the execution of a brave comrade to thoughts of meeting the enemy.

"What shall we do with the prisoner?" asked the sergeant who had charge of the guard.

"Lead him back to the camp," replied the captain.

The direction was very simple, but the execution thereof was not to be so easy, for hardly had the words escaped the captain's lips when a squadron of Prussian cavalry came dashing directly toward them. The division was quickly formed into four hollow squares, while the guard that held charge of the prisoner found themselves obliged to flee.

"In heaven's name," cried Jerome, "cut my bonds and let me die like a soldier!"

The sergeant quickly cut the cord that bound his elbows behind him and then dashed toward the point where his own company were stationed. The rattle of musketry had commenced and the Prussians were vainly endeavouring to break the squares of French troops. Jerome Dubois looked about him for some weapon with which to arm himself and presently he saw a Prussian officer not far off reeling in his saddle as though he had been wounded. With a quick bound he reached the spot, pulled the dying officer from his seat and leaped into the empty saddle.

Dubois was fully resolved to sell his life on that day—sell it in behalf of France—and sell it as dearly as possible But he was not needed where he was. He knew that the Prussians could not break those hollow squares; so he rode away thinking to join the French cavalry, with whom he could rush into the deepest danger. Supposing that the heaviest fighting must be upon the Nehrung, he rode his horse in that direction and when he reached it he found that he had not been mistaken. Upon a slight eminence toward Hagelsburg the enemy had planted a battery of heavy guns, supported by two regiments of infantry; and already with shot and shell immense damage had been done.

Marshal Lefebvre rode up shortly after the battery had opened and very quickly made up his mind that it must be taken at all hazards.

"Take that battery," he said to a colonel of cavalry, "and the battle is ours."

Dubois heard the order, and saw the necessity. Here was danger enough, surely; and determined to be first at the fatal battery, he kept as near to the leader as he dared. Half the distance had been gained, when from the hill came a storm of iron that plowed into the ranks of the French. The colonel fell, his body literally torn to pieces by a shell that exploded against his bosom.

The point upon the peninsula now reached by the head of the assaulting was not more than a hundred yards wide; and it was literally a path of death as the fire from the twelve heavy guns was turned upon it. The colonel had fallen, and very soon three other officers went down, leaving the advance without a commissioned leader. The way was becoming blocked up with the dead men, and dead horses, and the head of the column stopped and wavered.

Marshal Lefebvre, from his elevated place, saw this and his heart throbbed painfully If that column were routed, and the Russian infantry charged over the peninsula, the result might be calamitous.

But—see! A man in the uniform of a French private, mounted upon a powerful horse, caparisoned in the trappings of a Prussian officer, with bare head and a bright sabre swinging in his hand, rushes to the front and urges the column forward. His words are fierce and his look is dauntless.

"For France and for Lefebvre!" the strange horseman cries, waving the sword aloft, and pointing towards the battery.

"The Marshal will weep if we lose this day!"

The brave troopers thus led by one who feared not to dash forward, where the shot fell thickest, gave an answering shout and pressed on, caring little for the rain of death so long as they had a lively leader to follow. Hoping that he might take the battery, and yet courting death, Jerome Dubois spurred on; finally the troops came upon the battery with irresistable force.

It was not in the power of the cannoneers to withstand the shock, and the Russian infantry that came to their support were swept away like chaff. The battery was quickly captured; and when the guns had been turned upon those who had shortly before been their masters, the fortune of the day was decided. The Russians and the Prussians—horse, foot, and dragoons—such as were not taken prisoners, made the best of their way into Dantzic, having lost much more than they had gained.

Jerome Dubois returned to the guard house, and gave himself up to the officer in charge. First a surgeon was called to dress several slight wounds, which he had received. Next his colonel was called to see what should be done with him. The colonel applied to the general of brigade, and the general of brigade applied to the general of division, and the general of division applied to Marshal Lefebvre.

"What shall we do with Jerome Dubois."

"God bless him!,' cried the General veteran, who had heard the whole story; "I'll pardon him to day, and to-morrow I'll promote him."

And Jerome Dubois, in time, went himself to see the loved ones in France; and when he went he wore the uniform of a captain.

FOREIGN

Prince Poniatowsky died at Geneva.

The King of Spain has signed the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes.

The Turkish troops have entered Adrianople.

Wallace Ross defeated Emmett easily on the Thames.

The British squadron are shortly to leave the Sea of Marmora.

Major Cavagnari is going to treat with Yakoob Khan.

H. M. S. Thetis has been burnt at Plymouth.

A race is spoken of between Elliott and Courtenay, in the Alleghany river.

THE BUDGET.

(From the Morning Papers.)

OTTAWA, March 14.

Hon Mr. TILLEY—Mr. Chairman, it is only recently, sir, that I have fully realized the great changes that have taken place throughout the Dominion of Canada since I last had the honor of a seat in Parliament, and to day I fully realize the great change that has taken place, and the increased difficulties devolving upon me as Finance Minister, compared with the position of affairs when I submitted my financial statement in 1873. Then, sir, my work was a very easy one indeed; hon. members on the opposite benches were pleased on that occasion to compliment me on that statement, but I felt that I had earned no compliment, and that if that speech was acceptable to the House at that time it was because of the satisfactory statements I was able to make with reference to the condition of the Dominion, and of the finances of the Dominion. Then, sir, I was able to point to a steady and increasing surplus and revenue, and that in the face of a steady reduction of taxation. Then, sir, I was able to point, with some degree of confidence, to the prospective expenditures of the Dominion, extending over ten years; to-day I cannot speak with the same confidence. Then, the construction of the Pacific Railway was under regulations that confined and limited the liabilities of the Dominion to $30,000,000; to-day, I am not in a position to say what expenditure or responsibilities we may have to incur with reference to that great undertaking. There has been a change in the policy, but it will become the duty of the Government and of Parliament to consider—while we have not the limit to our liabilities that we had, our money liability being then $30,000,000 with 50,000,000 acres of land—whether we cannot by some means construct that great work largely out of the 200,000,000, acres of land lying within the wheat area of that magnificent country. Then, sir, I could point with pride and with satisfaction to the increased capital of our banks, and the large dividends they paid; to-day I regret to say that we must point to depreciated values and to small dividends. Then I could point to the general prosperity of the country; to-day, we must all admit that it is greatly depressed. Then I could point with satisfaction to the various manufacturing industries that were in operation, throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, remunerative to the men who had invested their capital in them, and giving employment to tens of thousands; to-day many of the furnaces are closed, the machinery in many places is idle, and those establishments that are in operation are only half the time employed and are scarcely paying the interest on the money invested. Then, sir, we could point to the agricultural interest as most prosperous, with a satisfactory home market, and satisfactory prices abroad: to-day they have a limited market with low prices, and anything but a satisfactory market abroad. Then, sir, we could point to a very valuable and extensive West Indian trade; to-day it does not exist. Then, sir, we could point to a profitable and direct tea trade; that has been demoralized and destroyed. Then everything appeared to be prosperous, but today, though it looks gloomy, I hope there is a silver lining to the cloud, that we may yet see illuminating the whole of the Dominion, and changing our present position to one of happiness and prosperity. Mr. Chairman, there has been, and very naturally so, a good deal of interest and anxiety manifested on the part of the friends of the National policy, as it is called, in regard to its early introduction. I can quite understand that, because, believing as they do, and as a majority of this House does, that that policy is calculated to bring prosperity to the country, it was but natural that they should feel anxious for its introduction, and that not a day should be lost; and it is satisfactory to know that, great and difficult as is the responsibility which rests upon me here, I trust that the proposition I am about to submit will be sustained, not only by a majority of this House, but by an overwhelming majority in the country. It was natural, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the friends of this policy should be anxious for its introduction and it was pleasing and satisfactory to see that even the Opposition vied with the friends of the Government in their anxiety for its introduction. It was most encouraging to me, because of course all Oppositions are patriotic, and certainly a patriotic Opposition anxious for the introduction of this measure could not have desired that a bad measure and one not calculated to benefit the country should be forced hastily upon it. Therefore, I take it for granted that, in addition to the support from the gentlemen behind me, we will have the support of the gentlemen opposite, to the policy and the propositions we are about to submit. But perhaps, it will not be out of place for me to offer a few remarks in justification of the apparent delay that has taken place. It will be remembered that the Government was only formed on the 19th of October. Some delay took place in awaiting the arrival of an hon. member, who I am satisfied, is one whom, whatever the political opinions of gentlemen of this House may be, all would have been anxious to see consulted before the Government was formed; I mean the Minister of Militia. The Government, therefore, was not completed till the 19th of October. The members of the Government had to return for re-election, and those elections, though they were hastened with all possible rapidity, because we felt there was a great deal of work to be done, were not over until the early part of November, when we returned to the city of Ottawa. And what did we find? As Minister of Finance, I cannot say I found the finances in the most satisfactory condition. I found that we had maturing, between the early part of November and the 1st of January, an indebtedness of $15,500,000, with nothing to meet it but the prospective payment of the Fishery Award. On this side of the Atlantic, we had in the various banks of the Dominion, something like $5,000,000, and between that date and the 1st of January, with the subsidy of the provinces and payments to contractors who were constructing public works, something like $3,000,000, had to be paid. Then, considering the position the banks were in all over the Dominion, and the uncertainty as to what might transpire, it was just possible that a reduction in the reserve might take place, and that meant a demand on the Dominion Treasury. Every dollar we found it necessary to take from the banks at the time was embarrassing to the country, and was reluctantly withdrawn, but it was inevitable that the Finance Minister should proceed to London with the least possible delay, that arrangements might be made to maintain the credit and the honour of the Dominion. Well, sir, in order to avoid that, feeling the importance of every member of the government being at his post in order to prepare measures for the meeting of Parliament, a cable message was sent to our agents on the other side to ask if the visit of the Finance Minister to London could not be avoided. The answer was "No; his presence here is absolutely necessary." Under these circumstances I proceeded to London, and placed a loan of £3,000,000, sterling upon the market there.

THE LAST LOAN.

While referring to that, it might not be out of place to offer a few observations in reference to that loan, as it has been criticised. That loan, as the prospectus shows, was offered to the highest bidder, and tenders were asked up to three o'clock on the 6th of December. At that hour, owing to a variety of circumstances—and among them I may name the suspension on that day of the West of England Bank, and the anticipated suspension of that bank for several days previous, which led to the demand from the country banks on banks in London for gold to strengthen their position, which placed several of the London institutions in such a position that they could not tender, although they had intended to do so at an earlier period—about *£1,700,000,* was tendered for out of the *£3,000,000.* This was on Friday, and it was then stated that the loan would be kept open till the following Monday at 3 o'clock. On that day it was announced that the balance of the loan had been taken, and I was in a position to make my arrangements to leave on the 12th, having made provision to meet our maturing indebtedness, and on the 13th of that month I was informed that the first instalment on that loan was paid into the hands of our agents. Now, Mr. Speaker, if there should be any further discussion in this House or elsewhere with reference to my absence from this country; if it should be said by any hon. gentleman in this House that the time selected for placing that loan on the market was unfavourable; if it should be said that it was the most unfavourable time, looking at the financial condition of the country, in which the new Dominion loans had been floated; if it is said that that loan should have been floated in May or June, when money was bringing but 2 per cent. instead of 6 and 7 per cent. shortly after; then, if such be said, or any reflections be made with reference to my absence in England, I will ask my hon. friend my predecessor to make my defence.

THE TARIFF.

Then, sir, after my return to Canada, it became necessary that we should consider the whole question of the tariff, and it is not a question that can be settled in a day. It is not a question to be settled intelligently in a week; indeed, it would have been well if we could have had more time to consider than we have had, the magnitude and importance of the work. I can appeal to other Finance Ministers and to my predecessor, who in 1874, made several changes in the tariff of that day, to speak of the difficulties there are in making even as few changes as were then made. But, if be undertake, as the present Government have undertaken, to readjust and reorganize, and I may say make an entirely new tariff, having for its object not only the realization of $2,000,000 more than was collected this year, in addition to providing for that deficiency, we have to adjust that policy or that tariff with a view of making what has been and is to-day declared the policy of the majority of this House—I mean the protection of the industries of this country. Sir, we have invited gentlemen from all parts of the Dominion, and representing all interests in the Dominion, to assist in the readjustment of the tariff. We did not feel, though perhaps we possess an average intelligence in ordinary governmental matters,—we did not feel that we knew everything; we did not feel that we were prepared, without advice and assistance from men of experience with reference to these matters, that we were prepared to readjust and make a judicious tariff; we therefore invited those who were interested in the general interests of the country, or in any special interests, to consult with us. Gentlemen who took an opposite view met us and discussed those questions, and I may say that down to yesterday, though the propositions are submitted to-day, we were honored and favored with the co-operation and opinion of gentlemen who represent their particular original views. With reference to the great question we have under consideration, we have labored zealously and arduously, and I trust it will be found successfully; we have done so, and we are now about to submit our views for the consideration of this House. I think we may appeal with some degree of confidence and support, to the early period at which this tariff is being introduced, when I call to mind the words of hon. gentlemen opposite—that their Government was formed on the 7th November, 1873, ours on the 19th of October, that my hon. predecessor did not submit his tariff and budget speech until the 14th of April, this being the 14th of March.

THE ESTIMATES.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the House, in the first place, to the estimates, I will not occupy your attention with the expenditure for the years 1877-78; that is before you in the Public accounts; but I desire to call the attention of this House to a few facts with reference to the expenditure for this year. In the first place, it will be borne in mind that the estimates submitted by my predecessor last year related to the income and expenditure of the present year. The estimated income exceeded slighly the estimated expenditure. The estimated expenditure in round numbers was $23,600,000. It will be found that the expenditure of this year will exceed $24,000,000. The supplementary estimates that I shall submit to the House in a few days will be; for Dominion lands, $7,000; Post Office department, $20,000; public works revenue, that is, railway, $186,000, in excess of that estimated, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and will continue to be made, by the Hon. Minister of Public Works to reduce that expenditure. For Customs, in addition to the estimates of last year, a subsequent estimate of $17,740 will be required for the expenses of collection; mounted police, $40,000; Indians, under treaty arrangement, $44,674; ocean and river service, $19,770; public works and buildings, $116,386; militia, special, $20,261—this in connection with the troubles that occurred in Montreal; the Paris Exhibition, $25,000; charges of management, which is an omission in the estimates of last year, $75,000, and which was in connection with the redemption of $7,500,000; election expenses, in addition to the vote that was made, $60,000; penitentiary, $12,500; sundry minor expenses, $10,000, making altogether $654,424, less public works revote to be carried over to be expended next year, $163,000; usual expenses in the various services $75,000, making a total of $238,000, leaving the supplementary estimated expenditure over and above the estimates of last year $416,424, this, added to the estimates, making the totol estimated expenditure of $24,085,424. The estimated revenue for the present year, taking the first as our guide, and it is a very fair guide, under ordinary circumstances, will be $21,620,000. Now, Mr. Chairman, it will appear from the returns that will be laid on the table of the House, that in the last three or four weeks a very large sum has been paid both to customs and excise. This arises from the anticipated change in the tariff. But taking the past six months as a criterion, the estimated revenue will be $21,620,000, leaving a deficiency of $2,400,000. This is not very encouraging for the present year. Last year, as you see by the Public Accounts, the deficiency was between $1,100,000 and $1,300,000. Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made, the saving that will be made in the Agricultural Department, the saving that will be made by the Minister of Public Works in connection with the railways, and the savings that have been made by the removal and dismissal of supernumerary employees in the different departments; notwithstanding all this, there will still be a deficiency of $2,400,000. Now, I will call the attention of the House for a few moments to the estimates for the next year. In the interest on the public debt you will find by the estimates that there is a very considerable increase. The increased interest is, I believe in England, in consequence of the last loan. The estimated amount for new loan placed in last year's estimates was $501,000; charges of management paid in England, $60,000, less savings in service, $6,500,—total increase in the charges of management, $53,500. There is an amount under this head that falls due in connection with the redemption of the debt of $6,000,000 on the 1st of January next, and this corresponds with the item omitted last year, that provided for the redemption of $7,500,000 in January last.

HON. MR. CARTWRIGHT—I am sorry to disconcert the hon. gentleman, unless with his permission. If my memory serves me it may interest the House to know how these two heavy charges on the debt which he paid and is about to pay, have accrued. I would just suggest that he should mention that to the House.

HON. MR. TILLEY went into an elaborate statement of the estimated expenditure for 1879-80, showing a net decrease of $211,191; he also went into the obligations to be met, and proved that a deficiency of $1,600,000 would have to be met. He continued—In my opening remarks I referred to the difficulty with which we have to grapple. We must, if we meet the expenditure of next year, our interest, the charges upon our revenue, and the necessary expenditure which the country has a right to demand, and from this House the right to receive for the people a revenue from customs of $2,000,000 more than was received this year; we have also, in the arranging for the levying of that duty, to consider how it can be best imposed to encourage the industries of the country. It would be well, before I enter upon the consideration of this point of the question, perhaps, to ask ourselves what are the circumstances that have led to the reduction of revenue and to the present depressed condition of the country. With reference to the reduction of revenue, I have heard it remarked that it is strange that in the Dominion of Canada we are as depressed as we are. Perhaps there is as much prosperity here as in many other parts of the world. Then why was there such a falling off in our revenue compared with the revenues of the United States and Great Britain? But when we examine the case, we ascertain the fact that nearly all the revenue collected in England and the United States is from specific duties, and, therefore, the decrease in the value of imports does not, in those countries, materially affect the revenue; wheras, in the Dominion, the duties are principally *ad valorem*, and therefore largely affected by the decrease in the value of our imports. It is established by comparative statements that the goods imported into the Dominion have decreased in value to the extent of 33⅓ to 40 per cent. and the duties on those imports being levied largely on the *ad valorem* principle, there has been a falling off in the revenues of the Dominion. In the proposition I am about to make it will be shown, and I state the fact in order that the House may perfectly understand the nature and extent of those propositions, that on many articles on which we propose an increase of duty, 25 per cent. levied on the value will not bring more per yard than we received on the duty of 1873. We will take 100 yards of cloth in 1873, valued at $1 a yard, the duty collected on it would have been $15. The same amount of cloth is worth now but 60c per yard, and it would require a tariff of 25 per cent. to produce the amount of revenue from 100 yards received from the same quantity in 1873. It is important to bear this fact in mind, because while it may be thought on the other side of the Atlantic, and by our neighbours, that we are increasing largely our taxation, and imposing differential duties on the products of foreign countries, it is well to make it understood that if ours had been specific duties we should have been receiving the same amount of revenue as in 1873. There are other difficulties. The volume of imports has not much diminished. Regarding the matter as I do, I think it is to be regretted that the volume of imports was not reduced. I look upon the amount of the imports, even at the reduced value ever since the Dominion was organized, showing a large balance of trade against it, as one of the difficulties with which we have to contend, one of the difficulties that it is our duty, if possible, to remedy: they have been decreasing to a certain extent, but are still very large, showing distinctly and clearly, in my judgment, that they ought still to be diminished. I know there are hon. gentlemen here and elsewhere who entertain the opinion that the balance between the imports and exports is not a correct mode of judging of the prosperity of a country. I know that opinion is entertained by hon. gentlemen opposite, but let us just, for a few moments, turn our attention to the condition which England occupies to-day as compared with the United States. From 1867 to 1873 the balance of trade against her amounted in the average to £50,000,000 sterling It is quite true that that difference was met by interest the revenue of her vessels, and in various ways, to an extent largely counterbalancing it, or leaving a balance in favour of England. By the last return I have, which covers the year 1877, the balance of trade against her is shown to be £140,000,000 sterling, or $700,000,000 per year. The balance of trade against the United States in 1872 was $116,000,000; in 1873 it was reduced to $66,000,000, but last calender year showed that the balance in favour of the United States had reached $300,000,000 a year. I think, then, without entering into a discussion here of free trade or protection, so far as it affects England and the United States, we may fairly conclude that the prosperity of the one country at this moment is dependent in a great measure on the large surplus in its favour, and the depression in the other on the large deficiency in question. Under these circumstances, it appears to me we should turn our attention to the best means of reducing the volume of our imports from all parts of the world.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

Let me refer to some circumstances that led to the present depression in the revenue. During and after the war in the United States, it is well understood that the country lost a large portion of its export trade, that its manufacturing industries had been to a certain extent paralyzed, and it was only about 1872 or 1873 that they really commenced to restore their manufactures, and endeavoured to find an extended market elsewhere for the manufactures of their country. Lying as we do alongside that great country, we are looked upon as a desirable market for their surplus products, and our American neighbours, always competent to judge of their own interests and act wisely in regard to them put forth every effort to obtain access to our markets. It is well known by the term "slaughter market," and what they have been doing for the last four or five years in Canada—that in order to find an outlet for their surplus manufactures, they have been willing to send them into this country, at any price that would be a little below those of the Canadian manufacturer; it is well known, also they have had their agents in every part of the Dominion, seeking purchasers for their surplus, and that those agents have been enabled, under our existing laws, to enter those goods at a price much lower than they ought to have paid, which was their value in the place of purchase. It is well known, moreover, that the United States Government, in order to encourage certain interests in that country, granted a bounty upon certain manufactures which enabled them to have the exclusive market I may say of the Dominion, and that under those circumstances we have lost a very important trade possessed previous to it in 1873, and also the West India trade. It is a fact that by the repeal of the 10 per cent. duty on tea we lost the direct tea trade and all the advantages resulting from it, which were transferred from the Dominion to New York and Boston, and that under all those circumstances, and with the high duty imposed by the United States on the agricultural products of the Dominion, by which they are to a great extent excluded from them. while the manufactures of that country were forced into our market, that we could not expect prosperity or success in the Dominion so long as that state of things continued. These are some of the difficulties which have led to our present state of affairs.

THE REMEDY.

Now, after having made these few remarks on that head, I desire to call the attention of the House to the remedy. I know that this is a difficult question, that it is the opinion of some hon. members that no matter what proposition you may make or legislation propose it cannot improve or increase the prosperity of the country. I and the Government entertain a different opinion. I may say at the outset that it would have been much more agreeable if we could have met the House without the necessity of increased taxation, but in the imposition of the duties we are now about to ask of the House, it may be said we are asking and shall receive from the imports from foreign countries a larger portion of the $2,000,000 we require than we shall receive from the Mother Country. I believe such will be the effect, but I think that in making such a statement before this House belonging to, as we do, and forming part of that great country, a country that receives our national products without any taxation, everything we have to send to her, apart from our national feelings, this House will not object if, in the propositions before me, we take a larger amount of the *$2,000,000* from foreign countries than from our own fatherland. I have this to say to our American friends: In 1865 they abrogated the reciprocity treaty, and from that day to this a large portion of the imports from that country into the Dominion has been admitted free. We have hoped, but hoped in vain, that by the adoption of that policy we should lead our American friends to treat us in a more liberal spirit with regard to the same articles. Well after having waited for twelve years for the consideration of this subject, and requiring more revenue, the Government have determined to ask this House to impose upon the products of the United States that have been free, such a duty as may be consistent with our position. But the Government couple with this proposal in order to show that we approach this question with no unfriendly spirit, a resolution that will be laid on the table, with a proposition to this effect: that as to articles named, which are the natural products of that country. Including lumber, if the United States take off the duties in part or the whole, we are prepared to meet them with equal concession. The Government believe in a reciprocity tariff. We may discuss free trade or protection, but the question of to-day is, Shall we have a reciprocity tariff, or a one-sided tariff? The Government propose to do more, we had not been long the advisers of his Excellency, before we decided that it was of the utmost importance to extend our trade with the British and Foreign West India Islands, and if possible with South America, and that we should secure if possible the admission of our ships into France, at the same rate of duty as is charged upon British built ships. Turning their attention to this subject, His Excellency appointed, with their advice one of the ablest statesmen of the Dominion, a gentleman whose experience in connection with the finances of this country, and whose knowledge of its trade and commerce cannot be surpassed by any. I think that this House will sustain us in the action of the Government in this matter. When they appointed and deputed me to visit Spain and treat with the Spanish Government, of course I went with the approval of the British authorities to make arrangements with the Spanish Government to open up a trade with the Spanish West Indies. On this subject we would gladly lay the papers before the House, but think that at this time it would not be expedient to do so. In visiting England, my colleagues authorized me to communicate with the Imperial Government to ascertain if some arrangement might not be made through their Minister in Paris for the admission of our ships at two francs, the same as paid by the British Government. Finding my time was limited, and that it was necessary to return shortly, I stated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the nature of the duties imposed upon me by the Government, and I asked him if Sir A. T. Galt could not replace me. It was agreed to, and he has made some considerable progress. I trust before long to be able to submit the whole correspondence with reference to this matter for the opinion of this House. But sir, desiring not only to extend our trade with these countries, we felt that it was necessary to protect ourselves in other directions. We found, as I stated before, that it was important to encourage the exportation of our manufactures to foreign countries, and we are prepared now to say that the policy of the Government is to give every manufacturer in the Dominion of Canada a drawback on the duties they may pay upon goods used in the manufactures of the Dominion and exported out of it. We found also that under the bonded system of some foreign countries, our sugar refining trade and other interests were materially affected. Well, the Government have decided to ask this House to impose counteracting duties under such circumstances. I trust that this proposition will receive the support of both sides of the House, because some six month since, when the deputation of sugar refiners in London waited upon Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote, both of them being gentlemen representing free trade views, not exactly protection views, they declared in the most emphatic terms that when governments came in and interfered with the legitimate trade of the country, they were prepared to impose countervailing duties. To make this matter plain, and place it beyond dispute, the Government propose to ask the House for authority to collect for all such articles an *ad valorem* duty on the value irrespective of draw backs. These are the arrangements we propose for that. My colleagues may explain it. It is this: If for instance, a cent and a half draw back per pound is allowed on cut nails imported into the Dominion of Canada the duty will be calculated on the value of the nails, irrespective of that drawback. Now a bounty is given on sugar in excess of that which is paid by the sugar refiners, the Government will exact an *ad valorem* duty on the value of that sugar irrespective of the draw back. I may also state Mr. Chairman that another reason why I think our American neighbors should not object to the imposition of the duties we propose is this: it is a fact perhaps that is not generally known, but the average per cent of revenue that is imposed on all imports into the Dominion of Canada at the present time, taking the returns for last year as our criterion, is 13½ per cent. The amount of duty collected on the imports from Great Britain is a fraction under 17½ per cent while the amount of duty collected on the imports from the United States is a fraction under *10* per cent. Now, sir, I think our friends across the border, if they won't give us the Reciprocity Treaty, at any rate cannot find anything to object to in the imposition of these duties, if they bear a little more heavily on the articles imported from that country than they desire.

THE EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Before I come to that, sir, it is the first opportunity that has been afforded me of saying a few words to my hon. friend, my predecessor. What did my hon. friend (Mr. Cartwright) do when he visited my constituents last summer? He no doubt desired to enlighten them. But I may be pardoned in saying I judged that one of the objects was to secure the defeat of some of the candidates, myself amongst the number. I recollect that he referred to the fact that I—and he spoke of it as my crowning offence,—the Finance Minister of 1873, had brought down supplementary estimates *$800,000* or *$900,000* in excess of the estimated receipts; I recollect the manner in which he dwelt upon this, the strong way in which he endeavored to impress on the mind of my constituency what a great offender I had been, and that this last was my crowning offence. He might have told them that it was probable the receipts would be ample to cover the expenditure, and that I stated that should such not be the case, the *$800,000* would be amply sufficient to meet the deficiency. He might have said that. He might, sir, have gone on and told them: Though Mr. Tilley has been such a blunderer that I, the Minister of Finance, have for four years in succession—three years clearly shown by the Public Accounts and the fourth he must have known to be—shown there has been a large deficiency; I have made no provision for this deficiency. He might have pointed to the fact that when the late Government were in power they had a surplus of *$10,000,000*, which the deficiencies under the present policy, during the last four years, had reduced to *$7,000,000*, then taking the whole six years, about *$5,000,000*. But I will say this, because I do not want to decry the credit or the standing of the Dominion, that we are in a position to state that taking the whole twelve years into account, since the organization of this Dominion, taking our surplus of twelve years, taking the amount of *$1,500,000* which had been charged to capital, that ought to have been charged to revenue and deducting from the deficiency our receipts, it will be shown there was a surplus over and above the expenditure amounting to *$10,000,000* or nearly so, which shows despite what has occured during the last three or four years, that this Dominion has life and vitality if properly conducted. I may say, at the out-set, that in considering this question of the tariff and protection to our industries, the Government considered how they could best accomplish the object the country desired to see accomplished. We might obtain *$2,000,000* by the imposition of duties upon certain articles, and appear to give protection but give no protection.

OTTAWA.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Mar. 18th, 1879.

When I closed my last letter the House was in the heat of debate on the Letellier censure motion. On the Thursday afternoon the discussion was continued and went on all night-lasting till nearly 4 o'clock Friday morning when a vote was taken and the resolution was carried by 136 yeas to 51 nays, giving a majority of 85 in favour of the motion. What course will be taken by the Government can only be imagined till the Senate have taken action in the matter. In the meanwhile all sorts of rumours are rife "The Lieutenant-Governor has resigned," "Mr. Joly has dissolved the House and the announcement will appear in the next Gazette," "The Lieutenant-Governor's aide-de-camp is in Ottawa with the resignation"—these and such as these are every where rife.

I notice the Government have inserted an item of *$300,000* for the Carillon Lock and Canal, therefore it must be their intention to push on the work during the coming season. I also notice that the vote for the Grenville Canal is *$50,000* less than last year but that and the preceding item will be fully explained before long.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening members obtained the passage of several motions and the advancement of a few public and private Bills. In the afternoon a discussion took place over the discharge of the paymaster of the Lachine Canal for having corruptly interfered in late elections which resulted in showing that the late Government had been the originators of the American maxim "To the victors belong the spoils."

KRISS KRINGLE.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879.

WE have devoted a large portion of to-day's issue to the Tariff speech of the Finance Minister, as we deem it of the utmost importance to the whole community that they should see for themselves, and more especially the farming community, that the pledges made by the Conservatives before the last election have been fully redeemed by the present Government. Read it carefully, and be not led astray by the silly clap-trap of political hucksters who would sacrifice every interest to party.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The whole Dominion is now in possession of the details of the great National Policy of the Liberal Conservative party, and our readers will find in our columns, full particulars of the new Tariff, as well as some interesting information connected therewith received from our Ottawa correspondent. Contrary to the expectation of our Grit contemporaries and much to their disgust the Government have fulfilled all their promises, they have given protection to all, to the farmer by imposing a tax on the articles they produce, and to the manufacturers by such a readjustment of the tariff as will protect them from being under bid by the United States. Though practically now in force the new tariff is not absolutely law, it is liable to be altered and we believe has been to the extent of making the ten per cent ad valorum duty on tea apply to coffee, as well, and also reducing the tax on wheat to ten cents per bushel.

Since the above was written we have learned officially that many of the items have already been corrected. Glue has been placed upon the 20 per cent. list; the duty on dried fruits has been converted into an *ad valorem* one of 20 per cent, thus continuing to Canadian merchants the control of the direct importing trade, and the duty on lead paint has been placed at 5 per cent. and on mixed paints at 25 per cent., thus continuing the grinding and mixing of paints in Canada.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

For five years past the Americans have shipped their wheat into Canada free of duty, and as their harvest comes in earlier than ours, they have flooded our markets so that when our farmers got their wheat ready for market, they found it stocked with American wheat. They then had to leave it in their grainеries or seek a market in the old world and wait for months the return of the sales. Our millers were busy grinding American wheat and stocked the market with the flour of it. Now under the National Policy ten cents a bushel is put upon wheat coming into Canada and fifty cents a barrel on flour, the consequence will be our farmers will find a home market for their wheat, our millers will grind our own wheat which has been sent away to be ground in other countries, and our people will eat their own bread made from their own wheat and the price will be regulated upon an equitable basis as in other countries, and Canada for the Canadians will be realized by farmers and millers from one end of the land to the other. In addition to our already large production of wheat, the wheat fields of the North West Territory will soon supply our mills with all the wheat they require to grind for export, and our idle mills be as busy and prices as satisfactory as ever notwithstanding the arrant nonsense of those ignoramuses who howl about ruinous prices as a consequence of the small duty put upon these productions of which we raise a surplus, and which the Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE himself has said would not raise the price to the consumer. This duty on wheat and flour will help to make our farmers prosperous and encourage them to raise wheat, and when our farmers are prosperous, the whole country is prosperous. Put down the farmer and all the industries of the country are paralyzed, but make him prosperous and all are prosperous.

THE LETELLIER CENSURE.

By a vote of 136 to 51, the House of Commons has decided that the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec deserves censure, for his having dismissed his Ministry on 2nd March, 1878. The debate which preceded the division was a long and able one, and proved conclusively that although they would not vote him censure, yet those who placed him in his present position, believed him guilty of the charges brought against him, inasmuch as not one of them attempted to defend him, simply contenting themselves with arguing side issues as to the advisability, or ability of the House to take any such action.

The motion having been adopted, the people of the Province wait to see what steps the Government will now take. The Senate pronounced against Mr. LETELLIER last Session, and as that body is not elective it remains unaltered, therefore there can be no necessity they should move in the matter any further. Under these circumstances the duty of the Government is plain, Mr. LETELLIER should be at once dismissed, before he has time to concoct any new scheme with which to harass and annoy the people of this Province. It is rumored that he will at once dissolve the House and appeal to the people from the decission of the House of Commons, trusting that with the new tariff just issued by the Ottawa Government he will be able to deceive the people into the belief that more taxes are being imposed on them; but he will find it of no avail. The people pronounced their verdict on the 17th, of last September and all that they asked or promised has been given them. Then Mr. LETELLIER is under censure and being so is morally suspended until some action is taken by the Government, and were he in the face of this, to dissolve the House, it would only be a *coup d'etat*, and one he would find the people would be prompt to resent.

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 nurseryman, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 13th, 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. 10m6.

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,
Lachute P. Q.
16m3
General Agent, for the District of Terrebonne.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
St. Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies. GOOD STABLING.
17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
28yl.

New Box Factory.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for Basswood Logs at the New Box Factory.

R. P. JELLYMAN.
Lachute, March 6th, 1879. 27w3.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 10, on the Front Range of Gore, Containing 150 acres, sixty acres cleared with good dwelling house, and other buildings. A large quantity of excellent cedar, and 700 maple trees suitable for a sugary.
For Terms and Conditions apply to
THOMAS ROGERS.
Lakefield, March 5, 1879 27tf.

HOLMAN
Ague & Liver
PAD
TRADE-MARK.

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 put 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. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. [illegible], Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. R. Ross, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. [illegible], Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromee, Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Eman'l Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Huston, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Coborg Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sullivan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq. [illegible] Jarvis street, Toronto.
C. J. McFadden, Esq. [illegible] Peter st., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, Lexington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Frith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
F. H. Christmas, 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 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., Mont'l.
T. J. [illegible], Esq. [illegible] Notre Dame st., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. [illegible], Esq. 100 Notre Dame st., Mont'l.
E. Cox, Esq. 561 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 COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50
The latter only used in old and complicated cases.
Consultation and explanations free of charge at Company's Office.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

Building Lots
AND
Mill 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

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, February, 21, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5. 50 @	$5.75
Flour per bag	0.00 @	2.60
Oats per bushel	0.30 @	0.35
Corn " "	0.60 @	0.70
Peas " "	0.60 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0.00 @	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @	1.40
Moullie " "	1.25 @	0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @	0.00
Bran " "	0.90 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00 @	5.50
Pork per lb	0.08 @	0.10
Beef "	0.03 @	0.09
Mutton "	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	0.11 @	0.18
Cheese " "	0.10 @	0.14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

A. Benn & Co.
Tea Meeting, Dalesville.
Insolvent Act of 1879.
Brown's Vermafuge Comfits.
Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.

LOCAL.

Much sickness prevails.

The roads are greatly improved.

Great *satisfaction* prevails over the National Policy.

MORE PEOPLE DIE of air tight rooms than of unchinked log cabins.

The physicians are not angry now because they have lots of patients.

GOOD REMEDY.—Those who will be behind time should be fed on Ketchup.

Thomas White, M. P., rapped Willie McDougall pretty hard in Parliament the other night.

GOOD TIME.—Mr. Jellyman's steam whistle keeps people up to time and is heard for miles around Lachute.

THE SUGAR SEASON will likely open next week. Great preparations are being made and some new sugaries opening.

OFF TO HEAR COOK.—Some of your citizens are off to hear the celebrated Cook lecture in Ottawa to-morrow night.

SIGNS OF MILD WEATHER.—The shipment of a large quantity of Refregerators from the Lachute Wooden Ware Factory.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Our Lake View friends have been made happy by the opening of a new post office in their vicinity.

SPRING is at hand and so is the National Policy and every one smiles except those poor fellows who object to sunshine and prosperity, except when it comes from their own orb.

WE are pleased to announce that James Fish, Esq., who has been very ill for some weeks past, is now much improved and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

SINCE our last issue, Mr. Alvah Burch, another of the oldest residents of Lachute, has been called away by death. The funeral took place on Wednesday last.

$1,500,000 SAVED!—The National Policy will effectually keep in our own country the above large sum annually for coal, which has for the past five years been sent to the United States.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of A. Benn & Co. who have reduced their already low priced goods still ten per cent lower. Give them a call and see for yourselves.

SERMONS.—On Sabbath next, the Rev. R. W. McKechnie will preach in the morning in the Methodist Church of this village, and in the evening in Olivet Hall. The morning sermon will be a special one for children.

PRACTICAL EFFECTS.—One Tea Merchant has already sent *$300,000* to China for tea to be shipped direct to our Dominion ports. For five years past the Tea Trade has been lost to Canada and given to the United States, but now our trade and commerce will flourish.

"GOD BLESS HIM."—This is not a light unmeaningless expression which is heard from so many persons since the National Policy has come out, but it is the fervent and heartfelt utterance given to the feelings of gratitude to Mr. Tilley for the means he has adopted to restore prosperity to this country.

Another of those pleasant social entertainments which have gladdened the hearts of our young folks, yes and even the old ones too, this winter is to take place in the Baptist Chapel, Dalesville, on Wednesday evening 26th inst. We trust our Baptist friends will have a full house.—See Advertisement.

EQUITABLE HORSE TRADING.—For five years past the Americans have charged us 20 per cent duty on horses we sold for their markét. We have only charged them ten per cent upon horses brought into our market. Now under the National Policy a more equitable trade is established as we charge them 20 per cent as they do us. This will not effect our Horse trade which will go on as usual, but will add considerably to our revenue.

COOKING THE VOTERS LISTS.—Not only in St. Andrews, Arundel and Lachute have there been evident scheming and planning on the part of the Grits to make a partizan voters lists but in Chatham the "ways that are dark" have been followed as in the other places. A firm of two parsons, owning a water privilege and voted upon it last year as they had a right to and since then have improved it by the erection of a mill dam several buildings, roads, &c., are put down at such a low valuation that one only can vote. They were known to have voted the Conservative ticket and consequently an attempt has been made (which we trust will not be successful(to keep one of them from voting next election. Oh! ye Grits: when will you learn righteousness?

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.

Manitoba.

[For the information of those desirous of going to the Far West to settle, we are kindly permitted to publish the following letter to a gentleman of this village.]

EMERSON, Feb. 4th. 1879

DEAR SIR:—I duly received your letter of Oct. 25th, and very much regret I have not had an earlier opportunity of replying. I see you too have caught the Manitoba fever, and are desirous of coming to this Country, and I will gladly give you what information I can regarding it. Battleford is a very long distance from where I have settled, and to inexperienced travellers, it is quite an undertaking to get there. If your intentions are to go farming, there are places not one quarter of the distance, with good land, indeed, far better land than there is about Battleford. However, to answer your questions: Your outfit for the road would be a Tent, Cooking utensils, and a good pair of blankets, also a buffalo robe to lay on the ground at night. The best provisions are dried or salt meats Corned meats are handy too, but rather expensive. You can buy your provisions in Winnipeg quite as cheap as in Canada. You can buy Oxen almost at any time in Winnipeg, and to better advantage, as Cattle brought from Ontario, or elsewhere very often die when they come to this country. The Butchers in Winnipeg always have cattle to sell. You cannot very well start from Winnipeg before the first week of June, and if the spring is wet it might be later. Your best way would be, to be on hand and everything ready to start with, some of the trains of freighters that go out that way in the Summer. Then you could do without a guide. I would advise buying your tent in Canada, a good canvas one, and on arrival at Winnipeg go straight to the Prairie on the bank of the Assineboine River and pitch your tent; it will not cost you 25 cents per day per man for food, when you would have to pay $1 to $1.50 per day at an hotel. Bring a good double barreled or single barreled muzzle loading shot gun, you want no "rifles, Revolvers, or bowie knives;" Get a bullet mould the size of your gun, and if you should see any large game you can easily drop a bullet into your gun and go for it. But Ducks and Prairie Chickens are what you will see most of. I enclose you a list of what we bought, on starting out, if you have any of the articles, or can get them cheap, by all means bring them, in fact bring all the Railway will allow you to carry as you will find every cent of your money very valuable in this Country. Strong cowhide boots are best for the Prarie,—I mean top boots,—a water-proof coat is good too when on the road, as you can wear it when it rains and they are good too, to put on when the wind is blowing across the Praries. The winds are always cold here. Should you want any further information, your best way will be to write your questions down as they occur to you leaving room for me to reply, and I will be happy to do so. Our crops on the sod did not do well, they were put in too late. We had good potatoes though.

I am, Yours truly,
GEO. BLACKLOCK.

LIST OF OUTFIT.

	$ c.
1 Yoke Oxen	121.00
1 do	115.00
1 Buffalo Robe	3.00
1 Tent (canvas)	22.00
1 Camp Set (Tins &c.)	15.00
1 Lantern	1.00
1 Plough File	35
1 Iron Shovel	1.10
1 Dozen Grain Sacks	4.00
1 Plough "Monitor" 12in.	26.00
1 Set Harrows	12.00
1 Wash Basin (pressed tin)	40
1 Milk do do	30
1 Dipper	30
1 Sheet Iron Pail	1.35
2 Candle Sticks	20
1 Iron Wrench	1.00
2 Red River Carts at $15 each	30.00
2 Sets of Ox Harness at $5	10.00
1 Curry-comb and Brush	75
1 Grind Stone 44 lbs. at 4c	1.76
1 Hoe	85
1 Iron Spade	1.25
1 Cow	35.00
1 Steel Face Plough Hammer	1.25
2 Ox Yokes at $4.50 each	9.00
1 Log Chain	3.00
1 Scythe Stone	15
2 Hay Forks	1.5
1 Scythe and Snaith	2.00
1 Auger 1in.	75
1 do 1½in.	1.25
1 Socket Chisel 1in.	55
1 Chopping Axe and Handle	1.70
Total	$214.76

All the above are Emerson prices.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—The following information will be of interest to those of your readers who intend making the Far West their home. A very large party left under Mr. Lindsay's guidance on Tuesday, the 11th, for the Little Saskatchewan. Another very large number (600 I have heard) leave under Mr. Prettie, from Toronto, at the end of the month, also for the Little Saskatchewan. Yet another party of 200 will leave Ottawa on the 24th, for the same district,—and smaller parties from every County of every one of the older Provinces of the Dominion, are leaving weekly, and all go West to the Little Saskatchewan district. Those from Argenteuil who intend starting farming upon arrival had better start for the Nor. West immediately as they will find, if they delay that they will not be able to get good land nearer to the proposed Railway than 20 or 30 miles. Those who are going to work on the Railway had better wait a while. The fare will surely be reduced, and it is quite possible that when the Contractors who have just taken contracts upon the C. P. R. get to work, they will pay the railway fare of men that they would engage here. There will be a great demand for workmen in the Nor. West this summer and good prices. I think it a better place to go to for work than California for many good reasons. Men from Argenteuil who wish to settle upon the land temporarily reserved, near the railway, must get a certificate from me.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours very truly,
L. O. ARMSTRONG.

Political Consistency.

MR. EDITOR:—It is a simple truism that a convert, or pervert, if you will, is infinitely more zealous even to fanaticism in upholding his newly adopted creed, than the strictest adherent to original doctrine. The Rev. Father Newman and Cardinal Manning are more Roman (Catholic) than the Romans, and to compare small things with great, your contem. the *Advertiser* is more rampant in the cause he has espoused since the new light of Gritism dawned upon his fevered brain than the *purest* Grit now chewing the cud of disappointment on the left hand of Speaker Blanchet. You did not witness the advent of your neighbor, but the writer is old enough to remember the flourish of trumpets with which he was ushered into the world of letters as the exponent of the political principles then, as fortunately for a down trodden country, now again in the ascendant, until the course of events having brought to the surface professors of a different creed in politics, as the boiling cauldron throws up the scum had rendered it prudent to tone down into the medium state of what is miscalled Independence, as a convenient stepping stone to the lower region of ultra Gritism pure and simple. It is not for me to impute motives for this change of base and break ing faith with many who helped the infant to his feet under the fallacious impression that an advocate for honest government had at last sprung up in our midst, well knowing that a Journalist has an equal right to his opinions on passing events, and that his proper mission is to give independent expression to these opinions as freely and fearlessly as any other member of society, so long as that expression is couched in courteous and respectful terms to friend and foe alike; but when he descends to mere vituperative abuse varied only by low slang towards all and sundry whose opinions happen to differ from his own and substitutes mere invective for argument, his best friends of whom he numbered not a few among those whom he now delights to vilify, are perforce compelled to disown such disreputable tactics as well as those who have recourse to them. A little variety in the garnishing of this unpalatable dish, on the smallest modicum of wit or humor might be some compensation for time lost in the perusual of these incubrations, but being evidently no wit himself nor the cause of wit in others, as may be inferred from the present writing as well as the constant rehash of the same measured mess served up from week to week, what might be tolerated as harmless badinage becomes not only an unmitigated nuisence but a source of danger to a peaceful community as tending to set class against class and create feelings of hatred and malice where amity and good will ought alone to prevail. The Grit organ's Ideal of the humorous seems to consist however, in ringing the changes *ad nauseum* upon a few harmless epithets such as "the hero of another 10,000" "Tupperism" and that elegant title bestowed upon the great party to which I have the honor to belong and with which I beg to subscribe myself.

"THE TORY RUMP."

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Compiled from our Exchanges.*]

OTTAWA.

Mr. Farley, Crown Lands agent for the Province of Quebec, is at present on a collection and investigating tour in the township of Aumond, where Crown Lands have been cancelled.

Tuesday being the Princess Louise's 31st birthday, the Royal Standard was floating from the Parliament tower. A large number of private buildings displayed bunting. A dinner party took place at Government House in the evening, in honor of the occasion.

On Monday evening Mr. John Langton, late Auditor-General, was presented by a number of Civil Service gentlemen with a testimonial valued at $500.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, 13th.—Sir A. T. Galt, has instituted an action against the Montreal City Passenger Railway Company for $25,000, for having refused to run past the pavilion farm, as agreed upon.

On Tuesday morning as Mr. Adolphus M. Hart, Sr., was about to begin a case in the Court of Appeals, he fell to the floor in a fit. The Judge adjourned the case, and Mr Hart was removed to his home at No. 118 Dorchester street.

JOURNALISTIC.—Mr. Hector Berthelot, city editor of *La Minerve*, on Tuesday severed his connection with that journal. He contemplates, in adition to continuing *La Canard*, to issue a daily illustrated paper, which will confine itself to a portrayal of interesting events of city life.

QUEBEC.

The North Shore Railway trains arriving here are daily crowded with passengers.

The letter of his holiness the Pope proclaiming a universal jubilee, as also a pastoral of the Archbishop, was read in the different Catholic Churches of this city on Sunday. His Grace afterwards gave a discourse explanatory of the jubilee and the various conditions to be complied with.

It is said that in consequence of the difference of opinion among members of the Bar of this district respecting the proposed Inns of Court in connection with the new Court House, the Government have resolved to abandon the idea for the present.

Maple sugar cutting has been commenced in the vicinity of the city, but the weather is not very favorable.

Flags were hung out at the city hotels in honor of the 31st birthday of the Princess Louise.

The case of the Portneuf contested election, Hon. M. Langelier, defendant, has been concluded.

BIRTH.

BANFORD.—At Lachute, on the 13th inst, Mrs. Robert Banford, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McALLISTER.—At his father's residence East Settlement, Argenteuil, on Tuesday, 11th March, Wm McAllister, aged 33 years and 9 months.

SOCIAL and TEA MEETING.

will be held in the

BAPTIST CHAPEL,
DALESVILLE.
ON
Wednesday Evening, March 26th, 1879.

Refreshments, Readings, Recitations, and Music. Doors open at 6 p. m.

Admission - - - - - 25cts.

Tickets at the P. O. Stores of Lachute, Brownsburg and Dalesville. 29-1W.

Please Read This!

FOR ONE MONTH FROM TO-DAY WE will sell at Ten per cent off our present

Low Prices

To every one paying CASH.

We would also say that as our last Secured Payment will shortly be due, for which we must have money, every one owing us is required to pay

Without Delay.

Please do not say "this don't mean my little account."—It does mean your little account. Many a mickle makes a muckle.—Read it again please.

Alfred Benn, & Co.

Lachute, March 21st, 1879. 29-tf.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of
THOMAS SCOTT, Trader and Manufacturer, doing business as such at Calumet Bay, in the District of Terrebonne, under the name, style and firm of Thomas Scott & Company,

An Insolvent.

A Writ of Attachment has been issued in this cause, and the Creditors of the above named Insolvent, are hereby notified to meet at my office in the Village of Lachute, in the District of Terrebonne, on Wednesday the Second day of April, A.D., 1879, at the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, to receive Statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Owing to an informality in calling same, the meeting of Creditors in the above matter advertised to be held on Friday the twenty-eighth day of March instant, is hereby cancelled.

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Official Assignee.

Dated at Lachute, this 19th day of March A.D. 1879.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of JOSEPH TIMBERS of Grenville, Trader,

An Insolvent.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the uncollected accounts and notes due to the said Insolvent Estate of Jos. Timbers which amount to about seventeen hundred dollars, (as per list made out by Insolvent) will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION *en block*, or at so much on the dollar at my office, on Friday the twenty eigth day of March instant, at *TEN* o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of having the said Estate wound up without any further delay.

List may be seen by applying at my office.

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Assignee.

Lachute, March 20th, 1879. 29-21

Official Gazette.

The *Canada Gazette* of Saturday officially announces the return or Messrs. White and Orton for East Hastings and Central Welington respectively.

The National Rifle Association of the United States of America (Offices, 23 Park Row, New York) having extended a most cordial invitation to the Militia Force of the Dominion to participate in the International military match to take place at Creedmore, Long Island, in September next, permission to take part in that contest may be obtained by officers and others of the militia who may desire to avail themselves of the invitation, by making application through the usual channel of communication.

The following regulations have been issued by the Association applicable to the Militia of Canada:—

Each of the Provinces of Canada, one team of twelve.

The members of each team to be officers or enlisted men, and active members of the corps or organization which they represent, and to appear in the authorised uniform (full dress or fatigue) thereof. They shall be selected in such manner as shall be prescribed by the military authorities of the Country or State they represent, and shall if required be certified to by them, as being their authorized representatives.

Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Rounds seven at each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards; any with head towards the target at 500 and 600 yards.

Weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Ammunition, any. Entrance fee, $1 each man.

"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 astonishing 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

J. PALMER, & SON,

DEALERS IN

All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25C. PER OUNCE.

Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at

357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 28y1.

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 4½c to 12c. American prints fast colors 6c. to 12c. per yard. Wincey dress goods. Flannels, Oxford Shirting Merinos, Grass Linens, Bed tickings, 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.
24tf.

4,000 DOLLARS First Mortgage.

PERSONS having money to invest, can get a higher rate of interest than SAVINGS BANKS afford, and secured by First Mortgage on Real Estate by applying to
F. C. IRELAND.
Lachute, March 14, 1879. 28 tf.

Public Notice.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED Freeholders of the County of Argenteuil, do hereby call a meeting of the Freeholders of this County to be held at St. Andrews, in

Sauve's Hotel,

at 2 o'clock p. m.,

On Saturday, March 29th, next.

For the purpose of considering whether it is expedient to establish a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the County of Argenteuil, in accordance with the Consolidated Statues of Lower Canada, Chap. 68 and Amending Acts.

JOHN SIMPSON, JAMES FISH,
THOS. PALLISER, GEO. SIMPSON,
JOHN CHAMBERS, MOSES SIMPSON,
RICH'D McGREGOR, F. C. IRELAND,
EMERY SIMPSON, THOS. BURWASH
ROBT. W. JONES, NELSON ALBRIGHT
FELIX PAQUIN, CHAS. ALBRIGHT.
27w3.

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.

West End Tin Shop.

LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP,
SAP PAILS
SAP SPOUTS AND
SUGAR BOILERS.

Parties 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.

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.

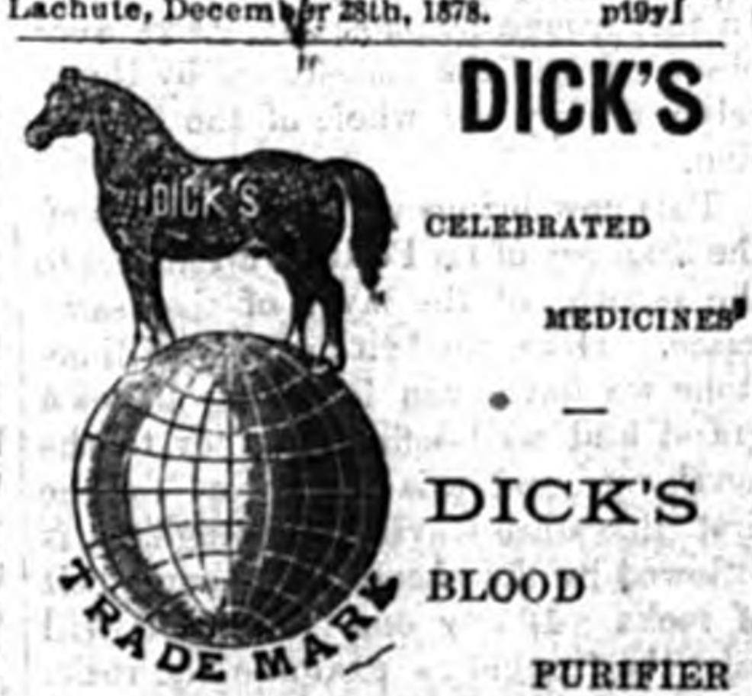
☞ Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.
Office Hours. 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.

In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to other premises as above, where I will continue to execute with prompt attention all orders that are entrustee to my care.
L. GOBEILLE.
Lachute, December 28th, 1878. p19y1



DICK'S
CELEBRATED
MEDICINES
DICK'S
BLOOD
PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST,

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also AN UNFAILING CURE for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot, Price 25c, or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, securing on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at
ALFRED BENN, & Co,
Lachute, P. Q.
21y1.

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 lin of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer. ☜

THE FIREPROOF CHAMPION

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

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

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

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

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

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

F. N. Beattie's
Family Grocery and Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St. Andrews.

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

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

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

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

And the many other New Varieties of seasonable Delicacies, offering at a greater reduction than ever, to suit the times, besides a great variety of

Stone and Glassware,

To Furnish every Table,

Buffalo Robes!

To keep you warm.

FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

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

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

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q. 11.14tf.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Dealer in
N. Y. WEBER, CHICKERING, STEINWAY and other PIANOS, and the Celebrated MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
LACHUTE, P. Q.

ROBERT O'BRIAN, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE OF McGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY
Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec.
May be consulted at all hours.
Office:—Timber's Buildings, Grenville.

NOW is the TIME!
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
WATCHMAN,
Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.
Subscription, only $1. a year.

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.

Field's Photographs
Received the
HIGHEST AWARD
at the last
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.
☞ No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.
49tf.

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.

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—1f.

Great Bargains IN BOOTS & SHOES.

A. VINCENT, begs to announce that he has opened a branch of his BOOT and SHOE FACTORY, in the West-End Lachute, where he will sell retail at wholesale prices. He has been over thirty years engaged in this Business and guarantees satisfaction as he defies competition in prices and quality.
7m6 A. VINCENT.

THE Accident Insurance Company of Canada.

This is the First and only
Canadian Company
Devoting itself solely to the business of
Insurance Against Accidents,

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

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

Lachute Hotel.

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

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

C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor,
50tf

GRAHAM'S Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

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

LADIES COLUMN.

Thirty-Five

'Tis wondrous strange,
How great the change,
Since I was in my teens,
Then I had beaux
And billet-doux
And joined the gayest scenes,
But lovers now have ceased to vow;
No way can they contrive
To poison, hang, or drown themselves,
Because—I'm thirty-five.

Once if the night
Were e'er so bright,
I never abroad could roam,
Without, "The bliss, the honor, Miss,
Of seeing you safe home?"
But now I go
Through rain and snow,
Fatigued and scarce alive;
Through all the dark,
Without a spark,
Because—I'm thirty-five.

They used to call,
And ask me all
About my health, so frail;
And thought a ride
Would help my side,
And make my cheeks less pale.
And now, alas! if I am ill,
None cares that I revive,
And my pale cheek
In vain may speak,
Because—I'm thirty-five!

Now if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take a stage,
For that is deemed quite proper
For a person of my age;
And then no hand is offered me
To help me out alive;
They think 'twon't hurt me now to fall,
Because—I'm thirty-five.

O, dear, 'tis queer
That every year
I'm slighted more and more;
For not a beau pretends to show
His head without our door;
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft addresses,
My spirits now revive;
And one might near as well be dead,
As say—"I'm thirty-five!"

Braids or short curls down the back are worn with dressy evening coiffures.

The old Puritan preacher who took for his text, "Topknot, come down." ("Let him that is upon the housetop not come down"), would surely have felt satisfied with this new fashion. All puffs and bows and braids and fussifications on the top of the female head have vanished into thin air. The Parisian belles now wear their hair simply parted in front and either waved or crimped, as best suits the style of the face, and coiled at the back in a braided knot placed rather low. A single large flower placed at one side of this knot and drooping on the neck is the only ornament that fashion now sanctions. This new coiffure is not only simple and natural, but it is wonderfully becoming, the beautifully shapeliness of the feminine head coming fully into view for the first time in many years. The suddenness as well as the universal way in which the new style has been adopted is very remarkable.

The little red silk hankerchief turbans which are now fashionably journeying around the world, were first started in Paris last spring, the Princess of Wales having appeared in one at a Paris *fete;* they were immediately adopted in Paris. This lady is said to have perfect taste, and she now sets the fashions for both London and Paris, in the absence of any high authority in Paris, such as the Empress Eugine used to be.

Clinging dresses are going slowly, but surely, out of fashion; tie-back dresses have entirely become things of the past. They have recently earned a bad name from the fact that many of the women drowned at the wreck of the 'Princess Alice' owed their utter inability to help themselves, or to sustain themselves when help was given them, to the fact of their being encumbered with the tight-clinging skirts, which kept them down.

There is an increasing tendency toward the fashion of wearing small hoop skirts; they are almost imperceptible, but they are worn by ladies who wish to keep the short walking dresses from touching the feet. In Paris there is a regular adoption of tournures, which are worn to give breadth to the back of the dress and to support the habit-backs of coats, and they also form an important part of the support and under decoration of a train, which requires a 'balayeuse' and flounces of some dimensions to make it take the right shape.

Over their dark dresses, little girls wear dressy French aprons, of nainsook or muslin. These are cut low-necked and short-sleeved, and are elaborately trimmed with lace or embroidery. To obtain the necessary fullness at the bottom of the skirt, the neck is furnished with a draw string. They are worn loose, without belt or sash.

A lady entered a shop lately and requested to see some lavender kid gloves, whereupon she was shown several different shades of that color. Being a little overcome with so great variety, she asked: "Which of these pairs are the lavenderest?"

On Sunday afternoon a dozen young ladies were accidently locked up in the Metropolitan Church Toronto. After some difficulty they made their exit through one of the school room windows, affording much amusement to lodgers in the boarding houses on the opposite side of the street. The *Telegram* has a long poem on the subject.

A BRIDAL GIFT.—A New York bridegroom recently sent a pair of diamond earrings to his bride, enclosing the box containing them in a jewel casket, 14 by 16 inches, and 10 inches high. The sides of the box were of solid selected Marechal Neil buds, bound by a rim of tea rosebuds, the cover was of superb white rosebuds. A ring of violets was the lid-lifter. The inside of the box was lined with white satin.

THE FARM.

We shall be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation of Farmers' 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.]

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

We hardly remember a Winter in the West more pleasant in its general features than the one just passed. There have been some severely cold days, but the weather has been so uniformly cool that the extremes were less felt than is usually the case. The freezing Winter has given the farmers good roads, and hence hauling has been brisk and pleasant. Stock has been healthy, has eaten well, and is generally in first-class condition for the season. But we have now entered upon a month that is any thing but a jolly one upon the farm. The direct rays of the sun remove the frost from the ground; there are frequent rains, plenty of mud, occasional sleet storms, a variable temperature, and disagreeable winds. It is in fact, Nature's "house cleaning" time, and the men folk have to stand around, as usual in such cases, doing little or doing much, as the whimsical elements may dictate, all the time feeling that they would like to move out until things get settled a little. They don't seem to be of much account, yet they are handy to have around, and are constantly called upon to do something or other.

EARLY SPRING WORK.

In many localities spring work fairly opens this month. Almost anywhere, North, it is a very proper time to top-dress, with well rotted barn-yard manure, or other appropriate fertilizer, the meadows, pastures, and fields that are to be tilled. Clover and timothy seed may be sown this month, upon the light snows that are almost sure to fall. Oats are best in pretty early, about as soon as the frost is fairly out of the ground. The Thomas, or some other sloping tooth harrow, will be found excellent for preparing ground for sowed crops, where fall-plowed, or where hoed crops, were planted last year. Spring wheat may be sowed to advantage on last year's corn ground. Whatever is to be done upon the corn-fields of last year, it is necessary to at once get rid of the stalks. Where a corn-stock cutter is not at hand, break them off by drawing a sufficiently heavy sapling over them. Do this when frozen. Then rake the stalks together and burn them to get rid of both stalks and the chinch-bugs and other insects that may have passed the Winter under their convenient shelter. In a great many localities early potatoes are already put in, and in many more they may be planted this month. We advise early planting, except for the later crops. Seeds put in early in Spring need but little covering. They will not dry out, and they get the immediate benefit of warmth, light and air.

THE ORCHARDS.

Thoroughly examine the young fruit and other trees to see if rabbits or mice have injured them. If only the outside bark is injured, throw the earth up in a mound around the trunk of the tree, and it will take care of itself. If, however, the inner bark is eaten through the matter is more serious; cover the wound with grafting wax. If girdled, completely, the tree will be hard to save. A graft inserted above and below sometimes saves them. Remove dead and broken branches from fruit trees and trim out all small fruits. Do not remove the mulch from strawberry beds before hard freezing weather is over. Newly planted trees should be mulched.

A great many things will answer for this purpose such as straw, prairie hay, Small fruits may be planted as soon as the frost is fairly out of the ground.

THE GARDENS.

In most places where the WATCHMAN circulates it is yet too early to begin to talk much about vegetable or flower garden work. The hot-beds must be prepared, if this has not been done already, and well attended to. The plants must have fresh air each day when the temperature will permit, and an occasional watering must be given them. Toward the last of the month remove litter from asparagus beds, and fork them over so as to mingle the fine manure with the dirt.

THE MEADOWS.

Do not be in haste to turn stock upon the pastures, and be sure to keep them from the meadows. The best thing to do is to put a roller over the fields. Where either meadows or pastures are "sod-bound," a light harrowing does them great good.

THE DRAINS.

One of the things demanding attention is the making of new drains and the cleaning out of old ones, especially those about the farm yards, so as to give the surplus water an outlet. The health and comfort of the animals are thus secured.

WALKS.

The necessity of good walks about the premises becomes painfully apparent, and a few stimulating words from the housewife may urge even the most sluggish man to an effort to supply them.

If you have very thoroughly decomposed manure, it may be used as a top dressing for the lawn about the house. If not, use some of the commercial manures, ashes, or plaster, a little later in the season.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, March 23rd, 1879.

THE ALL SEEING GOD.—Ps. cxxxix., 1–12.

This Psalm teaches most emphatically the omniscience of God—or his knowledge of all things. The ways of our life are singled out and our downsetting and uprising are known to Him, and our thoughts afar off. Even from the distant heaven in which his glory is and which some deem too far remote for any observation, God observes all our thoughts, words and actions, and knows the motives that actuate us in all things. The "afar off" does not refer to the thought not yet in the mind, but to the *apparent* distance of God from us. Then we see that God is everywhere present. His Omnipresence is taught most clearly in the Psalm. It matters not whether in darkness or light, on sea or land, in heaven or hell, no matter where, the All-seeing eye is upon us. The word "hell" is here used in the sense of the underground world, and not as the place of punishment.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. God is the ever present, Almighty, controlling energy, working by methods which we call the laws of nature, but he himself fills all, is present to all, and knows all.

2. These attributes of God we can think of, but we cannot fully master the idea. He can apprehend much that we cannot comprehend.

3. How the greatness of God is seen in his grace, as he knows all our badness perfectly, and yet, loves, pities and saves us, if we believe in his Son Jesus Christ.

Prince Arthur's honeymoon is to be passed at Claremont House, Surrey.

President Grevy has pardoned 151 Communists.

The price of iron is advanced 5 per cent by the Iron Association, U. S.

The people of Cashmere are said to be dying of famine like flies.

The Cubans are pleased at the appointment of General Martinez Campos as President of the Ministry.

For THE WATCHMAN.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE PETITE NATION TROUGHS.

In foregoing letters it was explained that the productive portions of the phosphate bearing rock were distributed in Ottawa County in a number of deep and shallow trough forms, and that the shallower these troughs were the smaller the chance of finding the mineral in large quantities. It was also shown that the eastern margin of the great Gatineau and Lievres trough reached the Ottawa River towards the front of Buckingham township, where it is much concealed by a heavy drift of sand and by the flat sandstones of the lower silurian formation. Hence, the further course of the phosphate-rocks cannot be followed visibly and recourse must be had to stratigraphical geology in order to ascertain the point near which they may again be looked for and expected to occur. *Stratigraphy* is rather a hard looking word, but its meaning and the conditions it implies are simple and will be understood by the youngest reader. The whole of the rocks constituting the tossed up mountains of the great Laurentian system with some few local exceptions, are arranged in layers or *strata*. These consist of gneiss, schist, quartzite and crystalline limestone of endless varieties. Each of these varieties of rock forms a layer or *stratum*, which holds a fixed relative position to the others. For example—the late Sir Wm. E. Logan long ago made out, that in the County of Argenteuil there were no less than four great belts of crystalline limestone each of which was separated from the other by a thick layer or *stratum* of gneiss rock. In mapping out these great belts of limestone, he found that they always maintained a fixed relative position to one another and ran on general lines which were rudely parallel. The belts of gneiss rock which intervene are not all of the same characters, but differ considerably in their component parts, and one of them in particular is characterized by its frequent deposits of phosphate of lime. Such being the case, then, it will be at once perceived, that should we lose sight of any particular one of these layers of rock or *strata*, we have simply to turn to another (as closely an adjacent one as possible) and perhaps more prominent one, in order to follow out the further course of the first. When, therefore, in Buckingham we lose the phosphate-bearing rock under the drift of sand, we retrace our steps and journey northward again to rocky ground for the purpose of selecting another layer or *stratum* to follow out. The layer or layers generally chosen for this purpose are the crystalline limestone bands, as such are perhaps more constant in character and more easily traced in their complicated windings. In Buckingham and coming from beneath the phosphate rocks is a great rust colored volume of quartzite and limestone full of graphite or plumbago. This marked belt occupies a very large part of that township. It runs with the phosphate rocks to the sandy drift bordering upon the Ottawa river, but does not, like them, wholly disappear under it. On the contrary it is clearly seen to fold sharply over upon itself and to run back in a general north easterly direction again through the south eastern quarter of Buckingham township and North Western portion of Lochaber to the neighborhood of Blanche Lake on the town line of Mulgrave. Here, again sharply folding over upon itself again it returns on a southerly course through Lochaber and once more reaches the sandy drift and the Ottawa River near Thurso. In the trough form thus described by these limestones, in Buckingham and Lochaber, as mentioned in a former letter the phosphate rocks have hardly room to come in and have not as yet been observed; but it is probable a small portion of them runs in a V shape for a short distance up the town line between Buckingham and Lochaber, where it is further probable they are entirely concealed by sand and clay. Again, everything pertaining to the lower crystalline rocks is concealed around Thurso by drift and the flat sandstones of the Silurian formation; but on following the road northeastward from that village through the eastern portion of Lochaber, the same belt of limestones with its associated rusty strata was again met with making another journey inland. In this trough no phosphate rocks were observed, and the limestones by themselves occupy the whole of the depression.

This now brings us to the borders of the seigniory of La Petite Nation and to the mouth of the river of the same name. Here, the belt or layer of limestone we have been following makes a grand and well-defined journey to the northward and this time, and for the first time since leaving Buckingham, is followed by the phosphate bearing belt of rocks. If any one interested will take the trouble to examine the rocks in the neighborhood of the mouth and first mile or two of the Petite Nation River, he will at once observe a great spread of the crystalline limestone and rusty rocks we have been discussing. These he can follow if he is so disposed northward along the entire boundary line of this seignory and through to Lake Simon in Hartwell; thence to Long Lake, some eight or nine miles still further to the northward; and finally to the shores of Crooked Lake, some 46 or 48 miles to the north of the Ottawa River. Here, this great belt of limestone once again turns, and runs in a general south-easterly course through Beaver, Kidney and Green Lakes to Round Lake in the south-eastern corner of the township of Addington, and thence directly south to Papineauville on the Ottawa River, where it enters the river at a point but four miles distant from that at which we first started at the mouth of the Nation River. Now if the course just described, of this belt be sketched with pencil or colour on a map, the outline of the phosphate bearing rocks will at once be depicted. These run first as a comparatively narrow belt from the Ottawa River, between the mouth of the Nation River and Papineauville, northward through the extreme western portion of La Petite Nation. Then expanding suddenly in Hartwell and Suffolk, they occupy the greater portion of the country between Lake Simon and Round Lake, and form a broken up mountainous and very rugged tract of country. [Here is the place to look for and expect some heavy deposits of phosphate of lime to occur.] Still beyond this area and between Long and Green Lakes, these rocks form great rolling hills all around Great White Fish Lake and again offer a promising field to the phosphate prospector. From the lake last named and northward to Crooked Lake, phosphate rocks stretch along the whole distance, but narrow rapidly after leaving Great White Fish Lake and taper off to a point in the direction of Crooked Lake. Now it must be borne in mind that throughout the areas just described, there are barren as well as productive areas of phosphate rock. Consequently the prospector, keeping in mind what has been said respecting the layers or *strata*, must depend for success upon his tact or ability to follow out, in all its windings, that particular one in which the deposits of mineral would appear to occur. There is another, trough or area of phosphate bearing rock in La Petite Nation, along its Eastern boundary and to the southward of Papineau Lake but to this we shall have to devote our next article.

County Council Meeting.

A meeting of the above Council was held in the Court House, Lachute, on Wednesday forenoon, the Mayors were all present but two.

The first business that came up was the swearing in of Mayors Dobbie and Munroe.

The warden announced that his term of office expired that meeting. On motion of Mayor Hay, seconded by Mayor Brown, Mr. Barron was re-elected unanimously.

The minutes were read and approved

The Sec.-Treas. stated that he had seen Mr. MacKay as to the borrowing of money to meet the claim of Messrs. Davidson & Cushing and that he had said that it was not necessary to borrow the money at present as it was too late to avoid costs of action.

It was moved by Mayor Hay, seconded by Mayor Jekill that Mr. Thompson be appointed to advertise and sell by auction to the lowest bidder, the Bevan's Lake Bridge, and also authorize him to sign the contract on behalf of the Council.

It was moved by Mayor Jekill, seconded by Mayor Strong, that Howard be annexed to the township of Morin. Carried.

A petition was received from the Chatham Council asking that the Mayor and Secretary of the County Council add to it their signature on behalf of the county. The petition was addressed to the Hon. Minister of Public Works asking that the Carillon Dam be carried on to completion. Mayor Hay moved, seconded by Mayor Simpson, that the signatures be affixed and the petition forwarded to Dr. Christie for presentation to the Hon. C. Tupper. Carried.

The valuation roll was declared good but no motion was made for its homologation.

A petition was read from the Municipal Council of Lachute asking that a by-law be passed for the repeal of the Dunkin Act. The petition was not received as there was no deposit of money accompanied with it.

It was then moved, seconded and carried, that the Council adjourn.

Argenteuil on the Political Map.

Contributed to THE WATCHMAN.

The important cities of the Dominion stand out in distinguished blue, contrastingstrangely with the Rouge tints of the past five years. These cities are the centers of wealth, intelligence and refinement, but had become so indisposed by the *regime* of quack physicians in the political laboratory, that a blue pill of unusual strength became necessary to restore their usual vigor and wanted strength. The constituencies in the surrounding country had to follow the same system of treatment. There were two counties, one in the Province of Quebec and the other in Ontario, which adhered to the old treatment, and, on the 17th of September took the red color, but have since

Changed their hue,
To that of blue.

While the whole province of Quebec north of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers has its counties painted in the primary blue, Argenteuil stands alone in the landscape delineated in colors *rouge*. There is however this little red spot and indistinctness of outline: the corlor is not vivid, intermediate objects obtrude themselves causing a salloway paleness and the old background is rising to the surface struggling and groaning under oppression bound down with corruption, bribery and false pretenses, but resolved and determined to be free.

For the people again,
Both with voice and with pen,
Are returning to Abbott
As before was their habit.

And before many months pass the historical painter will dash his brush of blue over the fading outline, and Argenteuil will stand out upon the map again in all its natural freshness in harmony with the territory around it.

Valuable wedding presents have been sent to Prince Arthur by the Royal Engineers, the Irish nobles and the Corporation of Windsor. The Irish gift cost £6,000.

The Zulus are now suing for peace on terms consistent with tribal independence.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted 225,000 francs for French exhibitors at the Australian International exhibition.

Canada's Royal Visitors.

WHO HAVE BEEN HERE SINCE 1787.

Canada has been honoured with visits from the following Royal personages:—His Royal Highness Prince William IV., uncle of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, landed in Quebec in 1787. H. R. H. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, visited Canada in 1791, four years later than his brother. H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and heir apparent of the British Crown, was in this country in 1860, and laid the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. H. R. H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, was here in 1861. H. R. H. Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Phillippe, once King of France, was in Canada the same year as Prince Alfred. Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, cousin of ex-Napoleon III, Emperor of France, also in 1861. H. R. H. Prince Arthur, third son of the Queen, in 1869. H. R. H. the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, in 1871. H. R. H. Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, in 1876 (Centennial year); and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh (his second visit), in 1878. It will thus be seen that Queen Victoria's father, uncle and four of her children have been in Canada.

France has ordered a despatch boat to Egypt, and an English vessel will also proceed thither.

The Reichstag refused to pass a resolution favoring general disarmament.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On dit dans *La Minerve:*—La grande majorité du peuple de notre province apprendra avec un soulagement de satisfaction que l'attentat du 2 mars a été condamné à la Chambre des Communes par une majorité de 85 voix sur 187 votants. C'est un éclatant triomphe pour la cause du gouvernement responsable.

Avant tout, félicitons la députation des autres provinces qui, fermant l'oreille aux préjugés religieux, aux appels de quelques fanatiques dévoyés, a si bien compris la véritable portée de la question. Nos remerciements à ces députés.

A l'heure qu'il est, M. Letellier se trouve à porter un joli nombre de condamnations.

1o. Condamné immédiatement après le 2 Mars par les deux Chambres à Québec.

2o. Condamné à la session du mois de juin par le Conseil et l'Assemblée Législative de Québec.

3o. Condamné par le vote du Sénat le printemps dernier, enfin.

4o. Condamné par la Chambre des Communes, par le vote de jeudi soir.

Il y a assez de condamnations, ce semble, pour lui valoir un châtiment proportionné à son crime politique.

Un fait digne de remarque c'est qu'à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris le département de l'Instruction Publique des Etats-Unis n'a obtenu que deux palmes académiques tandis que cette distinction a été conférée a deux citoyens de la province de Québec, (l'Hon. M. Chauveau et feu le Dr. Meilleur), et à trois citoyens de la province d'Ontario l'Hon. M. Crooks et les Drs. Ryerson et Hodgins. Ce faits ne manquera pas d'étonner les fiers habitants de la République voisine habitués à considérer le Canada comme un des pays les plus arriérés sous le rapport de l'éducation, mais le chanoinisme américain s'en consolera sans doute en disant que les française ne sont pas assez instruits pour pouvoir apprécier l'enseignement americain à sa juste valeur. Pour nous, qui avons la naïvité de croire à la supériorité absolue des américains en fait d'éducation, nous constatons avec plaisir que notre pays n'est pas aussi ariéré qu'on s'est plu à dire.

LONDRES, 12—Le duc de Connaught à l'occasion de son prochain mariage, a reçu de riches présents de toutes les parties du royaume. La princess Louise Marguerite, accompagnée de son père et de sa mère est arrivée à Shearness. Jeudi après midi deux chars salons partiront de Londres. Le premier contiendra les ambassadeurs, les miniotres etrangers, le cabinet et autres dans le second il y aura environ deux cents hôtes de distinction. Ces deux trains arriveront à Windsor vers onze heures, et les passagers se rendront a la chapelle St. George, ou le mariage aura lieu. Les nouveau mariés passeront la lune de miel au château de Clermont.

Passanante, lindividu qui avait voulu attenter à la vie du roi Humbert d'Italie, vient d'être condamné à mort.

Leurs Grandeurs NN. SS. les Evêques Moreau et Duhamel sont arrivés à Halifax, mercredi, à bord du *Circassian* Ils reviennent d'un voyage à Rome.

Le dernier courrier de San Salvador nous apporte un trés curieux détail sur un tremblement de terre susdit produisit un éboulement qui mit à découvert des sources d'eau vive d'une telle abondance que desormais toute le départment se trouve à l'abri de la sécheresse, car le petit ruisseau de Santana est aujourd'hui une belle et large rivière.

Le gouvernement provincial d'Ontario a été prorogé mardi. On pense que les élections générales pour cette province ne se feront pas avant le millieu de juin.

PROPHÉTIE.—Les indiens de Caughnawaga s'accordent tous à dire que l'hiver de 1879 sera long et que le pont de glace sur le St. Laurent disparaitra tard dans le mois d'avril.

A Hard, Swelled Stomach in a Child is generally the result of the presence of worms in its system; nothing that the child eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. Buy a box of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, and give them to the child. It will be cured.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

"Indigestion."—You have tried everything for it and found no help. We are no doctors, but can offer a prescription that has cured very many and it migh cure you as well; it will cost but a quarter dollar, and can be had at any druggists—Ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.—Brown's Household Panacea, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, Sprains and Bruises, and all kindred maladies. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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 Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 28th 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 weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

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

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

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

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

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

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

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

On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 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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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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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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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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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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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. 17tf.

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

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee fo the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 310 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

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

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

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
4 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L.

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

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

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

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

HUTCHISON & WALKER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W. S. WALKER, B.C.L

DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:—
Lachute.—At Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday, of each Month.
Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.
Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE.
51tf.

Business Notices.

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 132 McGill Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
383 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

GEO. BOND, & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 41 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE,
(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
Edward Hume,
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ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

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Of East and West India and French Goods,
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Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. HAY, *Agent, Lachute.*
JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, *Joint Gen. Agents.*
12y1

Robert Lovell,
SURGEON,
Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Robertson's Hotel, on April 1st.
Any persons having horses wishing to consult him will do well to call and see him. Should he meet with sufficient encouragement it is his intention to make fortnightly calls.
References to Gentlemen whose horses have been benefitted by his treatment,—Messrs Hamilton Bros, H. Mills; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Alexander M. Mongenais, and H. McMullen, Rigeaud, and others.
28m3.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
28y1.

The Heart's Home.

King Oscar of Sweden is one of the most accomplished monarchs of Europe. His paintings, principally depicting the fine scenery of his country, are extremely beautiful. From his poems we give the following, translated at the request of the Queen Dowager, by Mary Howitt:—

Where is thy home? Thus to my heart appealing
I spake. Say thou who hast had part
In all my inmost being's deepest feeling,
Where is thy proper home? Tell me my heart
Is it where peaceful groves invite to leisure,
And silvery brooklets lapse in easy measure?
No, no my heart responded, no!

Wrere is thy home? Amid the tempest's anger
And torrents leaping wild from rock to rock!
Where the bold hunter finds delight in danger
And bleeding victims fall beneath his stroke
Or is it 'mid the artillery's thundering rattle,
The crash of swords, the roar and rush of battle?
Calmly my heart made answer, no!

Where is thy home? Perhaps where topica splendor,
In golden luxury of light calls forth
The purple grape; perchance 'midst roses tender
That revelest in the beauty of the south.
Is that thy home, beneath the palm tree shadows,
And ever verdant summer's flowery meadows?
Still, still my heart made answer, no!

Where is thy home? It is within her presence
Whose heart responsive pulses to your love,
Who taught of suffering the divinest essence
When hope was dead in life's sweet myrtle grove?
Is that the home in which thy wishes center,
Yes, of a truth, the shrine which none may enter?
But mournfully again my heart said, no!

Where is thy home? Say if perchance it lieth
In that perfigured land of love, and light,
Whither, they say, the soul enfranchised flieth
When earthly bonds no longer check her flight?
Is there thy home? Those unknown lands elysian
Which shine beyond the stars, a heavenly vision?
Then first my soul made answer, yes!

There is thy home, it said, with quick emotion:
My primal home to which I am a kin
Though earthly fires may call forth my devotion,
Yet I forget not Heaven's pure flame within.
Amidst the ashes still a spark survivth
Which ever yearneth heavenward, ever striveth
To be with God, who is my home!

The Prince of Wales' courage was put to a severe test recently, and he stood the ordeal well. His Royal Highness and Dr. Lyon Playfair were standing near a caldron containing lead, which was boiling at a white heat. "Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?" said the Doctor. "Certainly," replied the Prince. "Will you, then, place your hand in the boiling metal, and ladle out a portion of it?" "Do you tell me to do this," asked the Prince. "I do," replied the Doctor. The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand, without sustaining any injury. It is a well known scientific fact, remarks the London *World*, from which the story comes, that the human hand may be placed uninjured in lead, boiling at a white heat, being protected by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be at a perceptably lower temperature, the effect may not be described, nor tried.

The other day there was great rejoicing in one of the United States ports at the launch of a new sloop of war—an event of uncommon occurrence since the Suthern rebellion.

DOCTOR THORNE'S PRESCRIPTION.

"There is one thing I will never do and that is, marry a widower," said Laura, with more energy than she had displayed before in a week, the idle white fingers meanwhile beating a quick tattoo on the pane covered with drops, and her head, with its bright bronze hair, nodding so emphatically that the ivy leaves above her were all in a tremble.

"Nor a doctor," said Aunt Prudence shrewdly, as she glanced out of her window in time to see Dr. Thorne's buggy, well spattered with country mud, go around the corner, and the stately doctor, under his umbrella, in the act of replacing his hat on his head. "I knew a girl once—"

"Oh, spare me, Aunt Prue! I know all about it; she married just as she vowed she would not. It does not allow that I am to be so foolish, does it? I had rather be a blessed old maid, like you, if I could only be half as good, than to be Mrs. Somebody number two."

"How is it about doctors?"

"They are my special abomination. They smell of drugs, and are given to lecturing people," said Laura, her colour deepening under the spinster's keen gaze, and her fingers beating a quicker measure.

"It seems odd that you have taken such a dislike to Doctor Thorne, Laura; everybody else likes him," said that young lady's mother from her seat by the fire, where her fingers were busy doing her darling's mending, while her thoughts were planning how she might in some other way take every shadow of care from her young life.

"I did not mention his name in particular, mother."

", Well, I knew you meant him, for you have not liked him since I called him in to prescribe for your headaches. By the way, you never showed me his last prescription. I noticed it was quite lengthy."

"Oh, it was some nonsense about exercise and early hours! quite a little lecture, in fact, for which, he received no thanks," said Laura evasively.

Then the conversation was changed by Mrs. Lamont consulting her sister about the pudding for dinner, while Laura's thoughts ran on in this heedless fashion:

"The impudence of the men! All those fine words meant simply this:" "You are a lazy, good-for-nothing girl; go to work and you will be better." Not that I think I am anything else; but one does not care to be reminded of such things. I wonder if he knows that this dear little mother of mine has made it the one object of her life to anticipate all my wishes, and make me the ignorant butterfly of fashion that I am? Dear souls! They want to make me happy. How disappointed they would be if they knew how restless and miserable I am. To work in this house is impossible and yet I would like to be of use to some one. I don't believe I am naturally lazy, or this kind of a life would suit me. I suppose he thinks Agnes Bell a paragon. She knows all about housekeeping and visits the poor. Everybody says she would make him a splendid wife. Well, I hope she likes widowers; I don't."

Here the soliloquy was ended by Laura turning to the piano and dashing off the most brilliant thing she knew—anything to draw her thoughts Presently the notes grew softer, and she heard Aunt Prue say:

"There is our new neighbour out at the gate; and such a careless-looking creature? How can people be so thoughtless about their appearance?" glancing over her own spotless attire.

"Perhaps there is some excuse for her, Prue," said the other sister, who always found a cloak for everyone's short-coming's. "Katie says she has three little children, and does her own work. A sick baby, toe, who cries half the night. You know Katie's room is on that side of the house. She says she often sees the little woman walking the floor late at night, with the baby in her arms."

All habit, this walking the floor with children said Aunt Prudence who would have every child brought up by rule as far as eating and sleeping was concerned.

"Why haven't you been to see her?" inquired Laura, wheeling around suddenly on the piano stool.

"She has her hands full without seeing strangers," answered her mother.

Then the sisters' conversation drifted away on other topics, while Laura fell into a brown study that lasted about ten minutes, when suddenly she rose, and taking her water-proof from a closet, said abruptly:

"I am going over there."

"Where? echoed mother and aunt, having forgotton their previous conversotion.

"Our next door neighbour's."

"Are you crazy, child? It is morning and she will not have her work done," said her mother.

"Your hair is in crimp pins," called Aunt Prue, for the wilful girl had by this time reached the gate.

The door-bell next door was broken, so Laura rapped; but there was so much commotion in the hall she could not be heard, so she opened the door and walked in. A boy of five was in the act of sliding down the balusters, which feat he accomplished with such rapidity that the astonished visitor held her breath till she saw that he landed safely. A little girl with tangled curls and a very dirty apron was shouting and clapping her hands as audience.

"We are playing circus. Mamma is in the sitting room," they replid, in answer to Laura's question.

The door was opened as Laura tapped, by a pale, tired looking woman with a baby in her arms just freshly dressed, but so fretful that nothing but constant tossing up and down would keep him quiet. There were traces of tears on the mother's face, and the room was in disorder.

She was evidently much surprised at her visitor, but Laura's easy manner reassured her.

"I am Laura Lamont your neighbour. I only heard this morning that your baby was sick, and came over to rest you a little. Let me carry him around awhile; I am sure your arms must be tired."

And without waiting for a reply she took the baby who was so much surprised to see the lovely face bending over him that he forgot to cry.

"He is not sick," said the mother, trying hard to keep back the tears; he has fretted like that ever since he was born. I feel sometimes as if I could not bear it any longer. I was awake half the night with him, and now it is nearly time to get the dinner, and my breakfast table not cleared, nor a bit of my work done. I believe he tries to keep awake."

"Why don't you try letting him cry?"

"I have to, sometimes, but he cries so hard I am afraid he will have a spasm."

"Well, trust him with me a little while; and Laura began walking up and down the room, singing a low lullaby, while the little woman picked up playthings, brushed the hearth, and made the room more cheerful; then she went out to the breakfast table.

A half hour's singing and walking and the little one was ready for his cradle; then Laura, nodded good-bye to her neighbour who was busy preparing dinner, and got in return such a look of heartfelt thanks that she went home with a new feeling in her heart.

"It was such a little thing to do, and yet she had made somebody happier. I have been of some use. Poor thing. I should think she would be utterly discouraged."

And forthwith there was a slight change in the resolution she had formed that morning. It now read, "I will never marry a widower, a doctor or a poor man. Then she laughed softly to herself as she thought what Aunt Prue would say.

The next morning the sun shone, and Laura, to everybody's astonishment, appeared at the breakfast table and announced her intention of surprising her lazy pony by going for a drive. Everybody else was busy, so she started alone. But as she was gathering up the reins a wistful little face peered through the fence in the next yard.

"I say, you've got a jolly pony."

"Would you like to go with me Charley?"

"My name is Tommy Blake. I'll bet I'd like to go; and Susie too."

"Well, run and ask mamma."

In a few minutes the happy little ones were beside her—Susie clinging timidly to her skirts; while Tommy stood up boldly in front, whip in hand, ready to stir up the pony.

"It is such a rest to me; they are so full of mischief," said Mrs. Blake, as she put them in; and again the thankful look went down into Laura's heart and made the morning a very happy one.

It was one of those early spring days, when everything seemed delightful after the long cold winter. The pony felt lively and so did the children. Tommy, in particular, was inclined to be rather more communicative about house matters than Laura desired.

"Papa is cross sometimes when dinner is not ready, and says bad words, then mamma cries. Dinner was ready yesterday though, 'cause you helped."

"Who is coming, Tommy?" said Laura, anxious to change the subject.

"Hollo, that's the doctor! I know him. He sewed up my head when I fell down stairs;" and he waved his hat at that gentleman, who was looking with surprise at the phaeton and its occupants.

Laura fancied his bow was a trifle less cool than usual, and thought angrily "I'll never take them again. He thinks I am following his advice, and I won't gratify him"

He thought, "There is more in that girl than I supposed. I really wish she would cultivate Mrs. Blake; the little woman sadly needs a helping hand;" and then he straightway banished the beautiful Miss Lamont from his mind, and commenced planning his new treatise on diptheria

The lovely spring days followed each other in rapid succession, and every day Laura's pony carried its happy load out into the country roads where the air was the purest. Sometimes the little mother and the baby went, and it was surprising to see what a change came over them all. The rich colour came into Laura's cheeks, and she no longer complained of headaches or the blues.

Cheerful companionship and a little leisure made Mrs. Blake bright eyed and interesting, while Aunt Prue found some old-fashioned remedy for the colic that made the baby sleep at night, and Laura helped her in many little ways that gave her time to rest and improve herself.

The quiet parties before Easter, where Laura frequently met Doctor Thorne, gave place to those of livelier tendency that he seldom frequented; for although a social man, he had reached that age when dancing and flirtation had lost their charm.

"What makes you always quarrel with Doctor Thorne?" said a girl friend one evening. "All the other girls are crazy about him, and you sometimes act as if you hated him. I believe he likes you all the better for it, though; for he watches you so much."

"Nonsense, Sue, your imagination is running away with you!" said Laura, colouring deeply as she caught the gaze of those earnest brown eyes fixed upon her at that very moment; and then she flirted desperately with Will Dayton the rest of the evening.

The owner of the brown eyes was not deceived, however; he was thinking—of the last time he had met this young lady at Mrs. Blake's. He came in without knocking, one evening, and as he stood in the hall, he saw before him a very pretty picture.

Laura was rocking baby Blake to sleep singing a low, sweet cradle song, and Tommy stood behind her, industriously taking out all her hairpins, so that when she rose to lay the baby down she discovered her hair floating over her shoulders. Making a dexterous movement to catch the rogue who had done the mischief, she almost ran into the doctor's arms. What a change then! he could hardly believe this stately creature was the same girl who sat a moment before with the baby in her arms, and her hair ruffling over her shoulders. Her pride aided her to make a haughty exit; but he should have seen her as she ran home crying with vexation. After that the treatise on diptheria was laid aside, and the doctor took up a new study, evidently more interesting, namely the character of a beautiful but wilful young lady.

Sometimes he thought she was as much interested in him as he was in her, then she would snub him until he was very doubtful. I do not know how long things would have gone on in this way had not Fate taken it in hand.

The Lamonts had their trunks all packed for a summer trip, when Tommy was taken ill. He begged so piteously for his dear Miss Laura, that she resolved to postpone going away a few days.

Her mother tried to reason her out of it but all the arguments of new dresses and the delightful seashore were powerless to move her.

"My new dresses can wait she answered: and donning a calico wrapper, started for Tommy's bed-side.

His illness proved to be a fever that brought him near death's door; but Laura never flinched when she knew the danger to herself. The mother kept the other children away, and Aunt Prue helped Laura to nurse the boy. When the worst came Dr. Thorne remained also, and together he and Laura brought the little fellow back to his place in life. Then Laura went home and, though she did not take the fever, she was sick for several days, her mother and Aunt Prue tending her with a devotion charming to behold.

Of course they must consult the doctor, who prescribed rest and quiet; but left a little note for the young lady's own perusal.

"Another prescription, my dear," said her mother, and Laura read:

Dearest:—Be my wife, it shall be the one aim of my life to make you happy.
ALEX. THORNE.

That was all; just those few lines; but strange to say, they made her well immediately. And Aunt Prue had the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so.

Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.

Here is a story of Mr. Lincoln, which we believe has never been in print, and which illustrates his keen sympathy and attention to personal details, even when most oppressed by matters of national importance.

It was about a year before the fall of Richmond, when both North and South seemed tottering to ruin, that a young lady who had known Mr and Mrs. Lincoln for years, visited Washington. She was an exceptionally sensible, warm-hearted, refined woman, gifted with a marvellous voice and a graceful figure, but she was very homely.

She called at the White House and when she had gone with his wife into a private room, Mr. Lincoln expressed his surprise to a friend that "some good man had not been lucky enough to marry her." Adding—

"L—herself would be much happier if she were a wife and a mother."

A few moments later Major C—— a volunteer officer thoroughly respected by the President and a bachelor, came into the study. Mr. Lincoln looked at him thoughtfully.

"What are you going to do when the war is over,——?" he asked suddenly.

"Seek my fortune, I suppose," was the startled reply.

"There it is in that room." A frank, girlish laugh was heard at the moment.

"No, you can't go seek it now; business first. But there it is."

That evening there was a reception at the White House. The President beckoned to Major C——

"Listen!" he said.

A lady, whom they could not see because of the crowd, was singing in a voice of great beauty and sweetness, some gay song. The Major would have moved forward, but Mr. Lincoln detained him, his eyes twinkling with shrewd fun.

"Wait a bit," he said. "Don't look at her face yet."

Presently she sung a ballad with such pathos that the Major's eyes grew dim.

"Now go. She's as good and true as her song."

The good word of Mr. Lincoln probably influenced both parties. In a few months they were married, and the union has proved a most happy one.

"I did one wise thing in '64," Mr. Lincoln said, rubbing his chin, as was his wont when pleased. "I made that match."—*Rochester Exponent.*

Why it pays to Read.

One's physical frame—his body, his muscles, his feet, his hands—are only living machinery. It is the mind controling and directing this machinery, that gives it efficiency. The successful use of the body depends wholly upon the mind—upon its ability to direct the will. If one ties his arm in a sling it becomes weak and finally powerless. Keep it in active exercise, and it acquires vigor and strength, and is disciplined to use this strength as desired, just as one's mind by active exercise in thinking, acquires strength, concenteration, and direction. Plainly, then the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking, gives it increased power and efficiency, and greater ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame—his work—is better results than he can who merely uses his muscles. If a man reads a book or paper, even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps by the effort to combat the errors. Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator, needs to read the more, to strengthen his reasoning powers, so that they may help out and make more effective, more profitable, his hard toil. There can be no doubt that the farmer who supplies himself with the most reading—the most of other men's thoughts and experiences—will in the end, if not at once, be the most successful.

The Valley of Baca.

This valley is understood as being the valley of weeping or mourning some have given a different meaning to the word Baca and think it most proper to have it called the Mulberry tree or Bochim which it is so called in Judges.

The Psalmist while passing through the vale of bitter weeping is longing for sweet communion with God and while passing through this barren and desert place of mourning he would not fear evil knowing that God would supply all his his wants in consequence of which he advanced with renewed strength through the valley of Baca, and met the God of Israel in Zion. The instructor is then covered or clothed with blessing, while the followers of God are passing through the valley of mourning in this world; God opens for them fountains so that they may drink of the well spring of Salvation. They are not destitute of their pastors. For God takes care to give his followers teachers after his own heart; that shall feed them with knowledge; and while they are watering the peole they are watered themselves.

We find that Baca who was king of Sodom went out to meet Abreham in the valley Shaveh Moses was buried in a valley and Joshua took Zerah all that he possessed and brought them unto the valley of Achor and stoned them to death they had so transgressed against God that he abandoned them. But the Psalmist was made to rejoice greatly after passing through the valley of mourning therefore God bestowed benefits and covered him with blessings.

A. E. M.

A CHILD'S REBUKE.—The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* relates how a blase young fellow, moody under the influence of liqour, had strolled into the reading room of one of the hotels, when a little girl of ten years came in and looked timidly about the room. She was dressed in rags, but she had a sweet, intelligent face that could scarcely fail to excite sympathy. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each, begging. One gentleman gave her a five-cent piece, and she then went to the gentleman spoken of and asked him for a penny, adding, "I haven't had anything to eat for a whole day." The gentleman was all out of humour and he said crossly: "Don't bother me; go away! I haven't had anything to eat for three days." The child opened her eyes in shy wonder and stared at him for a moment, and then walked slowly towards the door. She turned the knob and then after hesitating a few seconds she turned quickly and walked straight up to him who had spoken so illnaturedly, and gently laying the five cents she had received on his knee said, with a tone of true girlish pity in her voice. "If you haven't had anything to eat for three days, you take this and go and buy some bread. Perhaps I can get some more somewhere." The young fellow blushed to the roots of his hair, and lifting the miniature Sister of Charity in his arms he kissed her two or three times in delight. Then he took her to the persons in the room and to those in the corridors and the office and told the story and asked contributions, giving himself, all the money he had with him. He succeeded in raising over $40 and sent the little kindly-hearted one on her way rejoicing.

COLONIZING THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

A very commendable enterprise has been started by MR. JAMES WHYTE of Montreal, who was for some time an Emigration Agent in Scotland appointed by the Canadian Government. MR. WHYTE has struck upon a plan which has been adopted with great success in the colonization of New Zealand and which at once removes the greatest difficulties in connection with the purchase and occupation of wild lands. The system is so arranged as to enable persons in Canada and in the over-crowded populations of Great Britain and the Continent, who have but small means, but desirous to make a way for themselves and their families in procuring a home and an honest livelihood, to purchase a hundred acres of good farm land with a few acres cleared and a small house erected upon it and of which they may at once take possession and enter upon the road to prosperity. A settlement in the Eastern Townships bordering upon Lake Maccanamack is now being filled up through the energy of MR. WHYTE whose system has been highly spoken of by the press in Scotland. The Glasgow *Herald* in the course of a long eulogistic article says:—"The merits of the scheme are simple, obvious, and very important to the emigrant." Again it speaks of it as "a scheme based upon intelligent principles of organization," and as one "which may not improbably be accepted as a model for large, if not universal adoption." After further considering the various points in detail, the editor remarks:—"Here, then, is a scheme of colonization in which the various elements of hap-hazard have been almost sternly avoided. * * In fact, this infant Canadian Colony will command success by declining everything which is likely to lead to failure. * * * We can therefore have no objection to offer, but rather strong commendation."

The following are the purchase price and terms of payment for 100 acres of land 5 acres cleared with a Log House 20x16 price $225, payments to be made as follows:—Cash down $25 with three yearly payments including interest of $78.67 each, or half yearly of $26, or quarterly of $13. If preferred payments can extend over five years thus reducing the amounts. Receipts are given for all instalments and allocation tickets are furnished on the lot being selected. When ten acres are cleared and all instalments fully paid a legal title to the property will be given. Any person desiring to make immediate payment will be allowed a liberal discount. If such an enterprise were started in the Ottawa Valley and the wild lands in this and near counties were thrown open to settlers upon similar terms and conditions and the scheme made known in the old country, there is no doubt but that a large influx of emigrants would be secured without the expensive machinery which has been in vogue so long, the results of which are by no means satisfactory to the country nor to the Government. There are large plateaus of excellent land lying in the Ottawa Valley, suitable for farming, stock raising and dairying, including mill privileges and mines, sufficient to give homes and remunerative employment to tens of thousands of people. They are contiguous to railroad and market with a healthy climate, magnificent scenery and wooded with maple, birch, spruce and hemlock intersected with rivers and lakes abounding with the finest fish, affording a most fertile and eligible district for colonization. We would recommend MR. WHYTE to start a similar colony here to that which he has going on in the Eastern Townships, and which we doubt not would meet with similar success.

A WOMAN'S DEVICE.—A few years ago, says an English paper, when highway robberies were more frequent than at present, the passengers of a stage coach, on its way to town, began to talk about robbers. One gentleman expressing much anxiety lest he should lose ten guineas, was advised by a lady next to him, to take it out of his pocket and slip it in his boot, which he did immediately. It was not long before the coach was stopped by a highwayman, who, riding up on the lady's side, demanded her money; she declared that she had none, but, if he would examine the gentleman's boot he would there find ten guineas. The gentleman submitted patiently, but when the robbers departed he loaded his female travelling companion with abuse, declaring her to be in confederacy with the highwayman. She confessed that appearances were against her, but said if the company in the stage would sup with her the following evening in town she would explain a conduct which appeared so mysterious. After some debate they all accepted her invitation; and the next evening, in calling upon her, were ushered into a magnificent room, where a very elegant supper was prepared. When this was over, she produced a pocket-book, and addressing the gentleman who had been robbed, said, "In this book, sir, are bank notes to the amount of a thousand pounds. I thought it better for you to lose ten guineas than me this valuable property, which I had with me last night. As you have been the means of saving it, I entreat the acceptance of this bank bill of one hundred pounds."

UNITED STATES.

GENERAL SHERMAN, the hero of the famous "March to the Sea," and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, died on Tuesday at Newport, R.I., aged 59. The deceased General was a brother of John Sherman, a member of President Hayes' Cabinet.

WHAT IT COST THEM.—"People in Maine are shocked to learn that the prayers that opened the sessions of the Legislature cost the State three dollars and sixty cents each, and call loudly for retrenchment and reform." That wasn't what shocked them. They were made mad because the chaplain prayed that enough sense might be given the Legislature to induce them to sit down when they were through talking.

The three pedestrians who have just completed their great walk in New York, get—Rowell, $20,000; Ennis, $12,000; and Harriman, $8,000 respectively. Weston, who is now in England, has challenged Rowell to a match in London, commencing May 5th.

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, MARCH 28, 1879.

WE learn, that during the past week MR. ABBOTT has been pressing upon the Government, the expediency of proceeding with the improvements of the Ottawa River at Carillon, and that there is a strong probability of those works being shortly re-opened.

WE understand that Lieut: Col: Abbott, has been urging the Militia Department to relinquish its claim for providing meals for the Argenteuil Rangers on their visit to Montreal on duty in July last, in conformity with the representations made by him to the Department some weeks ago, of which we believe, Officers commanding Cos., on duty on that occasion have been informed. And that there is a probability that the claim of the Government will not be pressed.

We notice, that following up Lieut: Col: ABBOTTS movement, other Militia Officers have recently waited upon the Minister of Militia for a similar purpose.

THE INSOLVENCY ACT.

IT is reported, that MR. ABBOTT was sent for by the Government at Ottawa, after he had given his evidence respecting the Insolvency Law to the Insolvency Committee, with a view to inducing him to prepare amendments to the Law, in conformity with the suggestions he had made to the Committee. And it is believed, that the improvements he suggested to the Act as passed by the late government will be principally in the following directions, viz:—

1. Of simplifying the proceedings for winding up the Estate.

2. Of reducing the enormous cost of winding up the Estate under the Law, introduced by the late Government in 1875.

3 Of providing for a more complete supervision of the winding up of the Estate, and charges of Assignees.

4. Of preventing Traders from getting their discharge from debts due to Farmers and producers, for provisions, fuel, rent and the like.

We are sure that this will meet with the general approbation of the country. It has always been a crying grievance in country parts, that Farmers can be deprived, perhaps of the entire proceeds of their Dairy for the year, by a local Trader purchasing their Butter, or their pork, and evading payment by Insolvency. It is all very well for Traders themselves to assume the risks on both sides. They are supposed to have means of informing themselves of the solvency of their customers; but the local Farmer knowing nothing of the relations of a local Trader and his Furnisher in Montreal or Toronto, sells his produce in good faith, only to have the proceeds of it pass into the hands of the wealthy merchant in one of the great centres of Trade. If local Traders have to consider their ability to pay, before they purchase the goods of the Farmers, there will be less ground for complaint on this score.

MR. MACKENZIE ON THE FLOUR DUTY.

To prove again that this Hon. Gentleman said that NO DUTY UPON FLOUR WOULD INCREASE THE PRICE TO THE CONSUMER WHEN WE RAISED A SURPLUS, we just quote the following for the satisfaction of those who try to make out that MR. MACKENZIE did not say so—although his utterance as above is on record and cannot be gainsaid. In a speech delivered in 1875, MR. MACKENZIE used these words:—

> "Some people in Parliament have held that it is possible to protect the farmer and raise the price of wheat by imposing a duty on foreign wheat, and they actually believe that if we impose a duty of five cents on wheat coming from the United States, it will increase the price of our wheat also. THERE NEVER WAS A GREATER FALLACY TO HOLD THAN THAT, because if we produce more wheat than we require, it would only prevent any United States wheat being carried through Canada, or milled in Canada for transportation to the old world."

That, we imagine, is a sufficient answer to the statement that the National Policy is designed to increase the cost of flour.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the Grit organs that hundreds of deputations are waiting on the Finance Minister to object to the new tariff, the very contrary is the case. Instead of hundreds there have not been twenty and the majority of these seek rather a readjustment than a reduction. But what mortal man could frame a tariff to give satisfaction to all, the thing is impossible; and that Mr. Tilley should have succeeded in his task, so as to provoke so few objections, is in itself a strong argument in its favour.

That the Government had the courage to bring down such a measure the Opposition did not believe, they hoped a half and half system would have been proposed; but the Conservative party through their leaders had made certain pledges and promises to the people of Canada, and those pledges they have fulfilled. No one can deny this. What they promised they have performed, all that the people demanded is accorded to them and the result is in their hands.

As we stated in a previous article the Tariff, as brought down, was not to be taken as irrevocable. Neither MR. TILLEY nor the Government is infallible, therefore when good reasons were shown for a change, such change has been made, but made only with a view to the benefit of the many and not of the few.

On Wednesday evening MR TILLEY in an exhaustive speech declared the changes the Government had determined on, and they will be found no doubt as satisfactory as they can possibly be.

THE following is the opinion of MR. H. R. IVES one of the most extensive foundrymen of Montreal as to the benefit the National Policy will confer on that branch of trade MR. IVES said:—"My men will be at once placed on full time instead of three-quarter as heretofore, and I shall engage in the manufacture of certain articles heretofore imported. A word now about prices, he said. It is a mistake to think that people will have to pay much more for goods manufactured by us than hitherto. Under the present tariff we have a security never felt under the old tariff, which will enable us to employ improved machinery, and reduce the cost of manufacture. Under the old tariff we were never safe, and prices were unsettled. We did not know the moment Americans would ship a lot of goods here to slaughter them and swamp us. The increased tariff, however, gives us protection from this sort of thing imparting more steadiness to our markets. During a period of three years it will be found that the average prices paid by consumers will, if anything, be less than those paid during the past three years, owing to our being able to obtain greater facilities for manufacture, although some kinds of goods may be temporarily advanced to pay for these machines."

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.

Christian Dancing!

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR. I have waited to see whether any of your readers would answer "Inquirer's" questions on the above subject, but finding no response, I wish by your permission to say a few words on the question. Which I purpose presenting in the form of Question and answer.

Yours &c.,
CONSISTENCY.

Ques. What is dancing?

Ans. It is described in the dictionary as a motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art to the measure or time of an instrument or the voice.

Ques. Is there any evil in dancing itself?

Ans. Not in itself; indeed of itself it may be a simple, engaging exercise and diversion, and in past ages, and in other lands of manners differing from our own, dancing has been employed as an expression of rejoicing on some special religious occasions.—See 2 Sam. 6-14.

Ques. Why, then, is the practice of dancing so generally discountenanced and condemned by religious persons?

Ans, Because of the great evils with which it is frequently and indeed generally associated.

Ques What evils? can you specify or prove any evils as connected with the usual practice of dancing?

Ans. Yes, many and great evils, particularly the three following.

1. Loss of time.
2. Waste of money.
3. Dangerous association with gay, loose, and worldly companions.

Ques. Does the usual practice of dancing involve the loss of time?

Ans. Yes, to acquire the art, to keep up the knowledge, and at parties for the purpose, a large amount of precious time is wasted away—time which ought to be improved for usefulness in this world, and preparation for the world to come.

Ques. Is much money squandered away on the foolish vanity of dancing?

Ans. This it a well known and incontestable fact. The outlay for learning, for gay and gaudy attire, music—the embellishing of rooms, &c., &c., would be sufficient to relieve millions of the distressed poor—educate thousands of the ignorant of mankind, and erect numerous hospitals and asylums for the afflicted and destitute—which would be more pleasingly hopeful in prospect of future account to be rendered for the use of the Lord's money.

Ques. Is it true that dancing leads the way to loose, gay, and wicked company?

Ans. Nothing can be more evident; for although some persons of respectability occasionally and indiscreetly sanction the practice, those who follow it most are the lovers of pleasure, light, vain, unholy, and ungodly, whose society is likely to be a snare to the young and unwary, especially by the spirit of display induced, and the late hours frequently observed.

As therefore, it is neither necessary for the body nor good for the soul, alike unsuitable for the spirit of prayer and holy living, a waste of time and money, one of the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, it should be carefully shunned by all steady, respectable, young, and especially all Christian people.

I would append the following as of ladies reason for not indulging in the practice of dancing:—

1. "Dancing would lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness."

2. "Dancing would lead me into very close contact with very pernicious company, and evil communications corrupt good manners."

3. "Dancing would require me to use and permit freedoms with the other sex, of which I should be heartily ashamed, and which I believe to be wrong."

4. "My parents and friends would be anxious about me if I were out late, keeping company with they know not whom."

5. "Ministers and good people in general disapprove of dancing, and I think it is not safe to set myself against them. If a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side."

6. "Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure and lovely and of good report."

7. "Dancing is generally accompanied with drinking, and I see drinking produces a great deal of evil."

8. "I am told dancing is a great temptation and snare to young men, and I do not wish to have anything to do with leading them astray."

9. "Dancing unfits the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will estronge me from my God ond Soviour."

10. "There ore plenty of graceful exercises ond cheerful amusements which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing."

"Wanted:—A New Office."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—I notice in last weeks issue of your local contemporary that he is anxious some one should build him a new office and wait for payment till his financial position is such that he can pay for it. Encouraged no doubt at the game he played in getting his present position and plant at a time when he was out of work in Montreal, he was introduced to the people of Lachute by Mr. Ireland who advanced $50 to start him with and since has been paid only in abuse for his kindness and charity. Well, Mr. Ireland, in one sense deserves the abuse he is getting for having introduced such a man to the people of this county. Mr. Fish, also advanced $100, a house for him to live in, and an office wherin to work rent free for a year has likewise received only abuse in return. Perhaps, there may be some persons in the face of these circumstances, who will obey the call and build the man an office and wait till his financial position is such that he can pay for it. Perhaps so,

HONESTY.

March 25th, 1879.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I observe in your issue of the 14th, inst., I am accused of having been caught during the session, of coming to the Parliament Buildings Post Office, and taking my letters on Sunday. Permit me to state in reply that the above accusation is wholly unfounded. I have never either mailed nor taken my letters from the post office on the Lord's Day. I have never even had occasion to visit the Parliament Buildings during this or any previous session.

Yours,
THOS. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, March 15th, 1879.

[Dr. Christie is under misapprehension, we did not accuse him of any thing of the kind, but inserted a letter from a correspondent. We are rather astonished to hear the Doctor say he "has not even had occasion to visit the Parliament Buildings during this or any other session."]

ED. W.

"Spencer-Wood and the $10,000 Hero"

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—On the principle that "to plead a bad cause you should abuse the opposite counsel" the cause of our Grit friends must be at a very low ebb if measured by the measure of abuse so persistently heaped upon all who have the audacity to think and act differently from their self-constituted Organ in Lachute, which presumes to represent the aims and wishes of an important political party in the State, in imitation of the three famous tailors of Pooley Street, whose proclamation began with, "We the people of England!" The "bray of the ass in the lion's skin" seems sufficiently potent, however, to disturb even his equanimity and rouse his impotent ire, for the simple reason that it infallibly points to the frail tenure by which that party so tenaciously holds to the power so scandelously usurped, in spite of the signs of the times. But the Nemesis of an outraged Constitution, so wantonly assailed, is already at their heels, and the Arch Conspirator of Spencer-Wood, like another Belshazar is quaking in his shoes at the handwriting on the wall pointing to the mystical figures 85, the glorious majority at Ottawa, which proves that his inglorious reign is at an end, and that his little game, in conjunction with his pliant and subservient tools, Joly and Turcotte, is at length played out, and if they were imbued with less of the lust for power and pelf than their party is so eminently noted for they would have accepted this significant hint and resigned positions for which they were notoriously so unfit, with as much grace as belongs to them instead of waiting to be kicked out, as fore-shadowed by their own apologist. But your courteous friend need have no apprehension that neve at his suggestion, as I believe "the wish was father to the thought," when he invented the *Canard* that the "Tory Rump" intend to deprive themselves and their detractors alike of the eminent services of so able an adherent as the "Hero of 10,000" by consigning him to an inglorious shelf at Spencer-Wood, even if the seat was fit for the reception of a man of honor and integrity without undergoing a severe process of disinfection after the manner in which it has recently been occupied. Strong as we are we cannot afford to lose the support of such a man as the Hon. John, whose sage advice is now being sought after by the Legislature at a cost to the country that might well have been saved had he had the opportunity to impart the fruits of his long and valable experience from his proper placein the floor of the House of Commos as our representative; a significant commentary on the action of our Rouge friends in depriving themselves ad the Country of the valuable services of a statesman whose acceptance of the seat would impart an eclât and importace to the constituency not likely to be attained under the present regime; so that if they are determined to keep us hitched on to respectable mediocrity the sooner they buckle on their armour the better, as I can promise them a tough fight for the stakes and that the Hon John is determined to be a thorn in the side of the party of *purity* and *honesty—vide* Jacque Cartier election, *et alias.*

Apropos of that Cause Celebre, poor Cardinal may well exclaim "save me from my friends!" When that sad victim to misplaced generosity, *the Hon.* L. S. Hurington thinks proper to air his grievances, and that is oftener than his best friends should permit, because it always ends in disaster and disgrace to them and discomfiture to himself, he seldom fails to perpetuate that most difficult of acrobatic feats, of, never opening his mouth but "he puts his foot in it." Instead of discretly permitting that foul sink of party corruption to fester in quiet he stirs it up with a long pole to titilate the olofactory nerves of society at large, with the inevitable result of rousing the indignation of people who smart under the recollection of his own nefarious practises, to retaliation with compound interest. He forsooth, disdaims the unpatriotic desire of stirring up religious strife among the people, ignoring for the nonce his seditious utterances in the St. Andrews drill shed in the hearing of the present writer and not half a century ago; but the difference with which the cock flaps his wings and crows in the sunshine of power and office and his puny efforts in the cool shades of opposition reminds me of their arch ally, of whom it is said that

> "When the Devil was sick the Devil a saint would be,
> "But when the Devil got well, the devil a saint was he."

One word to our farmer friends before concluding this already too long letter, their would be mentor exclaims "our farmers' pockets have already "suffered from even the anticipation of "an N. P. duty on bread stuffs; since "Parliament opened the price of flour "has *advanced,* (the italics are mine,) "44 cents on the 100lbs and it is *still* "*rising.*" If the farmers' pockets suffer from this enhanced value of their own staple article of production it must be from what I am rather deficient of, a plethora of wealth and a chance of more added, because the product of wheat is still on the increase in the market, despite the "Anti-Canadian and anti-patriotioc policy" of the Tory Government and yet this is a fair example of the kind of argument a teacher in political economy has the effrontry to urge upon men of reason and common sence, equally capable as himself of judging what is for their own and their country's benefit; Let them not be hoodwinked by such false premises any more than is this slice off

THE TORY RUMP.

March 24th, 1879.

OTTAWA.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Mar. 24th, 1879.

In a previous letter, I showed how the House met and adjourned at the commencement of the session, now let me try to give your readers a glance at the House this afternoon. It, being Monday, is a member's day, therefore everybody expects routine proceedings without much debate. However let us see what we will see. On our entry into the Gallery we hear, on rather see, Mr. Gunn, member for Kingston, the man who defeated Sir John A. Macdonald, for Mr. Gunn is nervous or he has a cold, anyhow he does not explode very noisily—he is presenting three petitions, what they are about or who they are from, we know not for as I said before we cannot hear a word he says. This enables some of my confreres to get off a few bad jokes about the Gunn not going off, but hanging fire etc., etc. Having taken our seats and while two or three members are presenting petitions we look around the House and we see that all the Ministers are in their seats, ready to answer questions and attend to those motions that might effect their several Departments. The next noticeable thing is that many members are absent, but those who are in their places are either writing letters, attending to their private business, doing nothing or listening to what is going on while others are lounging from seat to seat chatting with one and another here and there, all over the house. Several members in the back seats like to make themselves more prominent and take the vacant front seats, till turned out by their rightful owners. Of course so much whispering causes a murmur that every now and then swells into a noise, whereupon the Speaker calls: "Order! Order!" and there is a lull only to commence again till stilled once more by the Speaker. In the midst of all this the business of the House is carried on. A couple of new Bills are introduced. Mr. Mackenzie objects to one of them and it is withdrawn. Two or three private Bills are advanced a stage and then Sir John Macdonald moves to take Wednesday and Thursday of this week as Government days. Mr. Mackenzie objects to the motion being made as no notice had been given. Then there is a spat between the two leaders, which is only settled by the Speaker ruling the motion out of order. Then several members put several questions of which they have given notice and these questions are answered by such Minister as is in charge of the Department to which the question relates. None of the questions put to-day relate to the County of Argenteuil so I will not worry you with them. One new member on putting his question tried to make a speech, but immediately an old member cried "Order" That was enough, every member raised his head from his desk, or stopped his conversation, or ceased to do nothing and each and all yelled "Order;" at the unfortunate new member, who, totally ignorant of having committed any outrageous act to deserve such a yell, at once sat down. Then Sir John explained that no member was allowed to debate when putting a question and then the members turned their heads down to their desks, or resumed their conversation, or began again to do nothing as they had been doing before,

Then came the motions for papers on local subjects, and again I must state that although there were some fifty or sixty of these yet, but one of them is of the slightest interest to the county of Argenteuil. When a member moves for papers &c., he generally makes a little speech and then the Minister to whose Department the motion refers says he has no objection and the motion is carried; but that is not always the case sometimes the motion refers to an act of the late Government and then comes the storm and witness after witness testified against the late Government and then the motion is carried and all is quiet once more. The two ex-Ministers who are the most successful at this kind of thing are Sir A. J. Smith and the Hon. Mr. Huntingdon. These two fancy there is a conspirey against them and howl for Committees to whitewash them. And so the afternoon goes on till at 6 o'clock the House stops business and the members go to dinner. When the House resumed in the evening, Dr. Christie made his motion asking for papers concerning the dredging of the North River at St. Andrews which was carried and then other motions were put and carried.

The debate on the new tariff was continued on Friday when several members of the Opposition spoke; but their remarks were mainly a rehash of election speeches with declarations of ruin that must come on the country if the new Tariff were adopted.

As Tuesday was a holiday, the Government took Wednesday to continue the Tariff debate and on that evening declared the changes the Government intended making in the tariff.

Mr. Tilley's speech was a masterpiece of argument against the assertions of the Opposition. He commenced by answering the attack of Mr Cartwright whose assertions he showed to be unfairly made, and put forward to deceive the people and then replied to the objections of the other opposition speakers, which he showed were simply made for party purposes only and were not made in the interest of the Dominion. The debate lasted till after mid-night when it was adjourned.

KRISS KRINGLE.

"VEGETINE,"

Will Cure Rheumatism.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with Rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stephens is concerned. Yours, etc.,

ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists, and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 361 Athens street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease, is found to contain an excess of *fibrin.* Vegetine acts by converting the blood from its diseased to a healthy circulation. Vegetine regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Vegetine is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine," which is composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots and Herbs.*

"VEGETINE," says a Boston Physician, has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies 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 astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Nothing Equal to it.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly.

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange street, South Salem, Mass.,

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

26—1m

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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.*

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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 nurseryman, Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 16th, 1878.

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

Per dozen	$ 12.00
Per hundred	75.00
Per thousand	500.00

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

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

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

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

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.
Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 16m6.

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.

New Box Factory.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for Basswood Logs at the New Box Factory.

B. P. JELLYMAN.
Lachute, March 6th, 1879. 27w8.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 10, on the Front Range of Gore, Containing 150 acres, sixty acres cleared with good dwelling house, and other buildings. A large quantity of excellent cedar, and 700 maple trees suitable for a sugary. For Terms and Conditions apply to

THOMAS ROGERS.
Lakefield, March 5, 1879 27tf.

HOLMAN
Ague Liver
PAD
TRADE-MARK

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 Leclead, Fenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.,
Rev. D. G. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Iveson, 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 Borromeo, Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Eman'l Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lozier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Coburg Ont
Mrs Evans, St. Andrew Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq. 18 Jarvis street, Toronto.
F. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq. 16 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, Eglington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattress, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Frith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
P. H. Christrias, Esq. Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manners, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Rean, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq. Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 188 St. James St., Mont'l.
J. J. Hannan, Esq. 303, 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. 361 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 COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

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

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

Building Lots

AND

Mill 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,	63 "
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 halfcolumn, 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.

Table Legs—C. Drake.
Banners painted by Thompson, Kingston,
Vegetine.
Brown's Vermafuge Comfits.
Cough, etc.—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.

LOCAL.

Vennors weather predictions for March have been very correct.

Lachute Foundries are likely to do a good business this year.

The Special Train on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. still accomodates from two to half a dozen passengers daily.

We Direct the attention of associations desirous of procuring banners for their Lodges &c., to the advertisement of Thos. Robinson & Son, Kingston. They are first class banner painters, and their terms are reasonable.

Duty on Tea.—It is said that a narrow mind is extended by extended views. If our Local contemporary would extend his views a little he would see that the duty on tea has been reduced and not increased as he would fain have his readers believe.

Local Effects of the Policy.—Already there is a feeling of confidence in almost every branch of business. High prices are offered for farms which for years have been unsuitable and the factories are laying in a stock of raw material for working up. Visits to Lachute by persons looking for sites for new factories are incourging circumstances.

Mr. Hugh Allen of Ottawa, formerly of Lachute, visited this place on Wednesday and expressed great satisfaction at the rapid progress Lachute, has made during the last few years. He was pleased to see the Factories and Mills so busy, it being like a fair day, so many teams and people astir about these places.

Card of Thanks.—I have much pleasure in tendering my sincere thanks to the manager of the "Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company" for the prompt and liberal settlement of my claim for loss by fire. The claim having been adjusted within one week. S. MacDonald Esq N. P., St. Andrews, is agent for this county.

M. Dwyer.

Carillon 25th March 1879.

L'Orignal.—Maple Sugar makers have commenced operations in this vicinity. We understand that Josiah Marston and Alfred Cass, Esqs, (two of the most extensive maple sugar manufacturers in this section, or perhaps in Ontario,) have already tapped their trees. We predict an abundant yield this season, from the depth of snow in the woods, which it is said, is essential to the running of sap.

Colonization.—An article on this question in another Column was printed before we saw the correspondence on the subject which has appeared in one of the city papers. We have good reason to believe that Mr. James Whyte obtained the lands in question and that he has applied for more lots to accomodate settlers who are flocking to that place but why the Minister of Crown lands has gone back on him we know not.

Accident.—On Monday last, a boy named Demause Campeau, working in the Wooden-ware Factory, Lachute, met with a serious accident. It seems that he was employed in taking the boards away from the planer when, through accident it is supposed, his hand was caught by its knives, taking off the whole of the fingers and part of the hand, with the exception of the thumb. Medical aid was immediately obtained and the hand dressed. He is doing as well as can be expected.

The Q. M. O. & O. R. R.—It is well known that Mr. D. McDonald ran this road before it was completely ballasted and without even the aid of the Telegraph and scarcely an accident was heard of or the trains being late. We may judge of the competency of its present management by the roughness of the track and the numerous delays and accidents taking place. Yesterday they run off the track again causing them to be several hours late. Instead of being a first class road as was the case nine months ago it is now getting the name of the "Moccasin" road.

Put up the Price.—The *Advertiser* man has done his utmost to make the people believe that the National Policy would considerable raise the price of the poor man's loaf consequently the day after the delivery of the Budget, upon getting the Montreal papers, it is said he suddenly frisked out of his office to the nearest flour store with the words lisping from his tongue *"Put up the Prices,"* "Put up the Prices." Failing however to get his wish gratified in imposing heaver burdens and being told that his conduct would be reported to the Watchman Office he went back to his sanctum somewhat chagrined and the price of flour is lowered instead of increased since the National Policy came out.

A Lachuter Abroad.—The Rev. E Robson, pastor of the Methodist Church of this village, preached in the Ottawa East Methodist Church on Sunday morning last and in the Dominion Church in the evening. Of the evening discourse the Ottawa *Citizen* of Monday morning says: "The Rev. J Cook(!) of Boston opened the pulpit and preached a powerful sermon on the Lords Prayer." "The *Free Press,* (Ottawa,) of a week ago Saturday had the following: "The Rev. E. Robson of Aylmer (!) has been on a lecturing tour down in the county of Argenteuil during the past week. Last night he lectured in Point Fortune." Our Ottawa cotems are surely getting badly mixed of late.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Brownsburgh.

The Tea Meeting held here on Tuesday evening was a grand success. The proceeds amounted to something like $24.

Dalesville.

The Tea Meeting held in the Baptist Church here, on Wednesday evening last, passed off very successfully. The roads being good, there was a fair attendance from Lachute, Brownsburg and vicinity. After having done justice to the bountiful repast provided by the Ladies of the Church, Mr. P. McArthur was called to the chair. On account of the crowded state of our columns to-day, we cannot give a full list of the programme, which was highly appreciated by the audience. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. King, Pastor of the Church, and Messrs Buchan and Hardie, also prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mills of the Methodist Church. At the close of the programme, a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and others for their assistance that evening, after which the chairman announced that the proceeds of the evening were about $45. The entertainment was brought to a close by singing the Doxology.

NOTES.

Prosperity Lights up the Face of the Land.—The Government have propounded a policy which will give employment to the idle, a market to our produce, success to our manufacturers thrift and contentment to our farmers and a permanent canadian home to Canadians.

Tea and Molasses.—The duty on both these articles, which are used so extensively by the poorer classes is reduced under the National Policy, giving proof of the great Liberal Conservative party being willing to help the masses of this Dominion.

1,500,000 Lbs. of Wool for Sale.—This amount of wool is said to be stored up in Canada and could find no market under the late administration. But now under the National Policy it will soon be needed by our home manufacturers making room for next year's crop of wool.

One supporter of the Mackenzie Government has been converted to a good Conservative by the introduction of the National Policy and no doubt many more will follow.

A number of Hamilton gentlemen interested in wool, talk of organizing a carpet factory for the purpose of using up coarse wools.

The new tariff has been prepared by the Finance Minister, after availing himself of the experience and wisdom of the whole Dominion, and after careful and unbiased investigation and due regard for every interest concerned.

Commercial Union.—The Americans now begin to talk of a commercial Union with Canada since they are excluded from having our markets open for slaughter. This will no doubt lead to a reciprocity which the Conservatives are willing to adopt and as Mr. Tilley announced in his Budget Speech.

The Montreal Sugar Refinery is to give employment to some 250 hands at once. The promises made during the last election are being carried out and work and wages secured to the unemployed.

The new tariff has been the main topic of discussion in St. Johns, as elsewhere in Canada, the past week. The duty of 30 per cent, on granite ware, and of 25 on Rockingham and earthern ware, gives much satisfaction to our potters. The increased duty on common glass ware, such as has hitherto been manufactured here, will also give a great impetus to that branch of industry in our town.

Wonderful Effect of the "Policy."—The *Mail* makes the extraordinary statement that since the publishing of the new tariff, farm land in the County of York has increased at least ten dollars per acre in value. Mr. Wm. Russell, of Markham, has purchased 100 acres of lot 14, fronting on the third concession of Vaughan, for the sum of $8,450. At this rate the increase in the value of the township which contains about 35,000 acres, would be $350,000.

The Detroit *Free Press* weeps over the wickedness of the Canadians in protecting themselves against having their markets taken from them by the shrewd Americans; and then, collecting its scattered senses, comes to the conclusion that "the United States ss the last country that has any right to find fault with Canada for establishing a prohibitory tariff, for the former is really responsible in a great measure for the adoption of such a measure. The protective system in force on this side of the frontier has at least set the Dominion a bad example if it has not driven her to follow it."—Wodstock *Times.*

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Compiled from our Exchanges.*]

OTTAWA.

The Governor-General and Princess Louise attended the St. Patrick's Day concert at Ottawa Speeches were delivered by Sir. John Macdonald, Messrs. Ryan Costigan and others.

Rev. Jos. Cook, lectured in the Dominion Methodist Church on Saturday evening to a very large audience; subjects, "Does death end all?" Sir John A. Macdonald occupied the chair.

Dominion Church—Morning, Rev. E. A. Stafford; at 3 p. m., Joseph Cook, of Boston.

Dr. Christie has given notice that he will enquire of the Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to forward two mails daily each way between Montreal and Ottawa by the Q. M. O. O. Railway, and if so, when.

It is expected the Pembina branch will be running next week.

A telegram received here states that the railway authorities assured Pretties emigrant party, when leaving Toronto on the 6th inst., that they would be brought through.

Telegrams from Thunder Bay state that two train loads of supplies for the contractors, have left for the interior. The promt commencement of work has been enabled by the early opening of navagation.

A steamer is running between Duluth and Prince Arthur.

Princess Louise surprised the pupils of the Gloucester Street Convent, Ottawa, on Saturday last, and examined the classes in logical analyses, geometry, and general history, in both French and English.

The *Globe* fears that the tariff will lead to Canadian Independence, and yet the troops have not been ordered out.—Ottawa *Herald.*

The Arbitrators in the case between Mrs. Scott, of Hull, and the Government of Quebec, respecting the value of the land taken in Hull for the Occidental Railway, has just been closed. Mrs. Scott was offered about $8,000 by the Government, which she refused. The arbitraitors now award her $25,000, with interest, since the railway took possession of the land, amounting, in all, to about $31,700. The arbitrators were L. H. Massue, M. P., chairman; J. B. Resther, of Montreal, for the Government, and John A. Snow, of Ottawa, for the proprietor Mr. Resther dissented from the decision of the majority. The case has been protracted for some time, and was vigorously conducted on both sides. Messrs. De Bellefeuille and Turgeon were counsel for the Quebec Government, and McMaster, Hall, & Greenshields, for Mrs Scott.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Cook delivered a discourse in the Dominion Church to a great congregation: —He took for his text the 29th verse of the 3rd chapter of Mark; "But he that blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." Rev. Canon Farrar recently issued a pamphlet in which he taught the doctrine of "repentance after death," and the preacher dwelt at length upon the refutation of that doctrine. He explained how man was responsible for every sin he committed, as God gave him the knowledge to distinguish good from evil and the power to act as he pleased. It is very well to discuss 'Repentance after death,' but another thing altogether to risk your chance of salvation in that doctrine. Who dare do it? Not even Canon Farrar, as there was no doubt but that he, too, would feel the necessity of a full repentance before his death. He would not dare to give his own doctrine a trial. He (the preacher) would advise no one to do an act for the good of their welfare that he would be afraid to perform himself, and his intention regarding repentance was to trust God, so that he would be at peace even in the face of death.

MONTREAL.

It is said the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, will visite Montreal on the 24th of May, and be present at the military review.

Dr. Oxenden, late bishop of Montreal, has been appointed to the vicarage of Hackington, near Canterbury, England, valued at £550 a year and parsonage.

A gentleman who arrived from the west the other morning informs us that a large immigration is taking place from Western Ontario for Manitoba, He met two car loads of persons *en route* for that Province. Large numbers are also leaving the Ottawa Valley for the same destination.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Talmage by the Brooklyn Presbytery began Tuesday.

Messrs Gillespie, W. R. Wooham, John Douglas and John Hope left here for Ottawa on Thursday, in the Wine Trade interests to see Mr. Tilley.

Mr. James Stuart, son of Hon. Justice Andrew Stewart, has been appointed to the position in the police office vacant by the death of Mr. Doucet.

Mr. Poston, of the Upper Town branch of the Union Bank, left yesterday by the North Shore Railway, *en route* for Manitoba, where he intends settling. Several other young men intend leaving this week.

Among the officers *en route* for the Cape is Major Butler, C.B., the author of "The Great Lone Land," who arrived from Cyprus just in time to prepare for sailing.

QUEBEC.

The House has passed the vote of censure on Governor Letellier de St. Just. Sir John Macdonald, it is supposed, will recommend his removal, but the Governor General—what will he do?

About 200 of the paincipal gas consumers of Quebec, have petitioned the gas company for a reduction in price. If refused many in that city threaten to give up consuming it.

Forty or fifty young men in Quebec, engaged in trade, have resolved later in the spring to remove to Lake St. John, and settle on land there.

Farmers in the vicinity of Quebec, commenced sugar making last week; the weather was not then propitious.

There have been made 700 applications, for positions on the Mounted Police Force.

Ship laborers and others who annually migrate from Quebec, are beginning to return.

The people of Three Rivers are grumbling that owing to a change on the time table of the Grand Trunk, the Montreal papers, which they receive in the morning, do not reach them till evening. It is said the change was made to spite the North Shore Railway.

The city is said to be infected with smallpox, but kept dark by both doctors and clergy. Over thirty-eight cases are known to exist in the St. Louis ward, and of a very virulent type. Deaths are daily.

TORONTO.

William N. Coleman, who was arrested a night or two ago on a charge of forging cheques on a firm in Burlington, Iowa, to the amount of $7,000, was before the police magistrate the next morning. A Mr. Pilcher, one of the firm, was in Court, and upon the prisoner promising to return with him without any extradition proceedings, he was remanded for a week on his own bail.

A Company called the Toronto Bridge Co., are erecting works here, and will shortly commence operations on a bridge for the Credit Valley Railway Company.

A son of Dean Grasset has entered an action against the city for the destruction of a valuable licensed dog by the dog catchers.

As the magistrate has refused to take the evidence of the whiskey informers Langley and Page, they have been discharged from the employment of the License Commission, and all the prosecutions in which they were witnesses, dropped.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fred. Baker, late of the firm of T. Baker & Sons, has been missing since Saturday last and there are no tidings of him. He was last seen on board a railway train at Sussex. Mr. Baker has been for some time in failing health, and fears were entertained that he had fallen off the train during an attack of illness.

Owen Jones, the missing rigger, has not been herd from since the 17th inst, and it is feared he has fallen into the harbor and has been drowned.

The post office inspectors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Intercolonial Railway authorities are trying to find out who are responsible for the loss of four mail bags containing a number of registered letters which have gone astray since January. Three of the bags were from St. John, one for Amhurst, one for Truro and Pictou, and one for Halifax. The fourth bag was from Memramcock for the North. The amount of money in the registered letters is unknown

LACHUTE MARKETS.

Lachute, February, 21, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5. 50 @	$5 75
Flour per bag	0 00 @	2 60
Oats per bushel	0.30 @	0.35
Corn " "	0.90 @	[illegible]
Peas " "	0.60 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0.00 @	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @	1.40
Moullie " "	1.25 @	0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @	0.00
Bran " "	0.90 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00 @	5.50
Pork per lb	0.08 @	0.10
Beef " "	0.03 @	0.09
Mutton " "	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 @	0.14

PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland. Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Flashes of Light, Price, post free, 20 cents.
Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents
England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10
Life From the Dead, monthly. Vols. 1, 11, and 111, 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

NO SURRENDER!!

THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,
FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,
Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.,

For further particulars send for circular.
30—m3.

1,000 TABLE LEGS.

FOR SALE CHEAP

By Charles Drake,
WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE

25—4w.

4,000 DOLLARS First Mortgage.

PERSONS having money to invest, can get a higher rate of interest than SAVINGS BANKS afford, and secured by First Mortgage on Real Estate by applying to

F. C. IRELAND.

Lachute, March 14, 1879. 28 tf.

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.

J. PALMER, & SON,

DEALERS IN

All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25c. PER OUNCE.

Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
377 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

28y1.

Bargains! Bargains!!

NOW is the TIME
FOR
INVESTING,
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 4½c to 12c. American prints fast colors 6c. to 12c. per yard. Wincey dress goods. Flannels, Oxford Shirting Merinos. Grass Linens, Bed tickings. 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.

24tf.

Please Read This!

FOR ONE MONTH FROM TO-DAY WE will sell at Ten per cent off our present

Low Prices

To every one paying CASH.

We would also say that as our last Secured Payment will shortly be due, for which we must have money, every one owing us is required to pay

Without Delay.

Please do not say "this don't mean my little account."—It does mean your little account. Many a mickle makes a muckle.—Read it again please.

Alfred Benn, & Co.

Lachute, March 21st, 1879. 29—tf.

Public Notice.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED Freeholders of the County of Argenteuil, do hereby call a meeting of the Freeholders of this County to be held at St. Andrews, in

auve's Hotel,

at 2 o'clock p. m.,

On Saturday, March 29th, next.

For the purpose of considering whether it is expedient to establish a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the County of Argenteuil, in accordance with the Consolidated Statues of Lower Canada, Chap. 68 and Amending Acts.

John Simpson,
Thos. Palliser,
John Chambers,
Rich'd McGregor,
Emery Simpson,
Robt. W. Jones,
Felix Paquin,

James Fish,
Geo. Simpson,
Moses Simpson,
F. C. Ireland,
Thos. Burwash,
Nelson Albright
Chas. Albright.

27w3.

West End Tin Shop.

LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP,
SAP PAILS
SAP SPOUTS AND
SUGAR BOILERS.

Parties 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.

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.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.

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

L. GOBEILLE.

Lachute, December 28th, 1878. p19y1

DICK'S
TRADE MARK

DICK'S
CELEBRATED
MEDICINES
—
DICK'S
BLOOD
PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN, & Co.
Lachute, P.Q.

21y1.

BOOK AND JOB Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

Greatest Despatch,

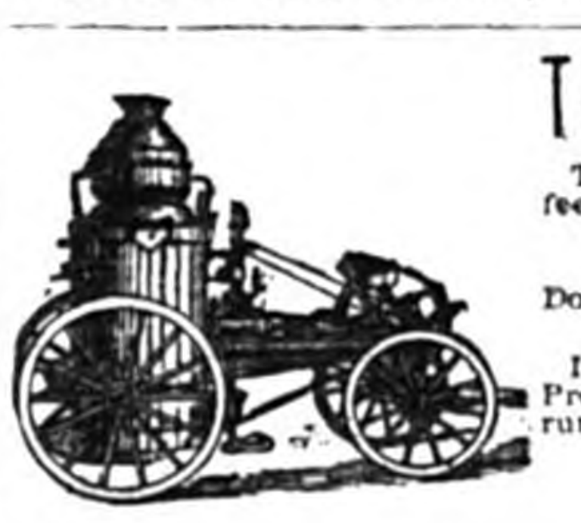
AT THE

Watchman Office,

LACHUTE, - - - P. Q.

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

THE FIREPROOF CHAMPION



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

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

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

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

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

For Sale,

AT THE

Watchman Office,

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

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St. Andrews.

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

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

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

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

And the many other New Varieties of seasonable Delicacies, offering at a greater reduction than ever, to suit the times, besides a great variety of

Stone and Glassware,

To Furnish every Table,

Buffalo Robes!

To keep you warm.

FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

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

Cash paid for Produce and received in Exchange for Goods.

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q.

n.14tf.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

Dealer in
N. Y. WEBER, CHICKERING, STEINWAY and other PIANOS, and the Celebrated MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
LACHUTE, P. Q.

ROBERT O'BRIAN, M. D. C. M.,

GRADUATE OF McGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec.

May be consulted at all hours.

Office:—Timber's Buildings, Grenville.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription, only $1. a year.

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.

Field's Photographs

Received the

HIGHEST AWARD

at the last

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.

49tf.

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.

For Sale or To Let.

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

WM. HAY.
Insurance and General Agent.

50—tf.

Great Bargains IN BOOTS & SHOES.

A. VINCENT, begs to announce that he has opened a branch of his BOOT and SHOE FACTORY, in the West-End Lachute, where he will sell retail at wholesale prices. He has been over thirty years engaged in this Business and guarantees satisfaction as he defies competition in prices and quality.

7m6 A. VINCENT.

THE Accident Insurance Company of Canada.

This is the First and only

Canadian Company

Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

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

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P. Q.

42y

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 estaplished its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

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. [illegible]

LADIES COLUMN.

My Darling's Shoes.

God bless the little feet that can never go
astray,
For the little shoes are empty in the closet
hid away!
Sometimes I take one in my hand, forgetting
till I see
It is a half worn shoe, not large enough for
me;
And all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss
and pain,
As sharp as when two years ago it cut my
heart in twain.
O little feet that wearied not, I wait for
them no more.
For I am drifting on the tide, but they have
reached the shore;
And while the blinding tear-drops wet these
little shoes so old.
I feel the little dimpled feet have reached
the shepherd's fold.
And so I lay them down again, but always
turn to say.
God bless the little feet that now so surely
cannot stray.
And while I thus am standing, I almost seem
to see.
Two little forms beside me, just as they used
to be.
Two little faces lifted with their sweet and
tender eyes!
Ah me! I might have known that look was
born of Paradise.
I reach my arms out fondly but they clasp
the empty air!
There is nothing of my darlings but the
shoes they used to wear.
Oh the bitterness of parting cannot be done
away
But I see my darlings walking where their
feet can never stray;
When I no more am drifted upon the surging tide,
But with them safely landed upon the river
side;
Be patient heart! while waiting to see the
shining way;
For the little feet in the golden street can
never go astray.

WHAT THE LADIES WILL WEAR NEXT SPRING AND SUMMER.—The first importation of spring bonnets consists of soft English straws, fine smooth chips, and rough chips, in ivory white, beige brown, grey and black. The shapes are quite large, with ample square crowns and a broad brim that flares widely above the forehead, but clings closely to the sides. These are similar to the Clarissa Harlowe shapes that were introduced last year for summer gipsy-like bonnets, and have been repeated for very dressy hats during the winter. The small cottage and Alsatian shapes that are now so universally worn do not appear in these earliest importations, and the rumor is that they will be laid aside as entirely too small for summer use; however, they are so neat and becoming, and are so easily made and trimmed at home, that ladies will be loth to give them up. The new large shapes are to have bows with long flapping loops, strings that pass across the top and sides down closely to the ears, and bouquets of flowers put in most prominent places, as a single cluster inside the front, and another outside on the top or back of the crown. These bouquets will be of mixed flowers with long stems and very little foliage.

SPRING COLORS.—The names of spring colors supplied in French invoices are very suggestive. The new blues are called faience blue and Sevres blue, comprising many pale and dark shades of pure tone, while the new iceberg blue may be classed with green as well; there are also turquoise, peacock, and sapphire blues that have a great deal of green in them. The new green is called roseau (reed), and is the pale grey-green seen in reeds and water grasses. The white used is ivory, and the yellow and brown shades are tea-rose, maize, old gold, beige, and marroon or chesnut-color. There is a great deal of argent, or silver-gray, which is contrasted with other colors. Grenat, nacarat and cardinal red will be used in most combinations.

Black velvet is considerably more popular than last year. In colored velvets admiral blue and bishop violet are the most fashionable. For evening wear red velvet is popular.

The new flannel finished fabric for summer dresses is called beige de-sante. It is as easily woven, fine wool in gray, tan or beige shades of a single color, or else in invisable checks.

CONVINCING REASONS.—"I would marry you, Jacob," said a lady to an importunate lover, "were it not for three reasons."—"Oh, tell me," he said, imploringly, "what they are, that I may remove them!"—"The first is," said she, "I don't love you; the second is, I don't want to love you; and the third is, I couldn't love you if I wanted to!"

A HAPPY COUPLE.—A man should always be a little bigger than his wife, a little older, a little braver, and a little wiser, and a little more in love with her than she is with him.

A woman should always be a little younger and a little prettier, and a little more considerate than her husband. He should bestow upon her all his worldly goods, and she should take good care of them. He may owe her every care and tenderness that affection can prompt, but pecuniary indebtedness to her will become a burden. Better live on a crust he earns than a fortune she has brought him.

Neither must be jealous, nor give the other cause for jealousy. Neither must encourage sentimental friendships with the opposite sex. Perfect confidence in each other, and reticence concerning their mutual affairs, even to members of their own family, is a first necessity.

A wife should dress herself becomingly whenever she expects to meet her husband's eyes. The man should not grow slovenly, even at hmoe.

Fault-finding long arguments, or scoldings, end the happiness that begins in kisses and love-making. Sisters and brothers may quarrel and "make up." Lovers are lovers no longer after such disturbances occur, and married people who are not lovers are bound by red-hot chains. If a man admires his wife most in a striped calico, she is silly not to wear it.

HINTS TO THOSE CALLING UPON THE SICK.—If your friend is very sick, do not fall into gay and careless talk in the attempt to be cheerful.

Don't ask questions, and thus oblige your friend to talk.

Talk about something outside, and about the disease and circumstances not of the patient.

Tell the news, but not the list of the sick and dying.

If possible, carry something with you to please the eye and relieve the monotony of the sick room; a flower, or even a picture which you can loan for a time.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT HOME.—The house is a model of comfort. The large hall which you enter on arriving, is fitted up as a dining room, with a pianoforte, easy chairs and two large writing-tables, at one of which the Prince usually writes his letters on his return from shooting. Behind the piano are a quantity of toys for the children to amuse themselves with at the "childrens hour" after tea. Here to five o'clock the tea-table is placed in the centre of the hall, and is presided over by the Princess in the loveliest of tea-gowns. It is a pretty sight to see her surrounded by her three little girls, who look like tiny faries, and who run about to put "papa's" letters in the large pillow-post box at one end of the hall. There are generally four or five large dogs to add to the circle.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—It is said that bleeding from a wound, on man or beast, may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

NO MORE WINE.

Some of the very best old sherry. It had been ordered by Miss Alice for her New year's entertainment,—the first over which she was to preside solely; for the death of her mother had prevented her receiving calls the year previous, according to the custom of New York and other cities on the first day of the year.

Alice felt a peculiar interest in making the expected anniversary-day as agreeable as possible to her guests.

It was the day before the festival. Her Uncle Roger, recently arrived from Europe, had been aiding her in potting some rare plants in the conservatory of her surburban residence; and returning to the house, they entered an outer kitchen, where his eye was attracted by the sight of several wine-bottles upon a table, among various other articles, apparently just sent in from the "store."

"Oh, the things have come!" said Alice; "and that wine is of the very best. You will try a glass, will you not uncle, before you go?"

"Thank you, Alice; no. I cannot avail myself of your hospitality in this particular, but must positively decline."

"Oh! you're a temperance man,—teetotaller, I think I've heard. Well, I suppose I am also; but this is for a rare occasion,—only comes once a year, you know, uncle."

"And that once a year has ruined hundreds. I could tell you stories of those very days which might cause you to send that article from your sight, and forever banish it from your table. It is with pain I hear that a custom which had, for a time, become partially unpopular, is of late becoming fearfully prevalent in our city and elsewhere. O Alice! do not follow it. Begin your first anniversary-day by a total absence of all intoxicating drinks."

Alice started at the word "intoxicating." She had never viewed her choice wine in that light. With so much earnestness did her Uncle speak that she paused in her work of unpacking a basket and stood gazing earnestly at him impressed by his grave countenance as well as by his words and solemn manner.

After a brief pause, he asked, "Do you remember Harry Roberts, Alice?"

"Why, yes, uncle,—my girlhood's ideal of a gentleman, boy that he was; only twelve years old so frank and courteous, so full of vivacity, so pleasing every way, and such a treasure to his mother!"

"His mother,—ah! his poor mother," repeated uncle Roger, with deep feeling. "She died broken hearted at his untimely end; for her soul was harrowed beyond endurance at seeing him, on repeated occasions, suffering all the horrors of *delirium tremens*, and dying in that state. The particulars are too painful to relate,—youth and talents completely blighted and ruined, and all traceable to a too free use of wine on New year's-day. That was the commencement of his downward career. Alice, child, let me beg you, first to resolve not to be the means of such destruction to any fellow-creature; next, to use your influence to dissuade others from placing the wine cup in the hands of their guest's. A little here, and a little there, as they go from house to house, these thoughtless youths imbibe more than they are aware of, and doubt less more than they at first intended."

Uncle Roger looking up, and seeing the young face sad and full of tears, said: "Forgive me, dear child; I did not intend to grieve you, but my subject was a painful one. Once more, forgive me."

"O uncle dear, you need not ask it! I thank you for opening my eyes to this evil. I assure you there shall be no wine on my table to-morrow,—nor ever will be."

Uncle Roger kissed her, and withdrew.

Turning around, Alice beheld her reliable Scotch Irish cook, who, entering unperceived, had heard much of the conversation just recorded. Her eyes were full of tears as she said:

"Excuse me, Miss Mayworth, but me heart was stirred; for I heard Mr. Bartlet's words, the door being ajar. 'Tis like a sword through me sowl to hear the like o' that young man; for there was me own boy,—me Walter,—as fine a lad as ye could well see; so quick in his book-larnin', an' so much was he of a gintleman, that Squire Jenks offered to educate him. But, alack! alack! woe's me for me boy, me Walter!"

Here the poor woman broke down completely; but recovering herself, she said:

"Excuse me, Miss Mayworth; though 'tis a twelve month I've been with ye, I could never speak of this before; but wine was his ruin. Such were his talents that he got into what was called ginteel company; an' on sic a day as ye expect to-morrow, he went from house to house with gay school mates, drank more then he intended, fell while crossing a street, was run over by a team, and killed instantly."

Alice sympathized with the poor woman, and renewed the promise she had made to her uncle.

I will only add, it was faithfully kept.

ALCOHOL, ITS USE AND ABUSE.

ART. VI.

An eminent writer says: "There is no such thing we verily believe, as honest grape juice wine remaining—nothing but a vile compound of poisionous drugs and impurely obtained alcohol, and all our beautiful anacreontics are merely fables like the rest; for wine hath died out from the world, and the laboratory is now the vineyard." Addison years ago wrote: "Men are daily employed in the transmutation of liquors; and by the power of magical drugs and incantations, raising, under the streets of London, the choicest products of the hills and valleys of France, squeezing claret out of the sloe, and drawing champagne out of an apple! Some whiskey seized some time ago in Newton, Mass., was found to be thus compounded: "Ten gallons kerosene, three pounds of potash, one ounce of strychnine (!) mixed with soft water."! Good this for weak stomachs! Quite a tonic for the debilitated. Such a mixture is conducive to health and promotive of digestion!

Recipe for Pale Ale:—

	OZ.	GR.
Water	18.	0
Alcohol	2.	0
Sugar	0.	38
Acetic Acid	0.	40

Recipe for Brandy:—

Water	9½	0
Alcohol	10½	0
Sugar	0	80
Tartaric Acid	0	120

Health-giving (!) creatures these! Oh! fools who prate about the benefits of intoxicating liquors as a beverage! What are they as a rule, but "a heterogeneous conglomerate of poisons, drugs and dye stuffs"!

"Oh madness to think use of strongest
wines,
And strongest drink our chief support of
health,
When God, with these forbidden' made
choice to rear
His mighty champion strong above compare,
Whose drink was only from the limpid
brook.

In April, 1874, Prof. Aughey, University of Nebraska, was requested to analyse specimens of liquors purchased by reliable persons, at the Saloons and Hotels of the city. The following will convince the doubter of the genuineness of our statement, that nine-tenths of the liquors are drugged compounds. Brock & Co's Port Wine, contain 1st, Sugar of Lead, 3 grains to a quart; 2nd Potassa and soda carbonates in large quantities; 3rd Logwood.

Kelly & Reid's Brandy: 1st Sugar of lead, seven grains to a quart; 2nd, Strontia; 3rd, Brazil wood; small per cent alcohol. *No trace of brandy.*

Quick's "best Whiskey" contained, 1st, Sugar of Lead, EIGHT GRAINS to a quart; 2nd, Strychnine; 3rd, Strontia; 4th, Potash; 5th, Benzine; 6th, Brazil wood.

Surely these vintners are *honest men!* Doth not God see? Yes! and, when he maketh inquisition for blood, heavy will be the requital.

Admitting that these are extreme cases, which gain nothing for the anti-party; let us look at the other extreme or most favorable view for the whiskey advocate. The purest liquors contain from 40 to 50 per cent, of alcohol, a proof spirit. As, has been previously asserted, alcohol in such proportion is injurious in the extreme, *irritating narcotizing* and *paralyzing* the animal organism. One for ale—be it remembered that Alcoholic drinks, as a beverage, are altogether and always injurious, fatally so. And it must not be forgotten that any injury suffered by the system exacts a *life long penalty*

H. A. W. K.

THE FARM.

We shall be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation of Farmers' 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.]

ORCHARD.

If pruning was not done last summer it may be done in the fine days in March. Avoid excessive use of the saw especially on large limbs, but wherever it must be used in large branches, cover the wound with a wax or cement, prepared for the purpose, so that it will neither melt nor wash off.

If it has not already been done tread the snow down firmly round the young trees; so as to keep off the mice.

Advantage may be taken of fine days in March to pick off the rings of caterpillars and burn them.

Make provision for enriching orchard land. Ashes, wood chips and rubbish from about the house will be valuable for this purpose, and you will be rewarded by a more vigorous growth and larger and finer fruit. We were shown an old tree, last summer, which had renewed its youth and was bearing fine luscious apples, from a judicious application of rubbish of wood chips, ashes and salt.

Trees that have lables attached by means of wire, are frequently injured by the wire becoming so tight as to nearly cut the part thus tied. Slacken the wire, or remove it altogether. A list of the trees in the orchard numbered, with name and number of the tree corresponding, is a better way to keep trace of the several sorts. Labels are apt to be blown off by strong winds.

While pruning, prepare and pack carefully away in sand or sawdust, cions of any sort that may be needed.

FARM NOTES.

"Of the two methods of bringing up calves, letting them suck the mother and by hand, the last is undoubtedly the best, as those brought up in this way are more easily domesticated."

"Neither the calf nor the mother will fret much if they are separated immediately after birth. On the other hand calves that have sucked for a few weeks usually lose several weeks growth in the process of weaning. The mother loses flesh, also and frequently gives a great deal of trouble before she will allow herself to be milked."

"Calves are apt to be costive at birth and require looking after, and to be relieved with a dose of sweet oil. If healthy they soon learn to eat grass, but milk and meal should not be withheld from them during the first seven or eight months and then should be replaced by fine sweet hay and roots."

"The secret of raising good stock is to never let them stop growing, crowd them on, gently at first, and more fully as they advance."

SHEEP.

"Ewes with lamb should have a generous diet. Pea straw is even better for them than hay. Feed with pea straw twice a day and good clover hay once. A few roots and a handful of oats will increase the secretion of milk.

"Excessively fat ewes are more liable to abortion than others. Abortion is also produced by frights, and excessive crowding of the sheep, long and severe journeys, &c.

"Enclosures for yeaning must be kept clean, for when the lamb is dropped in a filthy place, so much filth adhears to it, that the mother sometimes refuses to lick it. Too much straw however should not be given, as it might hinder the lamb in its efforts to rise up."

"Uncalled-for interference with ewes when lambing, has destroyed more lambs than natural causes."—*Manual of Agriculture.*

If you have no barrel to hold pickle, the hams can be laid down in a salting box, flesh side up: a pinch of powdered saltpetre and a tablespoonful of molasses or brown sugar, put over the lean, then saltpetre and a tablespoonful of molasses or brown sugar, put over the lean, then salt put into the whole and rubbed into the hock. After lying five or six weeks take it up and smoke to a light brown color with green hickory or sugar-tree wood. Before the warm days in early spring, put in bags of coarse cheap cotton, and dip in a rather thick solution of lime and litharge. This is done to prevent the entrance of the fly to the meat. To sell, the canvas should be put on neatly, and you should examine a pork house canvassed ham to see how it is best done.

Warning to Blowers.

An Englishman, stopping at a country inn in one of the Eastern States, was continually blowing about the superiority of everything in England, and deprecating the productions of America.

The landlord as may well be surmised, did not relish this, and therefore thought of a plan to get square with the English blower.

Procuring a bushel of fine healthy crabs, he poured them in the Englishman's bed, then telling his guest that his bed was ready he lighted a candle and escorted him up stairs.—Upon reaching the door the man managed to put out the light. Of course it did not make much difference to the Englishman, so he undressed himself and jumped into bed. Immediately he gave a terrific yell and cried:

"Landlord! landlord! Come here! What are those in my bed?"

The landlord who was outside the door, and had lit the candle, came in, looked in the bed and cooly said:

"Them's bed bugs. Can you beat them in England?"

The Englishman left then.—*Times.*

A Railway up Vesuvius—What Next!

It is thirty years since the concession was made for a railway up Vesuvius. It has been promised many times, but never so positively as now, The plan proposed involves the construction of an elevated railway about three feet above the ground, on which it is proposed to run a train of eight cars, operated by a steel cable. Each car is to be furnished with two automatic brakes. The Cable will be double in case of accident. The actual tension on it will be 3,000 kilogrammes, but it will be made to support a tension of 33,000 kilogrammes. A small station with a restaurant will be constructed on the cone and another at the foot of the mountain. The ground has been chosen where there is least danger from eruption, and all the material is movable, so that it can be taken up and stored in the observatory in case of eruption. It is expected that the railway will be completed before the summer of the present year.—*Scientific American*

A Pat Reply.

The warmth of the true Irish heart and the quickness of the true Irish tongue are proverbial, and feeble must be the cry of distress, or brilliant the wit that does not solicit a sympathetic response from the genuine son or daughter of the Emerald Isle. Not very long ago, a little boy, whose parents died, was sent to the orphan asylum, but the place was so distasteful to him that he ran away, and back to his own neighborhood. Living in the vicinity was an old Irishwoman, whom we will call Kate and poor though she was, with a large family, she took the orphan in and cared for him as her own. The other day she was in the city making some purchases, and in one of the stores a gentleman, who was conversant with the facts in the case, asked after the boy.

"Oh, an' he's a foine by, sir, an' glad I am to have him with me."

"Well, well, Kate, if there is a heaven in the next world you will get to it."

As quick as lightning came the reply with all the heartiness of the race:—"God bless ye, Mr. P——, an' sure if I do, I'll lave the gate open for you.

Ostrich-farming is carried on with considerable success in Cape Colony, where there are upwards of 32,000 tame birds.

A box containing a lot of wooden-soled shoes were lately exhumed near Philadelphia, supposed to date back to Penn's time.

Scientists think they have discovered evidence that horses existed upon this continent before its discovery by Columbus.

During the period of 150 years the first-born of the House of Austria has always been a girl. Curious fact.

The shad, that much-sought-for fish, lives but a single year. The Scotch fishermen call them king herrings.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

La Reine Victoria part le 25 courant pour voyager sur le continent; son absence durera un mois.

Le capitaine Boynton est arrivé à [illegible] après avoir nagé 102 milles en 8 heures; il a failli être tué par des Gypsies qui l'ont pris pour un monstre et ont fait feu sur lui.

La rivière Thesie a débordé et inondé une etendue immense. Plussieurs villes sont grandement ménacées. Les troupes sont parties pour sauver la vie des habitants.

Les pertes occasionnées par ce sinistre volontaire sont assez considérables; elles s'élèvent à la somme de 12,000 fr. environ, y compris les billets de banqu jetes dans ie feu et l'or précipite dans la Garonne.

Le bill présenté par M. Pope pour prévenir les maladies contagieuses parmi les animaux de fermes dans le pays établit un système d'inspection et de sécurité dans le transport du bétail, et décrète qu'aussitôt que la maladie se déclare chez un animal, le propriétaire doit en avertir le département de l'Agriculture qui ordonnera d'abattre la bête malade; si le propriétaire n'en donne pas avis, il s'expose à perdre le prix de l'animal et tous ses frais.

Son Excellence, le marquis de Lorne doit distribuer, de la part du prince de Galles, le portrait de notre futur souverain, aux membres de la commission canadienne à l'Exposition de Paris et aux membres du jury a cette même exposition, en souvenir de ce concours international. MM. U. Archambault, surintendant des écoles catholiques de Montréal et officier d'académie; M. Drolet, chevalier de la légion d'honneur M. Selwyn, de commission géologique sont partis hier pour Ottawa où ils devront prendre part à cette cérémonie de la distribution des souvenirs de l'Exposition. M. Joson Perreault, et le Dr. May, de Toronto, étaient déjà rendus à Ottawa dans ce même but.

On rapporte un mot excellent prononcé par M. Méthot, député de Nicolet devant le governeur-général. On sait que Son Excellence fait venir chez lui tous les députés à tour de rôle pour causer avec eux des questions qui intéressent notre pays. M. Méthot ayant appris à Son Excellence qui lui demandait quel était son état, qu'il était cultivateur. Le marquis de Lorne lui demanda ensuite quel genre de protection désiraient les cultivateurs de son cemté?—Excellence, répondit M. Méthot, la protection qu'ils demandent d'abord, c'est la protection de la constitution!

Dans la nuit qui a suivi le séance durant laquelle M. Tilley a fait son exposé financier, la compagnie du télégraphe de la Puissance a eu à transmettre 240,000 mots aux différents journause. Ces 240,000 mots comprenaient principalement le discours du budget.

En Californie il a été décrété que la langne anglaise seule serait enseignée dans les écoles primaires et qu'aucun octroi ne serait accordé aux écoles où une religion ou secte quelconque serait enseignée. Et voilà comment les droits de la minorité sont respectés dans la republique modèle.

L'hon. M. Campbell à introduit dans le Senat un bill relatif au recensement qui devra se faire en 1881. Il est a peu près le même qui celui ordonnant le recensement de 1870, 71. Il y a cependant quelques changements de détails.

A BOY OF COMPARISONS.—It was a calm still night; a soft air played caressingly with the tresses of a lovely girl, the moon shed its gentle ray over the radient brow of her lover. Her small brother, meanwhile, home for the holidays, was accidentally wandering in quest of a bat in the neighborhood, when he heard the voice of his sister and her betrothed. Prompted by the curiosity of youth, he longed to listen. After a few inarticulate murmurs he became concious of the sound of osculation, and enjoyed his position exceedingly. Later in the evening he met the pair at tea. "I heard you kiss Fred," he abruptly remarked to his sister. "What do you mean you rude boy?" cried the sweet girl turning scarlet. "Oh! its no use denying it," replied the brother; "you can't gammon me. I know the sound, you know; it was just like a cow pulling her foot out of a mud-hole." This is an instance of a comparison that was odious.

There are marine plants which grow up 300 feet from the bottom of the sea.

On the "Boscobel" estate in Stafford Co., Vt., a pear tree has produced two crops the past year.

A Hamilton woman has married a Mr. Calico—has wedded a prints as it were.

A knitting mill is soon to be erected at Pittston, Penn. There's millions in knit.

Persons suffering from Bile, Indigestion, and Costivness are recommended to try Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills, which in hundreds of cases, have not only given relief, but have effected a cure. They contain no mercury and require no restraint in diet or exercise. Prepared only by Milton H. Bussette, Proprietor, Montreal.

Brown's Household Panacea—Relieving all pain—is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, or side; Rhuematism Colic, Colds, Sprains and Bruises. For internal and external use. Sold everywhere Price Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Worm Draughts are generally so noxious, that children fight their little best to avoid them. But Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm lozenges are palatable, and will be easily eaten to the entire destruction of any colonies of worms which may have taken lodgings in the child's stomach.

Midnight Doctors are the most unwelcome visitors—even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Suppose you try our method, and keep a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house, and let Dr. Squills stay in his bed and enjoy himself.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.—Brown's Household Panacea, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, Sprains and Bruises, and all kindred maladies. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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 Wednesdey 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 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. (Geneva,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem) and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

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

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.—With jurisdiction in civil matters up to amount of $50. Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before 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 Desalaberry, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DALESVILLE—Is in the township of Chatham, six miles from Lachute. Mail tri weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-weekly.

GENEVA—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute Mail tri-weekly.

EDINA—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R., is here, direct from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

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

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

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

LACHUTE—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is held here. There is extensive water-power, and several important mills. It is about forty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

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

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,
On the first Monday, Harrington No. 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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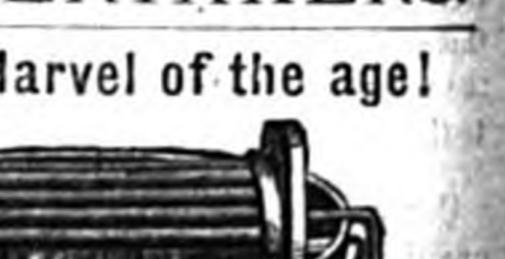

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