THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879. NO. 31

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.

Professional Cards.

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

DR. C. LOISEAU,
SUCCESSOR TO
DR. G. LABRIE,
ST. ANDREWS.
Office:—At Dr. Labrie's Building.

DENTISTRY.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month. Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

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

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
G. 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, 316 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-a-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. LL. B.
John Betham 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. 5-tf.

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

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

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

HUTCHISON & WALKER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &C.
112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W. S. WALKER, B.C.L

DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:
Lachute.—At Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday of each Month.
Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.
Buckingham—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE.
51tf

Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
384 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. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

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

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

ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

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

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

Robert Lovell,
VETERNARY SURGEON,
Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Rosterigue's Hotel, on Thursday, 1st May. 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, Rigaud, and others. 28m3.

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

Losing and Living.

For ever the sun is pouring his gold
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;
His warmth he squanders on summits cold,
His wealth on the homes of want & sorrow.
To withhold his largest of precious light
Is to bury itself in eternal night:
To give
Is to live.

The flower shines not for itself at all;
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses;
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal,
And it lives in the life it sweetly loses.
No choice for the rose but glory or doom,
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom:
To deny
Is to die.

The seas lent silvery rain to the land,
The land its sapphire streams to the ocean;
The heart sends blood to the brain of command,
The brain to the heart its lightning motion;
And ever and ever we yield our breath—
Till the mirror is dry, and images death.
To live
Is to give.

He is dead whose hand is not opened wide
To help the need of a human brother;
He doubles the length of his life-long ride
Who gives his fortunate place to another;
And a thousand million lives are his
Who carries the world in his sympathies.
To deny
Is to die.

The Sort of a Girl to Get.

The true girl has to be sought for. She is not fashionable. She does not parade herself as show-goods. Generally she is not rich. But oh! what a heart she has when you find her! so large and pure and womanly. When you see it you wonder if those showy things outside were women. If you gain her love your two thousands are millions. She'll not ask you for a carriage or a first-class house. She'll wear simple dresses, and turn them when necessary, with no vulgar magnificat to frown upon her economy. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky parlor, and give you such a welcome when you come home that you'll think your parlor higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with the new thought how little happiness depends on money. She'll make you love home (if you don't you're a brute,) and teach you how to pitty, while you scorn, a poor fashionable society that thinks itself rich, and vainly tries to think itself happy.

Now, do not, I pray you, say any more, "I can't afford to marry." Go, find the true woman, and you can. Throw away that cigar, burn up that switch cane, be sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a sensible way.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

Scene in a horse car. All seats occupied. Enters a person dressed as a lady. Bright little boy rises and offers her a seat. Lady drops into it with a slight air of disdain. Boy—"O, I beg your pardon, did you speak?" Lady—"No, I did not say anything." Boy—"Excuse me, I thought you said thank you." Lady, in high dungeon—"You may have your seat." Boy (resuming it)—"Well, I'll thank you." Passengers convulsive. Lady disappears at next street crossing.

THE STORY OF A LETTER.

"Any letters for me to-day?"

The old postmaster took down a bunch of letters from "Box A." and looked them over slowly. He always did when Maggie asked for letters, although he knew well enough—sympathetic old man that he was—that there was none for her, and that "no" must be the answer, let him defer it as long as he would. Hadn't she came regularly every day, rain and shine, for the last six months, with the same question upon her lips, that question to which a negative reply was always given.

Poor Maggie Austin! Every one said two years before, when gay, dashing Hugh Austin led her to the altar, that he only courted the girl's property, and when he had obtained that, he would not hesitate to cast the sweet, trusting wife aside to suit his convenience. Hugh Austin was poor—Maggie was an orphan and rich. Hugh embarked in a speculation and lost all—Maggie said, "Never mind Hugh, we can work." And she smiled just as sweetly as when she said a year previous, "I'm yours Hugh."

But poverty was stinging, and the cry of "gold, gold," came from the far off mines of California. Hugh Austin went. Every one said he meant to desert his young wife and child; that he had left them unprovided for, and what would they do? Every one said that handsome and pleasing as Hugh was, he was a rascal after all—"every one" said and believed it, except Maggie, who with a noble woman's trust, scorned alike the imputation and its supposed fabricators.

* * * * *

"Writing home, eh?"

Hugh Austin yawned, wiped the ink from the pen upon his black curls, and replied:—

"Yes."

"To that dear little wife of yours, eh, Hugh?"

"Yes, again you inquisitive Charlie."

"Inquisitive, am I? Well, I'll earn the cognomen then. Pray, how many letters have you written the charming little lady since you've been here?"

A crimson flush spread over the handsome face.

"I am ashamed to own it, but this is the first."

"First!" Charlie Summers brought his hand down emphatically. "First! why you're a wretch, a most unpardonable wretch!"

"If it wasn't you, I'd strike you for saying that," replied the handsome Hugh Austin. But I'll tell you how it was; when I arrived here, I was so busy, and hated letter-writing so bad, I kept putting it off day after day, week after week, until I was ashamed to write without sending something besides words—they won't always pay the baker and butcher, you know. Well, so I waited, all I could do was to run clear myself; board high, and the miserablest luck in the world."

"And yet at a single stroke you made five thousand dollars!"

"I know it, wait—wait, Charlie I am wretch—I know it! As you say at a single stroke I made five thousand. In one night I lost it all. I was going to write to Maggie the very next day. Then I was passing a gambling-hell—went in, drank, played, lost and was beggared! Could I write to Maggie then? Dared I write her after I had been in California six months, and not sent her a cent! So I waited, and kept waiting until just now. But when she gets this letter she'll be a hundred dollars richer, poor puss—and then she'll forgive me for my long silence. I know she can't help it."

"She ought not to forgive you, Hugh."

"No, I know it; but, dear child, she loves me so devotedly—and I, well, I believe I worship the very ground she walks on, Charlie."

* * * * *

"MRS. MAGGIE AUSTIN."

A California postmark, superscription in Hugh Austin's well-known hand. Was it possible? The little old postmaster read the address over and over—there was no mistake, the letter had come!

"Won't she be glad—won't her eyes shine! O, it will be worth a hundred dollars to give this to her," said the old postmaster to his wife.

"I don't see why she does'nt come," said the postmaster, as the afternoon wore away, and the evening came on. "You take the letter over Hannah—poor thing, maybe she or the baby's ill."

* * * * *

Rap, rap, rap.

The wind was whispering softly among the lilacs in front of Maggie Austin's window. The stars were up in the sky, and the moon looked down with pale, sad face upon the little lame postmaster, as he stood at Maggie Austin's door.

Rap, rap, rap.

But there came no answer. "It can't be that she's asleep—"

Ah, but Maggie was asleep! But those who sleep thus never waken. Life had been too weary! O, Maggie, with your dead baby clasped upon your breast!—O, Maggie, if you had but hoped but one day more!

* * * * *

"Any letters for me to-day?"

Hugh Austin asked the question.

"A strange hand-writing—ha! my own letter, and two locks of bright hair! What can it mean?" Hugh Austin's face was very white, as he read in the hand-writing of the postmaster:—

"Take back your letter—it came too late; they are both dead! Heaven forgive you; your negligence killed them! Here is a lock of your wife's and baby's hair. They are buried in one grave. O, if your letter had come one day sooner, or if Maggie had but hoped and waited one day more!"

Saved by his Children.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler tells the story of a physician who escaped ruin by the mimicking of his children. He began his professional life with the brightest prospects, and being thoroughly educated and skillful, soon won a large and fashionable practice. His danger was in the baneful custom of social wine-drinking in fashionable gatherings and at aristocratic dinners. The young physician was witty and agreeable, a welcome guest everywhere. The rich petted him. At their tables he found the social glass. He drank. His appetite was aroused. It grew strong. Soon he could not control it. He, neglecting his business, sank lower, losing patrons and friends, till he became a staggering drunkard. His wife and children wanted the necessaries of life. Close before him and them waited the rum-pauper's inevitable fate.

One Sunday, when, half-sobered after a night of excess, he was likely to remain awhile at home, his wife went to church, and left him with his two little boys. While the children played about the room, he lay upon a lounge and sank into a torpid sleep. Presently their noise awoke and angered him, but, on opening his eyes, he saw what struck him dumb. His little six-year-old son was staggering across the floor, and tumbling down, in exact imitation of an intoxicated man. The other boy older than he laughed with delight at his performance.

"That's just like papa; let's both play drunk!" he cried, and then joined his brother in the sport. How the agony of conscience awoke in the fallen father's breast! Had he lived to become such an infamous pattern to those innocent little ones? When next the wretched man left his house, it was not to go to the dram-shop—*nor* to visit a patient. He had no patient. He went forth to suffer his own self-accusings and think of his own sadly needed cure. In misery he wandered through the fields. The sight he had seen had exposed him to himself, smiting him with ceaseless rebukes. But it *saved* him, for it broke his heart, and drove him to the Divine healer for help and grace. Alone with God he registered a vow that he would drink no more. He was still young, and recovery and returning prosperity rewarded the keeping of his solemn pledge.—*Youth's Companion.*

Bishop Oxenden.

The following, clipped from the London *Times* of Feb 25th, will be read with pleasure by the many friends of the late Bishop of Montreal in the Diocese who will rejoice at his preferment.

DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY.—The vicarage of St. Stephen's, otherwise Hackington, near Canterbury, valued at £550 per annum, with house of residence and a population of 650 souls, vacant by the death of the Rev. John White, rural dean (for 40 years vicar), and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Canterbury (Dr. Parry, Bishop of Dover), has been conferred by him, as Archdeacon, upon the Right Rev. Ashton Oxenden, D. D., late Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada Ten years ago, Mr. Ashton Oxenden, a familiar name among the Kentish clergy, for 21 years rector of Pluckley, near Ashford, an Hon. Canon of Canterbury, and Proctor in Convocation, was, without his knowledge, nominated by the Canadian Church Synod to the vacant See of Montreal. The reasons urged upon him for accepting the appointment were of such a kind that Mr. Oxenden felt it his duty not to turn a deaf ear to the sudden appeal. After nine years' successful work, he determined, for health's sake, to resign his office. Since his return home for "the Lambeth Conference" last July, Bishop Oxenden has been temporarily officiating as English chaplain at Cannes. As soon as he can conveniently resign his post on the Riviera he will, as vicar of St. Stephen's and once more become an incumbent in the diocese of Canterbury, a position which he relinquished unwillingly ten years ago at what he conceived to be the call of a higher duty towards the Church. Bishop Oxenden is the author of several well-known religious publications. The Archdeacon of Canterbury is one of the very few Archdeacons in England who possess patronage. The Archdeacon is patron of ten benefices, and St. Stephen's or Hackington, to which he has just presented Bishop Oxenden, is the most valuable of them all.

An old gentleman without tact, on meeting some ladies whom he had known as girls in his boyhood, cordially remarked: "Bless me! How time flies! Let me see. It is fifty-two years come next April since we used to go to school together in the old red school house. I was a little chap then, you remember, and you were fine young women." The old man could never understand why his cordial greeting was so coldly received.

"Papa, How Old are You?"

The following affecting incident was related in the special morning service today. It is found in the Rev. E. Payson Hammond's work on 'The Conversion of Children":—

In Harrisburg two years ago many children and youths were led to Jesus. Among them was a little boy, son of a gentleman of high literary standing.

In his study he said to me, I was sitting here by the fire yesterday afternoon, when my little boy came in from the children's meeting. He sat quitely looking at the fire for a while as if something important was upon his mind. He then began to twist and shrug his shoulders as if he had something difficult to express. Then looking up he said:—

'Papa, how old are you?'

'Fifty-six, my son.'

'How old was grandpa when he died?'

'Sixty, I believe.'

'Well, papa are you a christian?'

'I don't think I am, my son.'

'Hadn't you better become one now, my dear father? You haven't much time to wait before you will be as old as grandpa was when he died.'

I gave myself up to Jesus and He made me a happy Christian.

'The little fellow,' he added, 'came close up to me, and begged me to love Jesus. I have heard sermons all my life, but never such a powerful one as from my little boy, sitting here by the fire yesterday afternoon.

Uncle Moses's Lesson.

Uncle Moses is the chief executive of a suburban colored Sunday-school. The other Sunday, raising his black face with its snowy fringe, he peered over his ante-bellum "stock" and collar at the little nigs, who were buzzing like bees in a hive just under his nose.

"Ordah! Chillen, ordah! Don't yer heah me, chillen? Leetle Jim Lumpkins, dere, hesh dat talkin' like a cunsterble on 'lection day."

When Jemmie ceased his conversation the chief executive resumed:

"I calls de detenshun ob de school ter de way yous been a carryin' on dis bressed day. Wot yer bin a doin'? Yer knows! An' de way yer tongues is bin a carruscatin' is scan'lous."

The black fingers pushed the tall collar back and pulled the back chin forward.

"Now, I puts it ter yer, an' do you all listen, an' you, toc, Lize Millins; I ax you dis question—How menny eyes you chillens got?"

Chorus—"Two."

"How menny mouves yer got?"

Unanimously—"One."

"Wat does dat mean? It means yer mus' see twice es much es yer tells. Now how menny yeres yer got?"

Chorus—"Two."

"An' how menny mouves?"

"One."

"Dat means yer mus' heah twice as much as yer talks. Now, 'member dis le son, an' you, Henry Gills, contribute de papers 'roun' 'fore we jines in prar." —*Memphis Avalanche.*

A Young Hero.

At Lansingburg, N. Y., the other day, Clarence Carmon, aged 14 years, a widow's son, was skating with Cora Geer, a girl of twelve, when both disappeared under the ice. The boy seized the girl, and held her up, calling for help until exhausted, and then with the words "Hold on to the ice, Cora, I'm going, good bye," sank and was drowned. The little girl did hold fast to the ice until the cries of the other boys and girls brought assistance, and she was rescued. Search for the body of the brave boy was made, and it was recovered in about an hour, and removed to the home of his distracted mother. Clarence might have saved himself, but with heroic self-sacrifice preferred to save his playmate.

WHEN the great Russian plague of 1871 had carried off three-fourths of the people of Moscow, it was checked by the frost. Expecting that it would break out again in the spring, Catharine II. commissioned Count Orloff to destroy all the clothing and rags left by the victims of the scourge. The Count knew that even despotic power could not compel the people to obey this order properly, so he set up in the rag business. "The highest price paid for cast off clothing." "Clothing bought and no questions asked," were among the tempting official advertisements of the day. Thieves and scavengers were his industrious allies. Bonfires of clothing were made and the houses and streets were cleared and disinfected. Next year there was no plague in Moscow.

JOKES FROM HARPER.—The pulpit took a free hand in the late Massachusetts election, the clergy manifesting their preference and dislikes as distinctly as they could without calling names. Father Taylor, the well remembered seaman's preacher of Boston, was more outspoken. It was on the occasion of an exciting contest, in which temperance was the absorbing question. Thus he wrestled with the Lord in prayer: 'O Lord! give us good men to rule over us—pure men whom we can trust, men who—Pshaw! O Lord, what's the use of veering and hauling and boxing round the compass? Give us George N. Briggs for Governor. Amen." And the prayer was answered.

Religious Population of the Province of Quebec.

The following is taken from the last census:—

	Catholic.	*Protestant.*
Pontiac.	8,762	8,028
Ottawa.	18,750	8,032
Argenteuil.	4,548	8,241
Two Mountains.	14,847	768
Laval.	8,546	49
Terrebonne.	18,632	958
L'Assomption.	15,144	322
Montcalm.	11,502	1,240
Joliette.	21,199	304
Berthier.	19,650	293
Hochelaga.	100,283	32,627
Jacques Cartier.	88,310	845
Vaudreuil.	10,117	877
Soulanges.	10,183	625
Beauharnois.	13,545	1,212
Chateauguy.	12,375	3,789
Huntingdon.	7,503	8,774
Laprairie.	11,504	356
Napierville.	11,193	492
St. Jean.	9,815	2,303
Chambly.	10,062	436
Vercheres.	12,707	9
Richelieu.	13,735	424
St. Hyacinthe.	18,2[illegible]9	80
Bagot.	19,154	335
Rouville.	18,042	599
Iberville.	14,689	1,783
Missisquoi.	7,663	8,932
Brome.	3,543	10,015
Shefford.	13,377	5,259
Maskinonge.	14,950	125
St. Maurice.	11,006	76
Trois Rivieres.	7,860	574
Champlain.	21,923	168
Yamaska.	30,057	156
Nicolet.	23,219	43
Drummond.	14,242	300
Arthabaska.	16,959	64
Richmond.	5,005	5,523
Wolfe.	7,886	92
Stanstead.	4,318	9,224
Compton.	4,096	9,548
Portneuf.	21,763	998
Quebec.	69,912	8,149
Montmorency.	13,362	88
Charlevoix.	15,602	11
Chicoutimi.	17,393	100
Saguenay.	1,769	19
Labrador.	3,415	290
Levis.	39,846	843
Lotibiniere.	19,728	869
Megantic.	13,813	2,779
Beauce.	30,921	582
Dorchester.	16,838	941
Bellechase.	17,634	3
Mantmagny.	13,524	28
L'Islet.	13,506	9
Kamouraska.	21,245	9
Rimouski.	30,679	4,573
Gaspé.	12,820	1,327
Isle de la Magdalene.	2,863	304

A PECULIAR CASE.—About three years ago a boy belonging to Samuel Bennet, residing near Lucerne in the township of Portland, got a piece of rubber ball up his nose. He told his father of it at the time, but nothing was done. The boy's nose continued to bleed at intervals, and the lad was taken to a Hull doctor, who pronounced that there was nothing wrong, although the boy held to the statement that a piece of rubber had gone up his nostril. A few days ago Dr. Stephen Wright, of this city, was in the locality named, attending to a patient, so our Lucerne correspondent informs us, and being called in by Mr. Bennett, removed the rubber from the boy's head. The piece of rubber was about an inch square. The boy felt much relieved after the successful operation.-*Free Press.*

It is well known, throughout Germany at least, that the blue cornflower is the Emperor William's favorite flower and color, and it is the practice to decorate his room with it on his birthday, the 22nd of March. After the late dastardly attack on the emperor's life the cornflower became the emblem of loyalty and devotion of the Prussian people. Ladies wore cornflowers in their hats, gentlemen in their buttonholes; medals bearing the Emperor's effigy on one side and a wreath of cornflowers on the other were worn in bracelets and necklets; note paper was decorated with the favorite flower; in short, it was employed in every conceivable way to testify the loyalty of the people.

An Irish gentleman writes to *Truth* to say that he never found a Frenchman that could pronounce this: "Thimblerig Thistlethwait thievishly thought to thrive through thick and thin by thowing his thimbles about, but he was thwarted and thwacked and thumped and thrashed with thirty-three thousand thistles and thorns for thievishly thinking to thrive through thick and thin by throwing his thimbles about."

PRACTICAL.—Mamma (relating the history of the Prophet Jonah): "And so they cast Jonah into the sea, and a whale swallowed him up." Maud (eating grapes, thoughtfully): "Was it a very big whale?" Mamma: "Yes, dear." Maud: "Did it spit out the skin afterward, mamma?"

To stop bleeding take the fine dust of tea and put it on the wound. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound.

Fortune very closely resembles a coy young girl who is playing a young man as he would play a trout. If she finds that you have the pluck to be indifferent she is apt to bestow her smiles, but if she sees that she can break your heart she will do it just for the pleasure.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, April 6th, 1879.

SANCTIFIED AFFLICTION.

Job 33: 14-30

About twenty centuries before Christ, or not far from the days of Abraham, an Oriental prince named Job lived in a district called Uz, which is supposed by many to have been on the northern edge of the great Arabian desert, near Damascus. He was a man of perfect integrity, but sorely tried by afflictions and disease. His friends, three chieftains of the vicinity, came to lament his troubles, and are led into a discussion of their cause, which they assume must be some great sin on the sufferer's part. Job replies, attesting his innocence, and declaring the mystery of God's dealings. At last Elihu, a younger man, enters the discussion, asserting that trial comes from God, but only to be removed when its object has been attained. In this portion of his address he names three great means of enlightenment sent from heaven—visions, afflictions, and a divine messenger, who interprets the discipline of life. The writer of this book, the most ancient and most wonderful poem in all literature, is unknown, though some suppose it to have proceeded from the pen of Moses.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. God is merciful and wishes to save.
2. God uses means to save man.
3. We must use the means in order to be saved.
4. The thought of the lesson in its broadest sense is the use of affliction, and it includes the reasons why the righteous have afflictions.
5. There are many afflicted ones about us now.
6. Afflictions are not always a consequence of sinfulness in the afflicted.

JOSEPH COOK.

ONE hundred and ten lectures have been delivered in Tremont Temple, Boston, by the above lecturer. The hall holds over two thousand persons and has been well filled all along, though the lectures are delivered on Monday at noon. Hundreds of Christian Ministers and many of the leaders of scientific thought are to be found among his hearers. It may be said with safety that no speaker now living has so stirred the minds of thinking men as has been done by MR. COOK during the last three years. He seems to be set for the defence of the truth against the prevailing errors of the day, and notwithstanding that he has been subjected to the severest criticism by those whose theories he impeaches, he yet stands well his ground and widens the circle of his influence. Several of the leading papers publish his lectures, with preludes on current events, in full each week, and it is no exaggeration to say that his utterances are read by over a quarter of a million persons in this way, while the bound volumes of these lectures have reached their thirteenth edition.

MR. COOK's services were secured by the trustees of the Dominion Methodist Church in Ottawa and he lectured there on Saturday evening 22nd ult. upon the subject "Does Death End All?" The attendance was very large and comprised many of the foremost men in the country. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD occupied the chair, and in graceful terms introduced the lecturer. MR. COOK's handling of the subject was all that could be desired, and he satisfactorily shewed that science assures us that death does not end all. His lecture occupied over two hours in delivery, and was illustrated by charts showing the composition and action of matter impelled by vital force.

The excellent choir of the Dominion Church rendered, in faultless style, a choice anthem before the lecture commenced. MR. COOK also preached a very masterly sermon on "Repentance After Death or a Reply to Canon FARRAR" in the same place on Sunday afternoon. The congregation filled the large church to its utmost capacity.

Scolding.

With some, scolding is chronic. Life is one long fret. The flesh is feverish, the nerves unstrung, the spirit perturbed and in a state of unrest. The physical condition and the material surroundings may have a strong tendency to disturb our equanimity and to exasperate our feelings; but we are apt to bear in mind that the scolding never did anybody good, and withal grows to be very uncomfortable to the party who indulges in it.

Inappropriate to anybody, scolding appears most hateful in parents and ministers. Set to be dispensers of kindness and love to those with whom they are more especially associated, it is horrible to see gall distilled instead of charity that blesses both parties. Scolding turns a household into a pandemonium, and a church into an inquisition. Bear in mind that kindness and gentle speech are a great deal easier to practice than their opposites. Why practice the worse thing when harder? Arrest yourself in the indulgence of this bad habit right here. Begin now, and put yourself under bonds to be good natured.—*Zion's Herald.*

JAMES MCCORMICK, a millionaire bank president in Harrisburg, Pa., teaches a remarkable Bible class. There are 300 members, of whom he says: "There are men in this class who are by no means Christian men who are not even reformed. One of the worst gamblers in the city is a regular attendant. He is a bad man and confesses it, but there's a spark of goodness in his heart, which, some day may be fanned into a flame."

Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner struck each other. "Oh, dear," said Smith, "you made my head ring!" "That's a sign it's hollow," said Brown. "Mine did not ring." "That's a sign it's cracked," replied his

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, APRIL 4, 1879.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Ever since the commencement of the WATCHMAN it has never missed an issue, and is mailed regularly in time for the mail leaving Lachute Post-Office every Friday. The cause of some of our subscribers not getting their papers till they are a week old, and some weeks not at all, does not rest with us. That it rests with some of the Post Masters, who are strongly opposed to the circulation of the WATCHMAN, is a matter that we are enquiring into, as we have long had conviction that this is the case. We hope that they may be able to clear themselves of the suspicion and that the true cause may be discovered. To show the animus which exists, in some places, against our paper, we may just mention, that in some Post Offices where some of our patrons who wished to have bills posted up in the office, the imprint at the bottom of the bill is carefully folded under in posting them up, so the people coming to the office on business may not see the name of the Printing Office where these bills were printed. This has been done, we are creditably informed, in the Lachute office. We trust that our subscribers will assist us in trying to find out the guilty party and why and where their papers are detained, that we may expose them.

That some are opposed to the paper owing to the temperance column, we know is the case; while the great majority, who oppose it do so from political motives, as the light thrown on political subjects from a Conservative view is by no means acceptable to those of opposite opinions who wish only one side of the subject to appear before the people of this County. All we ask for is fair play at the hands of our opponents and that we are determined to have, and while we are willing to allow those who differ from us in opinion, to have free scope, we only ask the same privilege from them in the unobstructed circulation of our paper.

In regard to the temperance principles we advocate, it was one of the planks in our platform when we started at first, and it is one that those who differ from us in opinion, can have the use of our columns to explain their views and objections, provided they do it in a way becoming the importance of the subject, and the true rules of journalism. In our views of this question we are backed up by four of the Cabinet Ministers in the Government to day, who neither drink nor offer liquor to their guests, and they have a perfect right to their course as we trust will be accorded to us in these columns.

PARLIMENTARY ELOQUENCE.

So far as it has proceeded the debate on the National Policy has not been attended with any marked success, oratorically. We have not yet heard a single speech from an old member that might be styled truthfully a brilliant speech, either in English or French. It is true that the personnel of the House consists mainly of raw material; but many of them were chosen by their constituents on account of their eloquence, as their administrative abilities; and we have no doubt that up to the time of their being elected, they were really and truly eloquent; but where is their eloquence now? No sooner do they take their seats in the House than they realize that although it may have been easy enough to speak at an election meeting, yet when one does rise in his seat and see the faces of his fellow members turned enquiringly towards him than his eloquence fails him, his courage oozes out at his finger ends and his heart sinks down into his boots. He makes a desperate effort however to appear calm and very often succeeds in leaving a favourable impression on the House, believing at the same time that he has made an utter failure. We very much fear that we will have to wait till near the end of the session before we hear an eloquent speech. Look at Mr. Thos White, a gentleman who has spoken in public for years, who delivered, years gone by, a series ot lectures in England, who for many years back has taken a prominent position as a debater in the Dominion Board of Trade, yet even he, veteran speaker as he is, was nervous as a maiden when he made his first speech in Parliament. It is true he made an excellent speech and was warmly applauded, but if we mistake not, when he resumed his seat he did not think he had succeeded. Among the French speakers are a few whoin their native tongue are eloquent, but on any great occasion they speak in English and so their eloquence is lost.

Why is this? Is there no eloquent member in the House? No member whose impassioned words shall appeal to the heart, and move his auditors to tears or merriment at his will? Alas! we fear not. The education of the youth of the present day is more with a view of turning out a merchant, than an orator. Debating societies have been mere mushrooms; starting up suddenly and then gradually fading away, because they would not take the trouble to study, and even if they did, they knew not how to give utterance to their thoughts. In Montreal, we are glad to see some attention is paid to this subject. In Quebec, it has long been pursued by the young French-Canadians, who alone in our House of Commons can lay any claim to eloquence. Why not in Lachute? Does every young man in our village intend to remain here all his life? Does every farmer's son intend to remain in the Country till his death? We think not. The younger are generally looking "Westward Ho" for their future. No one can tell how soon some one or other of these young men will be called to go to Parliament, to represent a Western constituency, then he will think of the opportunities thrown away, and will find when he enters the House of Commons, he has come to swell the already crowded ranks of the "Silent Incapable."

We have more than once urged upon the young men of the village to form Debating Societies, and upon the farmers to start Farmers' Clubs. We have done so with their future in our thoughts, not for any benefit to ourselves, and now once more we lay our views before our readers and say to them: "Up and be doing for the day shall come when no man can work."

PIONEER SETTLERS PERSECUTED.

On more than one occasion we have called the attention of our readers to the insane policy of the JOLY Government towards settlers in the phosphate districts. We have shown how the Commissioner of Crown Lands, by enforcing permissive laws in a harsh and unjustifiable manner, has deprived honest purchasers of Crown Lands of their property, and confiscated their money and improvements without mercy. Neither age nor sex has been spared. The helpless orphans of ALBERT MULLIGAN, the destitute widow and orphans of SHERIDAN and other unfortunate pioneers of the phosphate region of the Ottawa Valley, have been treated with as great severity as though they had been detected in some gigantic fraud or some foul conspiracy against the autocrat of Spencer-Wood. Among the victims of MR. LANGELIER's policy are the HOLLANDS of Portland, who are credited with having exposed the dishonest policy of the Government, and who are consequently, extremely obnoxious to LETELLIER's creatures at Quebec. MR LANGELLIER seems to have singled out that family for special persecution notwithstanding the fact that the Province of Quebec is largely indebted to them for the colonization of the Township of Portland. We make this assertion on no mere rumour or hearsay evidence but upon personal knowledge of the fact, having known the persecuted family for many years. In the spring of 1860 MR. HOLLAND moved with his family into Portland. It was then an unbroken wilderness, accessible only by way of the River Lievres. The land which he located for himself and his sons was some miles distant from the nearest neighbour, and he was obliged to portage all his supplies five miles through the forest, after having carried them over twenty miles from Buckingham. We need not detail the hardships incidental to such a life: most of our old subscribers have had a personal experience of them in the past and some are enduring them even now in the back townships of this county. MR. HOLLAND was at that time possessed of means and was a well known citizen of Ottawa, and his old friends were naturally curious to ascertain the character of the country in which he had settled. Many of them (the editor of this paper included) visited him in his new home and were prevailed upon by him to locate lands in the neighbourhood. We have known his hospitable roof to shelter numbers of incoming settlers for at a time, while he and his sons accompanied them in search of desirable farms. MR. HOLLAND was not only a pioneer settler in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but he devoted his time and means towards colonizing the township as few settlers could afford to do refusing to speculate, as he might have done, in the public lands. The reward for his public spirit is the persecution and spoilation to which he has been subjected since the accession of MR. JOLY's government to office. If we had not a personal knowledge of MR. HOLLAND's pioneer experience we should almost believe the assertion of MR. LANGELIER that he was "the very pest of colonization," for nothing short of that should entail such punishment and persecution as he has suffered. The MESSRS. HOLLAND, in directing public attention to the manner in which the JOLY government is mismanaging the public lands, have conferred a benefit upon the Province. They have shown the dangerous character of the laws which confer such extreme powers upon the Commissioner and the result is seen in a diminution of the cancellations complained of, since MR. MARCHAND has assumed the management of the Crown Lands. Nothing short of an amendment to the existing laws, which will deprive any Commissioner of the power of robbing a settler of his property, will satisfy the public or arrest the exodus of the bone and sinew of the Ottawa Valley. We have lost more of our pioneer population by MR. LANGELIER's mad policy than we can hope to replace in the next ten years. His victims are devoting their means, their energy and their persevering industry to developing the resources of Manitoba and Dakotah, while we are taxed—heavily taxed—to coax back the self-exiled French Canadians from the mills and factories of New England and to import the shiftless paupers and the inexperienced denizens of the manufacturing towns of the old world to fill the gap which persecution has created in this Province. But what better could be expected from men who gained office by fraud, who secured it by corruption, and who seem determined to cling to the treasury benches until they are removed by the public as barnacles are scraped form the hull of a water-logged ship.

DUTY ON TEA REDUCED.

The *Advertiser* man can't understand how MR. TILLEY expects $90,000 increased revenue from tea if the duty is decreased. Of course he can't understand it. It will take him six months to get it through his head, and twice that time to get it through his fingers. Any old woman knows the duty is not on the selling price but on the cost, which he appears not to be able to grasp. The duty on Japan tea is reduced from six to three cents per lb while an *ad valorem* of 10 per cent is added, so that tea costing 20 cents in Japan, which is a fair price for tea that retails here at 40c., and under the new tariff this tea pays three cents duty and ten per cent *ad valorem* which increases its first cost to 25 cents, while under the old tariff it paid six cents duty making it cost 26 cents. Thus while a million pounds of low priced tea will cost $10,000 less than before, a million pounds of high priced tea will cost $20,000 more. This is the true nature of the National Policy to tax those who are able to bear it, while the poor man is relieved. See article on fourth page, signed N. P. It is therefore not only on the high priced Japan and other teas that MR. TILLEY will get his increased revenue, but upon the carrying trade which heretofore has gone through the United States. We will again try to enlighten our friend on the subject and show that the ten per cent *ad valorem* is to keep our tea trade in Canada instead of giving it to the United States as the late government so foolishly legislated for and sent our tea merchants there to do business for Canada.

OTTAWA.

[*From our Special Correspondent.*]

OTTAWA, Mar. 31st, 1879.

A Government day is somewhat different from a member's day. It is not quite so amusing, but then it is ever so much more interesting. Routine affairs—that is, presenting Petitions, Reports of Committees and the introduction of new Bills—are proceeded with, as on member's days, amidst a buzzing of conversations and a general lack of attention by all not interested in what is going on. Then Government orders are called, and as on Thursday last there happened to be three or four of some importance on the paper, I will mention them. First, Sir John Macdonald moved for the appointment of a Special Committee to enquire into all cases of superanuation, which have taken place under the superanuation Act. It is notorious that Mr. Mackenzie's Government made a more than free use of that Act in order to find situations for political friends, and when during a discussion on the superanuation of Mr. Leslie from the Toronto Postmastership members of the late Government were loud in their expressions of disgust at such an act being performed, Sir John A. Macdonald stated he would move for a committee to enquire into all the cases. The result of the enquiry is looked forward to with considerable interest.

The next Government order was by Dr. Tupper, who moved the House into Committee of the whole, to consider Resolutions on which he intended to found a Bill providing for the abolition of the office of Receiver-General and the Division of the Department of Public Works into two separate Departments. These Resolutions have been already printed in your paper.

By the term "go into Committee of the whole," I mean that the Speaker leaves his chair and calls on any member he pleases to preside over the House, but that member does not take the Speaker's Chair, but that of the Clerk at the head of the table. The House is then in Committee of the whole and members have the right to speak as often as they like, a privilege many of them take evey advantage of. The Resolutions having been considered by half a dozen members, who leave their seats and group around the Chairman, the Speaker resumes his seat, the Chairman hands him the Resolutions and the House is again in session. The Speaker then reports to the House that the Resolutions are adopted and the Report is concurred in. The Bill is then introduced and read a first time.

The remaining Government orders were postponed and the Debate on the Tariff was resumed. It lasted all the afternoon and evening and was continued on Friday afternoon till nearly one o'clock Saturday morning.

On Government days the Galleries are well filled with spectators, who generally remain till six o'clock; in the evening they return in still larger numbers, the Speaker's private gallery being then occupied by a number of ladies, generally wives and daughters of members, who remain, often till nearly eleven o'clock. After that hour, however, the galleries gradually thin out, till at the adjournment often not a dozen people are present therein.

The speeches made by members during the debate on Thursday and Friday were not of any especial merit containing as they did mainly, but a re-hash of editorials that have appeared in the leading Government and opposition newspapers.

On Monday, another member's day was occupied in passing motions for correspondence and papers, answering questions put by members, advancing public and private bills and generally transacting miscellaneous business.

Among the questions was one put by Dr. Christie asking 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? In reply, the Postmaster General stated mails were despatched from Ottawa to Montreal and way stations by the 9:10 and 11:40 trains, the latter taking the mails to Quebec and that was all the Government intended to do in the matter. The object of the question was to obtain the despatch of mails by the two trains which cross one another between Montreal and Ottawa, at Calumet at 6:30 in the evening. It is a pity the Government do not see their waw clear to grant this.

A dangerous Bill was defeated on Monday. It was one to make pool-selling legal on race-courses only. Several members entered their protest, among others Sir John Macdonald who pointed out that there had been no protests or petitions against the Bill forbidding pool-selling therefore he should vote against it. That statement was tantamount to killing the Bill, which after a short discussion received a "three months' hoist," that is, a motion was carried, that the Bill should not be proceeded with for three months, which is the Parliamentary mode of disposing of an obnoxious measure.

OTTAWA, April 1st, 1879.

This afternoon a member called attention to the bad ventilation of the House which has been so marked as to cause severe illness to more than one member this session, and which has no doubt caused the death of more than one member in times past. Mr. Plumbe moved the appointment of a Committee to look into the subject. Quite a discussion took place on the question, in course of which Dr. Tupper gave it as his opinion that owing to the peculiar construction of the building it was next to impossible to properly ventilate the building. Mr. Mackenzie suggested the erection of a shaft in the centre quadrangle and that the Minister of Public Works should consult the Departmental architect on the subject. This suggestion was promised to be acted on and the motion for a committee was withdrawn.

The debate on the Tariff was then proceeded with and lasted till after midnight. The first speaker to-day was Mr. Houde, of Maskinonge, a young French member who spoke in English and although, as was to be expected, his pronunciation was faulty, yet his choice of language was such that, it put many of our English members to shame. Dr. Orton followed, and in the course of his speech expressed a hope that the Government would give their attention to the inauguration of a National Currency, a subject, he said, which would be discussed in the House before the end of the Session.

This is a question which seems likely to attain considerable importance. There have already been two meetings of members with regard to it, held in a Committee room in the House, and at one of them a member gave it as his opinion that the issue of a National Currency would be the only means by which the Canada Pacific Railway would be built. More of this question anon.

KRISS KRINGLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A Letter of Thanks.

To the Editor of the Argenteuil Advertiser.

SIR.—I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for your kindness in informing me through the local columns of your paper that my "nose is out of joint." It was such a *trifling* occurence that I really did not notice it before. I shall certainly have to employ Dr. Christie to re-set the injured part the next time that he comes down to Lachute on *Sunday*—that is, if he is not previously engaged by yourself, Mr. Editor—as judging from the item referred to there are strong symytoms of *softening of the brain*; and I would, as a friend, advise you to seek medical advice at once—do not let the disease go too far, or else, *terrible* will be the result to this community, for there will, in that case, be no real representative of the "Maiesty of the Pwess" here.

Yours &c.,
"CHARLIE."

Colonization and Farm Land Agency.

MONTREAL, April 1st, 1879

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR.—I send this to correct the false impressions received by reading the correspondence relating to the Minister of Crown Lands and the colony scheme at Lake Maccanamack as expressed in your issue of the 28th ult.

The Hon. Minister of Crown Lands, has not gone back on me, as you had supposed, but the blundering, or intentional, misrepresentations of one of his employees has caused delay, annoyance, and expense, and if intentional no matter for what purpose, his conduct cannot be too strongly condemned.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the operations of the colony are proceeding vigourously, and the settlers now at work confirm all that has been stated about the district and the timber. They are busy preparing houses for a number of families whoaretoleave Montreal for their new homes during this and next month.

The system adopted is receiving great encouragement and approval, and I have no hesitation in stating that if you have lands in your district convenient to railroad, and well suited for agricultural purposes, there would be no difficulty in carrying out a similar plan; and as we are likely to have a large addition to our population this year, no time should be lost in forming a committee or adopting some energetic plan to cooperate in the matter. You can calculate upon any assistance from me. No doubt exists that if such a system was universally adopted the true progress of the country would be more rapid, and if we had committees organized in every Province of the Dominion with the view of furnishing all information and cooperating with each other great good would result. I have good reason to believe that the Government would endorse such a course of action and render any encouragement and assistance, were purely speculative projects kept outside.

Yours truly,
JAMES WHYTE.

"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.

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
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Bargains!
Bargains!!
NOW is the TIME
FOR
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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.

NO SURRENDER!!

THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,
FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,
Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.,
For further particulars send for circular.
30—m3.

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

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.

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.*

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First-class Workmanship and Moderate Charges.
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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.

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. 28tf.

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.

Agura 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 Lochead, Fenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Iveson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E. Russ, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrotte, 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, Coberg. Ont
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq, 148 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq, 56 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, Engington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Sanders, 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.
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.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Brown's Vermafuge Comfits.
Cough, etc.—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.
New Grain Separater—James Fish.
Licensed Auctioneer—John W Todd.
Circuit Court of the District of Terrebonne.
Quebec Government Notice.

LOCAL.

Feed for cattle is getting scarce.

Olivet Hall is to be enlarged.

The Assignees harvest will likely be over by the first of May.

The Government intend adopting a Life Insurance System.

CLEAN SEED GRAIN.—See the advertisement of the Queen of the Harvest.

The Victoria Foundry, Lachute, is doing work for Ottawa Mills.

The sale of village Lots has commenced in the West End.

APRIL the eldest daughter 1879 came in with a great bluster on Tuday last.

The Magistrates have plenty of work lately, warrants being issued and courts held oftener than usual.

The Carillon Dam works we understand are to commence almost immediately.

No extra mail service is to be adopted on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. between Ottawa and Montreal.

Messrs Hamelin & Ayres are preparing for active operations in building their new factory.

NEW DINNING ROOM.—A large and excellently finished dinning room has just been completed in Allan's Boarding House at Lachute Mills.

THE ROUGE BRIDGE is not built yet, nor is it likely to be under the Joly Government. Those Election promises are brittle things.

A little girl was sent out to hunt eggs the other day and came back complaining and unsucessful, saying that "lots of hens standin' 'round doin' nothin'."

HENS EATING EGGS.—They should not do it, but if they will, fill egg shells with ground mustered and pepper let them eat these. If this does not cure them then eat the hens.

A NUISANCE.—To allow a drunken man to promenade the Railway Station using insulting and vulgar language before ladies and others, is a nuisance that should be stopped by the authorities.

PLENTY OF TICK.—It is said that the Hamilton Clock Company are going to establish a clock factory which will employ from 200 to 300 hands at or near Montreal. We expect to get it at Lachute.

INCREASED PATRONAGE has caused us to purchase two new fonts of elegant Job type which in addition to our already extensive plant will enable us to turn out Job work with increased facilities and despatch.

PERSONAL.—Among the students at the McGill University, Montreal, who have fulfilled all the requirements to entitle them to the degree of M. D. C. M we are pleased to notice the name of Mr. Henry J. Burwash of St. Andrews, who graduated with honors.

NO WATER.—It is a serious matter that a hundred or more children in Lachute College should be without water to drink for six hours a day when there are water works in the place sufficient to give a supply to all at a low cost, say two cents a year for each ratepayer.

NEW AUCTIONEER.—We are pleased to notice that Mr. John Todd has taken out a license as an auctioneer, and that he has opened Sale Rooms for that purpose in Lachute. He no doubt will now look sharp after those who have been selling without license, thus depriving the Government of the revenue from that source.—[See adv.]

PHOTOGRAPH NOTICE.—Mr. J. G. PARKS would beg to announce that his Gallery will be open for buisness on the 15th and will remain open every day until the 26th as the place will be closed permanently after the 26th, we would invite every one wishing to get a first class Photograph to call early and avoid the crowd. Appointments can be made with Mr. J. A. BEDARD.
April 1st, 1879 31w2.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—From the letters which have appeared in our columns concerning the whereabouts of the 600 volumes or so of books of the above institution sufficient light has been given that will lead to the discovery of a few hundreds volumes including the valuable books given by Mr. Bellingham which have no right to be in any gentleman's private library, but free for the use of the people.

LACHUTE MERCHANTS REAPING THE BENEFIT.—We learn that a Grit Merchant of Chatham having put up the prices and stating as a reason that sugar, flour &c., are now higher in price owing to the National Policy, the people are coming to Lachute for their necessaries where they get them all at the old prices except flour which is lower. The Merchants and people will soon learn that this Policy is National in its character and not Party or sectional as the Grits would fain have the people believe.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—At the close of the Quarterly Review, in which the Methodist Sabbath Schools of this village united, in the church, East End, on Sabbath afternoon last, a very interesting and impressive ceremony took place. At the call of the pastor, Rev. E. Robson, who presided, Andrew Boa, Esq., Superintendent of the East End school, uncovered the tablet which had, during the previous day, been placed in the church by the Teachers and Scholars of the two schools in memory of their late friend and teacher Miss Alice S. Robinson. F. C. Ireland, Esq., Superintendent of the West End school, then delivered an appropriate address, referring in suitable terms to the life and labors of their departed fellow-worker whose memory they would affectionately cherish, and exhorting all to imitate the virtues of her whom they had all learned to love. The scholars then united in singing an appropriate hymn, many of those present meanwhile being affected to tears.

The tablet, which occupies a place on the Eastern wall of the church, is of fine white imported marble. Its design is chaste and the finish and lettering equal to the best city workmanship, and altogether reflects credit upon Mr. Monck, of Lachute, who designed and executed the work.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Back Chatham.

On Thursday evening of last week a tea meeting was held in the Methodist Church in this neighborhood. The snow storm which prevailed during the day and evening did not prevent a fair turn out of the friends from the vicinity nor did it prevent the good friends from Lachute from coming out to discourse sweet music vocal and instrumental. According to promise there was singing in three languages—English, French and Chinook with all of which the audience seemed well pleased if not edified. The orators for the occasion did their duty well, and the financial result, thanks to the liberality of those present, will foot up nearly forty dollars.

Mount Pleasant.

The friends of the late John McKenzie, were informed of his death by one of the men he had employed assisting in furnishing wood at the Ivanpah silver mines. Being for some time ill, he set on to go to St. Bernardino to see medical aid. His conveyance being a heavy wagon, and a great part of the road through a desert, he reached his destination, but died the following day. *Advertiser.*

L'Orignal.

Mr. Harry A. Higginson son of John Higginson, Esq , Register of the County of Prescott, has successfully passed all the medical examinations of his year, at McGill College, wining the esteem and respect of the Professor for his industry and perseverance in his studies.

Hull.

On the 26th ult., the employees of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., gave a farewell supper, and presented a handsome cane to Mr. Yeo, Road Master from Hull to Calumet, who left on Friday last for the Intercolonial, on which road he has received the appointment of Road Master between River du Loup and Cambellton, a distance of 200 miles. He is to have an assistant.

Mr. Farley, Crown Land Agent, returned home on the 27 ult., from an extensive tour through the Townships of Bouchette and Northfield. The winter, in all its severity is still lingering in the two last named townships, even up to the 26th the mercury kept close to zero. In Bouchette and Northfield the farmers have suffered a heavy loss this winter on account of fodder running short, scores of cattle having died of starvation ; for some time back, the cattle have been driven to the bush, and men employed in cutting down trees, so that they might get a precarious living by browsing. Diphtheria has also been very prevalent throughout that district this winter.

HOW THE NATIONAL POLICY WORKS.

The St. Jerome foundry resumed work on the 26th ult.

There is some talk of a cotton factory being established at St. Jerome.

The glass factory at St. Johns, P. Q. which has been shut down for some time past, resumed operations on Saturday, and the furnaces are now in full blast. Thus the languishing industries of the country are one by one springing into new life and vigor.

ST. CATHARINES, 27th.—A firm from Lockport N. Y., have leased buildings, &c., and intend starting a cotton batting factory in this city.

A gentleman from Oswego is also prospecting in this vicinity for the establishment of a shade cloth factory.

An extensive sugar refiner from New York is in the city, with the view of establishing a refinery.

Skilled workmen are being obtained from Connecticut, for the Hamilton clock factory, the operations of which will be immediately extended.

Furniture manufacturers are unanimous in saying that the tariff will promote the manufacture of Canadian goods and thus give additional employment, which has been sorely needed in this industry.

"Every manufacture encouraged in our country makes part of the market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money for the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures or supplies."—*Benjamin Franklin.*

Mr. Le Van of the firm of Le Van & Gritman, manufacturers of batting in Lockport, N. Y., while in Hamilton the other day stated that owing to the alteration in the tariff, it was the intention of the firm to start a branch factory at Merriton, Ont.

"One would think from the anxiety shown by the *Globe* in regard to the effect the changes in the Canadian tariff will have on the United States trade, that the *Globe* was the hired organ of American manufactures."—*Toronto Telegram.*

MONCTON, N. B., April 1.—Immediately on the annoncement of the National Policy, Crue & O'Neil, wholesale leather dealers, commenced the erection of a large tannery here. This is only one of the many industries expected to be brought about by the National Policy.

It is understood that the proprietors of the two glass manufactories in the city will extend their operations in a short time. Consequent on the "slaughtering" propensities of the Americans, glass manufacturers here have had to confine themselves in the past to the manufacture of lamps, chimneys, and lantern globes. Under the new tariff they will be enabled to make bottles, table ware, and many other varieties, thus requiring a very large expansion of their business.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

WINDSOR, Ont, March 31.—D. M. Ferry & Co., the well known seed merchants of Detroit, have rented buildings and intend opening a branch house in this place. They are fitting up the premises lately occupied by Girdlestone Orris & Co, as a pork packing establishment, and will be ready for business in a short time. It is reported that capitalists from the other side are negotiating for suitable buildings in this town to start a galvanized iron and cornice works.

The workingman is asserted to have been legislated against in the new tariff. Yet what are the facts ? He pays no more for breadstuffs, according to these same papers which assert that a duty on grain cannot affect the price ; he pays less for his tea, his molasses, and no more for his clothing, his salt, his rice or his pork. And even in the matter of sugar he will be called upon to pay no increased price, for the reason that pure raw sugar, such as the poorer classes use, is actually subject to a less duty than under the old tariff. Above and beyond all these considerations stands out the all-important fact, that the workingmen will be afforded employment and steady wages, all the year round, in lieu of unsteady employment and precarious wages, which for five years past he has been obliged to submit to.—*Gazette.*

It must be admitted that, if Canada has the ambition to manufacture for herself, there is quite as much reason why she should adopt the protective system as that we should continue to maintain it. The older manufactures with us are better established, and are in a situation more clearly self-sustaining, irrespective of tariffs, than they are in the Dominion. Therefore, it is not for us to complain of unfavorable changes which the new tariff makes.—*Boston Advertiser.*

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

HAMILTON

Mrs. Carmichael, wife of Rev. Jas Carmichael, rector of the Church of the Ascension, was on Friday evening last, presented with a splendid oil painting of her husband by the members of his bible class. The artist was Mr. W. L. Judson, of London.

TORONTO.

Mr. Hay, M. P. for Toronto, has recovered from his illness, and was able yesterday to be out.

OTTAWA.

The *Free Press* says it is positively asserted that Lieutenant-Governor Letellier has been dismissed, and that the fact will be officially made known in the next *Gazette*. Although color is given to the statement by the satisfied and almost jubilant demeanour of the French Conservative members, we are still inclined to doubt that such a decision has been reached—especially as the question has not been passed upon by the Senate. If, however, decapitation has been decided on, we can only say that much as it is to be deprecated on many and serious grounds yet, in the opinion of many, it may not in its results be without some compensating advantages, as tending to a remodelling of the Confederate Act in the direction of cheaper and more centralized legislation. If Quebec can be brought into line on this, the one great objection it had to a Legislative Union, the dismissal of Lt.-Governor Letellier may prove a not unmixed evil.

MONTREAL.

Mr. S. J. Lyman, the Senior member of the well known Drug firm of S. J. Lyman & Co. of Montreal, died on the 1st. inst., aged 59 years.

The Telephone is being extensively adopted by our merchants and manufacturers. Mr. Clendinneng has connected his place of business and residence with these instruments.

A letter from Mr. Joly says he has accepted the conditions proposed by the city in relation to the Quebec Gate Barracks and the railway workshops for the Q. M. O. & O. Railway.

The Mayor has received a letter from the Governor-General's Secretary, announcing that their Excellencies will visit Montreal on the 23rd May next; during their stay here they will open the new Arts Association.

A sad case of suicide occurred at Point St. Charles at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Wm. Dutton, aged 45, and unmarried, (brother of Capt. Dutton, of the Allan Mail Steamer "Sardinian,") ended his days on earth by shooting himself through the head "caused by a softening of the brain."

On Friday, Mr. J. O. Fontaine delivered a lecture at the rooms of the Union Catholique, on the question of the colonization of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Fontaine has visited the whole of the Ottawa District in company of Curo Labelle of St. Jerome.

Ste. Adle is displeased with the late appointments of the Joly Government. Out of four J. P's and two Commissioners for small causes, two only can sign their name ; of these two, one can just trace his name ; he can neither read nor write. A petition from the Council askes for the cancelling of these nominations.

QUEBEC.

It is said that the property belonging to the estate of the late G. B. Hall, forming the corner of Arthur and Dalhousie street, has been purchased by the local Government for railway purposes.

The merchants are in favor of the tariff, with few amendments.

Notice is given of application to the Local Legislature for an Act to incorporate a company to build a narrow gauge railway from some point in this city to another on the Jacques Cartier River, and another to Cape Taurmente.

The Roman Catholic Church authorities have adopted the plans of the proposed new seminary, and have decided to erect the building across the garden in rear of the Archbishop's palace facing the river.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have leased the East India wharf from the Harbor Commissioners, for the landing of passengers and freight, which will be much more convenient than the Champlain market wharf now used for that purpose.

The Local Government have promised to lease the North Shore Railway. Cimon the defeated candidate of Charlevoix offers two hundred and fifty thousand dollars against a prominent M. P. who offered for the road two hundred thousand per annum. Hon Mr. Chauveau is in favor of the Cimon ring, and Hon. Mr. Joly the other.

The *Telegraph* says the greatest swindle on record since Jacques Cartier discovered Canada, is now being concocted by the Joly administration. There is a spite over it in the Cabinet, and until matters are arranged the public will be kept in *statu quo*. Messrs. Joly and Ross, the representatives of the minority, are in favor of it.

The delay in calling Parliament creates distrust. If a general election took place to-morrow the whole of this district will return opponents to Mr Joly's administration. In the County of Quebec the Hon. Mr. Ross will be defeated, in fact his resignation is demanded. The three divisions of Quebec city will send opponents to Parliament. A public mass meeting will be held in St. Rochs against the Joly Government at an early day.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, April, 3, 1879.

Flour per barrel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Flour per bag	2 55	@	2 60
Oats per bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn " "	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Peas " "	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0 00	@	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25	@	1.40
Moulle " "	1.25	@	0,00
Grne " "	1.00	@	0,0
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	a	9,00
Potatoes per bag	0.65	a	0,75
Butter per lb	0.14	a	0,18
Cheese " "	0,10	a	0·14

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Parliament House.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively (which are published in full in the "Quebec Official Gazette,") to give ONE MONTH'S NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the "Quebec Official Gazette," in the French and English languages and also in a French and an English newspaper published in the District affected and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House, and any persons who shall make application shall within one week from the first publication of such notice in the "Official Gazette," forward a copy of his Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Clerk of the Committee on Private Bills.

All petitions for PRIVATE BILLS must be presented within the "first two weeks" of the Session.

BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Clk Leg. Council.
G. M. MUIR,
Clk. Leg. Assembly.
Quebec, April 2, 1879.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne.

In the Circuit Court, in and for the District of Terrebonne.

St. Scholastique, Saturday, the fifteenth day of march, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.—

PRESENT:
Hon. L. BELANGER, J. C. S.

No. 31. ALFRED ALLARD, blacksmith, of the Town of Terrebonne, in the District of Terrebonne
Plaintiff.

vs.

FRANCOIS MAISONNEUVE, carriage maker, and EUGENE MAISONNEUVE, tinner and carriage maker, of St. Lin, District of Joliette
Defendants

The Court on motion of J. H. Filion, Esq., advocate, for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as appears by the return of Aime Masson, one of the bailiffs of this Court, made on the writ of summons issued in this case, that the Defendant Eugene Maisonneuve, could not be found in the Parish of St. Lin, in the District of Joliette, that he has left his domicile by him heretofore established in the said place, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec.

It is ordered that by two advertisements in the French and English languages to be inserted in the *Le Nord* and THE WATCHMAN newspapers published in the District of Terrebonne, the said Defendant Eugene Maisonneuve, must be summoned to appear before the Court to answer to the action of the Plaintiff, and that in default to appear and answer to the said action within two months from the date of the last advertisements, it will be permitted to proceed against him as in case of default. By Order.
JULES R. BERTHELOT, C. C. C.
31w2

Queen of the Harvest.

—o—o—

CLEAN SEED GRAIN is of the utmost importance to GOOD FARMERS, as they will reap according to what they sow.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he has purchased a new

Grain Separater

which will clean the grain perfectly without ANY WASTE, as the small and foul seeds can be ground for feed, but if left in the grain intended for sowing will be

Worse than Wasted.

Price for cleaning 10 cents per bushel,—also clean seed wheat for sale.

Lachute, April 2, 1879. JAMES FISH. 31—m2

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the District of Terrebonne, and is at present the only licensed auctioneer in this district, and that he has opened

SALE ROOMS

Next Door to BANFORD'S Store, at West-End Lachute, where he will be prepared to take orders for the Sale of Merchandise, Farm Stock, Implements, Furniture &c., &c.
31f JOHN W. TODD.

1,000 TABLE LEGS.

FOR SALE CHEAP

By Charles Drake,

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE.
30—4w.

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.

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.

TEES & CO.,

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LADIES' COLUMN.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

"To keep house or board,
That is the question,
Whether 'tis better for a pair
To try the trials of a hired girl,
Or take up a broomstick
And "clean her out,"
To board, to pay your board
In advance aye,
There's the rub, for when the
Pay-day comes, 'tis ten to one
There isn't a shot in the locker."

A Rosy Future.

They were in the bell-tower of the City Hall the other day, and she leaned her yellow haired head on his agricultural shoulder and listened to the mighty "tick! tack! tick!" of the big clock.

"We don't want such a big clock as that, do we darling?" she wispered.

"No, my little daisy," he answered, as he hugged her a little closer; "I kin buy a clock for two dollars which'll run three days to this clock's two. I've got her picked out already!"

"We'll be very, very happy," she sighed.

"You bet we will! I've figured it right down fine, and I believe we can live on twelve eggs, one pound of sugar, ten pounds of flour and one pound of butter."

"And you'll have a bank account?" she pleaded.

"I will, even if I have to buy a second-hand one!"

"And will we keep a coachman?"

"Yes."

"And have a piano?"

"Yes, darling."

"And I can have some square pillows with shams on them?"

"Yes my tulip—yes!" we'll sham every thing from cellar to garret, have the front door painted blue, and—but less go'n look at some second-hand cook-stoves!"

WINDOW GARDENING.—March is the first month to usher in the spring and now—

"Surely winter passes off
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blast;
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The shatter'd forest, and the ravaged dale,
And softer gales succeeded."

And although the snow occasionally falls, it serves to warm and nourish the tender buds, while the roaring winds dry up the over-abundant moisture, and mists, fogs and rains all bring their tribute to enrich the earth, and perform His commands who gave us seed time and harvest, summer and winter, day and night.

The lover of nature takes a sweet delight in gazing upon the earliest flowers of spring—the snowdrop, the crocus, and the deep blue violet, that seems to stand upon the edge of winter—coming, as it were, with timid looks, like unbidden guests, who dread being driven over the threshold again by stern Winter, who sometimes makes a frowning appearance even in the kingdom of Spring and causes her subjects to shake and shiver in the icy atmosphere he creates. But the pale snowdrop continues to grow in grace and beauty, and the crocus rings its gaudy-colored bells of purple and gold and white, and soon the summer flowers will bud and bloom, and make the earth rejoice at their presence.

Our window gardens should now be in a full blaze of beauty—a wealth of bud and flower, to which every clime under the sun has contributed its quota; and if we have only made a good selection from the florist's stores of wonderful plants and flowers, we can glory in our riches, for every plant will be in luxuriant bloom, and even the passer-by will stop to admire the lovely flowers, and perhaps sigh for their possession.

Anemones are now in bloom, and will need to be well supplied with moisture, and the soil of the pot should be frequently stirred up. If the plant is kept a little in the shade the flowers will last longer. As soon as their buds cease to appear, and the leaves begin to turn somewhat, cease watering by degrees, and let the roots dry off, and keep them in paper bags until next October, when they can be planted in rich soil, and four or five roots can be placed in a seven-inch pot.

Azaleas make a splendid show in the window garden, when they are in full flower. They require a good supply of warm water every morning when budding, and a frequent showering in the bath tub or kitchen sink will aid their luxuriance of groth. When they have done flowering (which will be by the last of May) it is well to re-pot them in a good rich compost, made of an equal mixture of sandy loam, and peaty, dark soil, adding a little very old manure, which will crumble in the hand, or some leaf-mould. Then place them in a shady spot in the garden, and let them remain there until the last of September, or until frost threatens, as they will not bear a chill. If the summer is dry, they must be watered occasionally, and they will make a fine growth. They are easily propagated from cuttings of the new wood as soon as they have completed their growth. Plant the cuttings in moist sand, and keep them covered with a glass until they have struck root; then plant in separate pots, and treat like the old plants.

Another brilliant plant, which blooms in winter and early spring, is the *Aphelandra aurantiaca roezli*, which has bright, orange scarlet flowers, and is very attractive, and it is also easily raised from cuttings of the new growth.

Begonias of the winter flowering varieties are always desirable for the window garden They need a mixture of leaf-mould, peaty loam and old manure to make a vigorous growth and fine flowers.

A CONJUGAL [illegible].—"Now, my dear, did you notice what deliciously light biscuit Mrs Brown had the other evening, when we were over there at tea. I should think there was no excuse for you having such solid lumps of dough as these," and Mr. Smiley, bounded one on the floor as if it had been a base ball, "Ichabod Smiley," said his wife, "a pretty example you are setting at the table; those buiscuit are just as good as Sarah Ann Brown's; so there!" and the hot waves of tears went streaming down the abused woman's face, followed by an immense cold wave of feeling towards Smiley, which lasted four days and a half.

TALMAGE ON "HOME."—"Another turning-point is founding a home," Talmage went on to say. "When you build a home, you build for eternity. When a man marries he marries for heaven or hell. When trouble comes you want in your home neither a doll nor a toy, but a heroine, and will find life is not a romance, but a terrible reality. Returning from your studio or your workshop you need a sympathetic face to greet you. You can sometime say she helped you through your dark days of trial. When the piano went she could sing as well without an accompaniment, 'Jesus Lover of My Soul.' When trouble comes Christian women can get more music out of a Sewing Machine than they ever got out of a grand piano. Your companion in life may be too fond of worldly pleasures, but trouble will transform her into a Mariam shouting on the banks of the Red Sea. I like those lines of Walter Scott, although I do not endorse their sarcasm:

"Oh, woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please!
But when affliction wrings the brow,
A ministering angel, thou!"

TO GIRLS.—Never marry a man who has only his love for you to recommend him It is very facinating, but it does not make the man. If he is not otherwise what he should be, you will never be happy. The most perfect man who did not love you should never be your husband. But though marrage without love is terrible, love only will not do. If the man is dishonorable to other men, or mean, or given to any vice, the time will come when you will either loath him or sink to his level. It is hard to remember, amidst kisses and caresses, that there is anything else in the world to be [illegible] thought of but lovemaking; but the days of life are many, and the husband must be a guide to be trusted—a companion, a friend, as well as a lover. Many a girl has married a man whom she knew to be anything but good, "because he loved her so." And the flame has died out on the hearthstone of home before long, and beside it there has been sitting one that she could never hope would lead her heavenward—or who, if she followed him as a wife should, would guide her steps to perdition. Marriage is a solemn thing—a choice for life; be careful in the choosing.—*Belgravia*.

Spanish lace veils are the vogue.

Paniers are coming in once more.

Lace ruffles are indispensible on evening dresses.

Black chip round hats for city use are of English shapes.

Three-cornered pieces of white satin embroidered in colors and edged with Breton lace are used on the crowns of chip bonnets.

Small pipings of satin are placed inside the brims of some plain chip bonnets, while others have silk with cords stitched in on the outside.

"La Suprise" is the name of a new hat with three-quarters of a yard of feather hanging from the right side.

Soft crowns will be worn this summer both in chip and in silk and satin.

Broad brimmed Leghorn hats will be seen at the watering places this summer.

The Princess Helena attends Jenny Lind's singing class in the British Museum.

An Irishman noticing a lady pass along, espied two strips depending from under the lady's cloak. Not knowing that these were styled sashes, and in the right place, he exclaimed, "Faith, ma'am, your galluses are untied."

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]

STARTLING STATISTICS.

The liquor traffic is the promoter of much that is vicious and criminal; and to show how fearful is this fact, we have but to contrast between what is paid for solid development, intellectually, morally and physically.

SALOONS VS. SCHOOLS.

In the United States there are 141,-6 9 schools, 221,012 teachers, and 7,-209,938 pupils, at an annual expense of $95,402,72 .

There are in the United States 143,-115 retail liquor sellers, and the annual cost of liquors in the States and Territories is $715.575,000.

As between public school education and the drink bill of the country, just $620,172,274 difference—but in favor of the dramshops!

DRAM-SHOPS VS. CHURCHES.

In the United States there are 83,-637 clergy, 11,459,534 Church members, 16,856 Sunday Schools 3,754,292 Sunday School scholars, and for all benevolent and church purposes there are contributed annually $47,636,495. The difference between whiskey and christianity, according to American appreciation, is just $667,938,505! The American people annually contribute *per capita* just $1.11 for religion, just $2.02 for education, and more than $17 per head for drink! Think of education and christianity, being a beggar at the door of munificence, while vice is rolling in costly luxuries—supported by the social and political influence of "the best government in the world."

ALCOHOL VS MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In 1872 the true value of real and personal estate in the United States was $30.068,518,507, and the assessed value of the same was $14,178,986,732. The receipts and expenditures of the government for that year was $817,191,272, the balance in the Treasury being $134-666,001. The total investment in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in this country is estimated at $2,000.000,000 in round numbers. This constitutes apparently, *one-fifteenth* of the entire value of all the

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

in the United States, and *one seventh* of the assessed value! The annual income of the United States from agricultural, manufacturing, mining, fishing and railroad operations is $7,009,313,989, and the liquor investment is *one-third* of that, and the actual drink bill ($715,-575,000) is one-tenth of it! This same investment including the actual drink bill, exceeds the annual value of home manufactures, slaughtered animals, forest productions, market-garden products and orchard products, the total of which is only $527,242,403, leaving a difference in favor of the drink bill of $188,-332,597!

The articles of wear, furniture and house fixtures in the United States cost in 1872 $173,803,837, but the drink bill beats that by $241,771,163!

All the food and food preparations of 1870 was $600,365,571, or $114,-059,539 less in value during that year than the enormous drink bill of t is country!

Whatever may be said of the wealth added to the nation by the revenue from the liquor traffic, it can be proven that it is a non productive waste of capital, added to the soul-destroying, mind-depleting and body-wasting influence of that drunkenness which it engenders.

Materially, the nation would be infinitely better off if the time, labor products, capital and income belonging to the investment and consumption of liquor were buried in the ocean. The same amount of time labor and capital, devoted to real national wealth and development would result in a ten-fold elevation of the country above its present degraded status.

"What will you be helped to in the way of earthly vegetables?" said Mrs. McDonald to a lady customer, "Lettuce, pray," was the quick reply. Mrs. McDonald looked sharply and concluded that she was a lay preacher, until she pointed to the lettuce basket.

No young lady should wear a blue bow under her chin, because a rich Cuban pirate is coming over here to select a wife, and he will not look at any young lady wearing blue.

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

THE CANCELLATIONS OF CROWN LANDS.

LETTER NO I.

To the Editor of THE WITNESS.

SIR.—If there has been a personal controversy between Mr. Langelier and ourselves, the fault is his, not ours. We called attention to dangerous laws upon the statute books and the arbitrary manner in which he enforced them. To divert the attention of the public from a policy which he could not justify, he made personal attacks upon us through the columns of newspapers friendly to himself and his government, and, in self defence, we were obliged to respond. The nature of those attacks can be judged from the following extract from a letter of his, over his own signature, in the *Witness* of the 10th ult:—

"All the compaints you see in the "papers on that subject, come from a "class who are the very pest of colonization. They are written by Messrs. "Holland, short-handwriters for the "Senate. I cancelled the location tick-"ets those gentlemen had for large "tracts of land in the mining region of "the Ottawa Valley, because, according "to careful reports prepared by one Mr. "Currie, a gentleman appointed by my "predecessor, there were no settlers on "those lands, no improvements were "made thereon, and they had been prac-"tically abandoned for many years."

In reply to this, allow us to state briefly.

1. That we have had no lands cancelled.

2. That we own no "large tracts" of mining or other lands in the Province of Quebec.

3. That we have not made application to purchase any such lands during the past five years.

4. That the only land owned by us in the Province of Quebec consists of 193 acres, in round figures 200 in the Township of Portland, the sale of which, the Department assures us, there is no intention to disturb,

5. That these lands are not mining, but agricultural land on which the necessary improvements are being made

6. That Mr. Langelier was well aware of these facts when he wrote the letter from which we have quoted, not merely from the records of his office, but from evidence of the most convincing nature which has been furnished to him from time to time.

If you will give us space we can produce conclusive proof that he has been guilty of misrepresentation on every point where he has attacked our veracity. We are prepared to make affidavit to the truth of the foregoing statements if you desire it, and let the public judge between us. We regret that our names have been dragged before the public in this discussion, as we have no desire for notoriety. If you can afford the necessary space we will explain why it is we have felt it our duty to call public attention to the dangerous nature of the laws relating to the Crown Lands, and the arbitrary manner in which they have been enforced.

Yours faithfully,
A. & GEO. C HOLLAND.

An Intricate Machine wants Skilful hands to run it.

For THE WATCHMAN.

WHOEVER may complain of the National Policy, farmers are not in the list. Their interests are looked after in the very first degree. The duty on coal will not affect them, except to their advantage, for they do not use it. The duty on wool will not affect them for they raise more than they use. It will give them higher prices which is to their advantage The duty on ready made clothing will in no wise injure them, but the contrary. The increased duty on cigars they care nothing about for they generally use but few of these. Their tobacco will remain the same while the duty is lowered on tea. The increase of duty upon wines and spirits will not affect them, but come out of the pockets of those who indulge in the more expensive liquors and for their luxuries must contribute to the revenue. The tariff is so arranged that the wealthy will feel it most, and not the poor man. We have before us the old tariff, and the new one, as well as the United States tariff, and in the study of them, and they all require study to be understood, and one with moderate understanding must conclude that the new tariff is the most conclusive proof ever given to a country, that the interests of every class have been looked after in the most honest and patriotic way possible, and that if any favour is given to one class more than another, it is to the poor people and to the farming community. To the poor people, by producing means of employment in factories to make up goods in our own immediate neighbourhoods instead of importing them from other countries, and to the farmers by imposing duties upon articles which have been sent into our country to glut our markets causing the produce which we raise to remain on hand without a market, or to sell at prices which were by no means remunerative. The poor people by getting work and wages will be quite willing to pay higher prices for their butter, eggs, meat and other neccessaries, for without work and wages they must steal or starve. At the end of a week with money in their pockets they are far happier in returning to their homes, even if they have to pay double the price for their necessaries, than they would be after a week's idleness and no money, as has been the case with thousands during the past few years. The duty of fifteen cents on barley, ten cents on buckwheat, seven and a half cents on corn, ten cents on oats, ten cents on wheat and rye and fifteen cents on beans, all of which were brought into our country free during the reign of the late government, will help the farmer and encourage him to raise those grains for which he will find a market open which heretofore was stocked by the Americans. It is no wonder that the people across the lines cry out against the National Policy, for the hope of their gain is gone. Gains which they made at our expense. There are many of the papers there, however, who applaud our self-preserving abilities and the wiser statesmen compliment our independence and foresight which they know will lead to our prosperity and the happiness of our people. In no case could such a policy be introduced without, for a time, causing some commotion, for even a slight change in the tariff will produce dissatisfaction on the part of many persons. What should have been done, was a rise in the tariff two years ago, but the late government were afraid to meddle with so great a machine which they did not understand. They had tried to adjust it but signally failed. They put it more out of order, when trying to make it work The fact was they knew nothing about the machine and could not arrange it or set it to work. It required skilled hands to do that and it requires skilled hands to work it. It is now in good hands. They are no novices who are running the business but clever experts whom the country sent there for the purpose. The novices who wanted the job and are mad because they were not selected to do it, are terribly enraged and resolve by every means possible to block the wheels and put the machine out of gear and stop the work with a hope that they may have the chance of again trying their hand. It is no use. The country tried them long enough. Tried them at the expense of millions of dollars. Experienced hands are now at work and the novices may look on and bide their time.

It is a disgrace to them, however, that like a spiteful labourer who has been dismissed because of his unfaithfulness or incapacity will seek every opportunity to put out of order and destroy the machine which has been arranged by skilful hands to do the work required of it. Such a man, when caught at his deeds of spiteful rage can never expect again to get favour or employment by those who know him, and so no doubt will be the result with those who in Parliament to-day try to oppose and block the working of the National Policy.

N. P.

Wit and Humor.

The railroad track is like the ship when you see a cargo on it.

The train is like a naughty boy because the switch changes its course.

A Miss-take—getting married. Not if you marry a widow.

"Time and tide wait for no man," is proof positive that time and tide are females.

A bachelor merchant's advice in selecting a wife: "Get hold of a piece of calico that will wash."

The woman who maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.

A man is obliged to die before his will amounts to any thing, but that of a woman's is always in force.

"Can love die?" inquires Mary E. Nealy in a recently published poem. It cannot though it gets dreadfully adjourned occasionally.

The fact came out in a trial in San Francisco the other day, that a woman had carried $20,400 in greenbacks in her bustle for nearly six months.

A devoted husband says that the phonograph is simply a machine that "talks back," and he has had one of that kind in his house ever since he married.

A Sunday school boy in Marysville, Ky., was asked by his superintendent if his father was a Christian. "Yes, sir," he replied, "but he is not working at it much."

It is now that the sentimental young lady wanders through the garden and throws her delicate eyes on the budding roses, and wonders if last year's straw hat will stand remodelling for this summer.

Swell: "I want you to make me a short coat without tails or seams in the back. Do you know what I mean?"

German tailor: "Yaas, yaas, I know vat you vant. You vant a straight jacket."

A man who was noted for his economy of the truth was once asked if he had dined. He replied. "I have, upon my honor." "If you have dined upon your honor you must have had a scanty meal."

Now the phonograph makes it possible for sounds to be canned the same as beef, milk, lobsters, fruit, etc., missionary sermons can be bottled and sent to the South Sea Islands ready for the table, instead of the missionary himself.

An English writer says: "White hair is so becoming to the face that many women are never pretty till they are old—the long reign of hair powder which lasted through a century is an immortal tribute to the beauty of old age."

A young minister was preaching in Seabrook, N. H., from "I am the light of the world," and made poor work of it, stammering and stuttering and almost stopping, when an indignant huckle-berry picker, a sort of masculine woman, shouted out: "If you are the light o' the world you needs snuffing."

MR. GLADSTONE SLIGHTED.—The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says Mr. Gladstone was not invited to the Duke of Connaught's wedding. This omission has excited much comment in political circles, as Lords Grenville and Hartington received invitations.

Farmers and Mechanics.—Provide yourselves with a bottle of Pain-Killer at this season of the year, when bowel complaints are so prevalent; it is a prompt, safe and sure cure. It may save you days of sickness, and you will find it is more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer and take no other mixture.

One of the Symptoms of the presence of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, and give them at once. They will drive out the worms if they are there.

JAMES STUART'S DEATH.—James Stuart, senior partner of the old and well-known firm of J. & J. Stuart & Co., bankers of 33 Nassau street, died at his home, 27 East Thirty-seventh street, on Tuesday. His brother Joseph died about three years ago. Mr. Stuart was 77 years old. He was born near Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland. He came to America in 1832, settling first in Philadelphia. In 1835 he came to this city. His first business venture was made in the dry goods trade with his brother William at 2 Gold street. The firm subsequently moved to Pine and Nassau streets, and took the third brother, Joseph, into the business. Until 1856 the house was one of the largest importing firms in this country. It had branches in this city and abroad. In that year the brothers went out of the dry goods and importing business and founded the present banking house. Among the positions of trust held by Mr. Stuart were the treasurership of the Irish Emigrant Society, directorship in the Fourth National Bank, Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, Hanover Insurance Company, and the Hanover National Bank of which he was also President. His wife, a daughter of the late William Whitewright, and two daughters and one son survive him.

James Drummond, who had been the porter of Mr. Stuart's place of business for forty-five years died on the same day, and within a few hours of his employer, at the age of 81 years.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Les inondations dans la Hongrie ont déjà causé d'irréparables désastres, des milliers de malheureux ont péri et cependant tout danger n'est pas encore disparu, si on en croit une dépêche qui dit que la vie de 12,000 personnes est menacée par de nouvelles inondations.

Sa Majesté la Reine Victoria est partie d'Angleterre pour visiter le continent.

On dit dans la *Minerve*:—

M. Drummond annonce qu'il va ouvrir sa raffinerie de sucre dans laquelle 250 hommes seront employés.

M. J. B. Fontaine, directeur des chemins de Colonisation, a parcouru depuis un mois, une partie des terres où se fixent les colons envoyés par M. le curé Labelle. Il déclare que depuis la fondation de la colonie, jamais un movement colonisateur ne s'est produit dans le pays. On sait que c'est pour achever la colonisation de cette région, que sera fondée la société de colonisation dont nous avons parlé.

On nous informe qu'une foule d'émigrés amenés dans notre province à grands frais, ont pris la route des Etats Unis et de Manitoba. Cause: la tyrannie de M. Langelier à l'égard des colons.

Le nom du général Manteuffel est mentionné comme devant être le gouverneur de l'Alsace-Lorraine aussitôt que ces deux provinces auront été érigées en état.

OTTAWA, 22.—Une députation du conseil des arts et des manufactures d'Ontario s'est rendue auprès du ministre de l'Agriculture pour lui demander de donner un caractère fédéral à l'exhibition d'Ontario. Le gouvernement devra leur donner une somme d'argent pour leur permettre d'offrir un certain nombre de médailles d'or, d'argent et bronze. L'Hon. M. Pope s'est montré favorable au projet.

Une dépêche de Toronto dit que l'hon M. Brown a eu une entrevue avec les chefs des grits dans le parlement local d'Ontario et qu'il a été décidé de dissoudre les chambres de suite et de faire les élections générales. Le grand chef des grits a peur des résultats de la politique conservatrice c'est pourquoi il hâte les élections locales dans la province d'Ontario seule forteresse où les libéraux sont encore en majorité, au moins dans la législature locale.

Une dépêche spéciale de Londres au *Globe* dit: La réponse du gouvernement à la question de John Bright au sujet tarif canadien a été ce qu'on attendait Elle porte que le Canada a droit de faire ce qu'il lui plait dans la limite des stipulations de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord. Tous les journaux condamnent la politique fiscale du gouvernement canadien.

Le *Figaro* a signalé avant hier l'accident de voiture dont le prince de Galles a failli être victime à Saint Sébastien. Une correspondance de cette ville apporte de nouveaux details sur cet incident, qui a mis une fois de plus en relief le sang-froid du prince anglais.

Le prince de Galles, voyageant sous le nom de comte de Chester, est arrivé mardi à Saint-Sébastien, venant de Biarritz dans une calèche trainée par quatre chevaux. Le prince était accompagné de M. Bellairs, consul de Sa Majesté britannique à Biarritz, d'un secrétaire et d'une autre personne.

En sortant de l'hôtel de Londres, où il avait déjeuné, le prince a failli être victime d'un déplorable accident. Il partait pour faire une promenade en voiture dans la ville; son intention était aussi de monter au *Castillo*, où sont les tombes des officiers anglais tués durant les siéges mémorables de 1813 et 1836.

Au moment où la voiture franchissait la grille de l'hôtel, un des chevaux, effrayé sans doute par un tas de matériaux déposés sur l'avenue de La Libertad, s'est jeté de côté, entrainant son compagnon, et a rompu la flèche de la voiture. La situation était périlleuse. Heureusement, le cocher a pu maintenir les chevaux pendant que le maître d'hotel se jetait à leur tété et criait au prince de descendre, M. Bellairs avait déjà mis pied à terre, ainsi que les compagnons du prince, lorsque celui-ci est descendu avec un sang-froid tout britannique. *"Ce n'est rien, a-t-il dit, allons a pied."* Et il a continué sa promonade, comme si rien ne lui était arrivé.

L'avant-train de la voiture est brisé, ainsi qu'une des lanternes, qui a frapplé contre un pilier du portail de l'hôtel.

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

A Good Family Medicine chest with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as Dr. Harvey's Anti-billious and Purgative Pills, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers, others might be used, but Dr. Harvey's Anti-billious and Purgative Pills as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.

Why will you suffer?—To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp in the Limbs or Stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the Back, Bowels or side, we would say Brown's Household Panacea is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold everywhere Price 25c.

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 Stewart, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., [illegible] Lachute, J. Box, Esq., and John [illegible] Esq. (Geneva.) Robert Gordon, [illegible] and Major John Simpson, ([illegible]).

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 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 in 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, [illegible].

[illegible] Lachute [illegible] 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 [illegible]er.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE
IS FURNISHED WITH THE
Newest Styles of Type,
AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY
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The Marvel of the age!

CHAMPION WASHER

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

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

Agents wanted everywhere.

STOCKTON, ROSSITER & Co., Toronto, Sole Manufacturers. Montreal branch office, 17½ Beaver Hall. S.S. BAKER, Manager

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AT THE
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A SUPPLY OF
WRITING PAPER,
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BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY
FOR LADIES, COPY AND
MEMORAMDUM BOOKS,
SLATE AND LEAD PENCILS,
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For sale at the lowest rates.

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

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

Prepared by W. MERCER & Co., 484 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 3y1

Bread! Bread!!

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

All kinds of Confectionery. Cakes and pastery.

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

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

11 16y1.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879. NO. 32

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.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

Professional Cards.

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

DR. C. LOISEAU.
SUCCESSOR TO
DR. G. LABRIE,
ST. ANDREWS.
Office:—At Dr. Labrie's Building

DENTISTRY.

B. M. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and Metcalf's Store.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
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D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, Jr.
J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
64, 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 316 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis a 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., LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

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ADVOCATES, Etc.
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MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L.

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

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

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

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

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[JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING]
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L. W. S. WALKER, B.C.L.

DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:
Lachute.—At Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday, of each Month.
Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.
Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE.
51tf

Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
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GEO. BOND, & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves Silk Umbrellas Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 115 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 19y1

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

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

ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

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

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

Robert Lovell,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Roderigue's Hotel, on Thursday, 1st May.
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 call's.
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, Rigaud, and others.
28m3.

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

The Old Piano.

"Well, take it for what it is worth,
It cost me five hundred and more.
You'll hardly believe it, 'twas then
The handsomest one in the store."
There's nothing I own in the world,
That I am so certain to miss;
I've parted with two legged friends
With far less regret than with this.

What joys it recalls of the past,
What moments of rapturous ease;
When delicate hands that I loved
Swept over the ivory keys;
When tremulous tender and sweet,
Rose, quivered and died on the air
And life was a story in song,
Untouched by the shadow of care.

What visions of suppers it brings;
More jolly, I fancy, than wise,
When radiant bachelor swells
Swarmed in for a merry surprise
Then chorus and song, till at last
Wine clouded the talents of each,
And musical lunacy came
To finish it all in a screech.

What dreams of the dances now fled
When, brighter to us than the stars,
We waltzed with the daintiest of girls,
Who did not "object to cigars."
Rare plans for the future we laid,
We thought not of sorrow or loss,
But whirled in swift circles of bliss
To the magical measures of Strauss.

You've answered to many a touch,
And sounded full many a tune;
December hath brought you its wreaths,
And summer sent roses of June:
You've witnessed the rise and the fall
Of many old friendships and new,
But out of my feelings for all,
Old friend, I've the deepest for you!

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, April 13th, 1879.

PROSPERITY RESTORED.

Job 42: 1–10

This subject divides itself into three parts: the change in Job's feelings: the honour put upon him: and the return of his prosperity.

THE CHANGE IN JOB'S FEELINGS.—He begins with an acknowledgment of God's omnipotence "canst do everything" and of his omnicience "no thought can be withholden from thee." This he always knew in a certain intellectual way but now he feels it in his heart, knows it spiritually, and has in consequence the spirit of childlike submission.

JOB'S HIGH HONOUR.—The Lord rebukes the three friends. Sacrifices are offered and God accepts Job.

HIS PROSPERITY RESTORED.—God begins to work in his favour, and gives him twice as much of this world's goods as he had before.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. It is one thing to *know about* God, but another thing to *know him* spiritually as a father.
2. Satan's reign is limited.
3. Mysteries rise out of imperfect faculties.
4. Modesty is always becoming.
5. God speaks once, yea, even twice before men understand.
6. Patience is a grace of exceeding value.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

I've often heard it said that people are happiest when they are young. I don't know about that. My young days were not especially happy; they were full of deprivations, and I had no one to love. And I did'nt marry very happily, or well either. My husband proved ill tempered and exacting, blighting the affection I would gladly have bestowed upon him. He had been my father's choice, not mine; yet I did not know him for what he was until after I was married. I bore several children, who died, and this was a great grief to me. Yet I never thought to sum up my lot and make moan over it. My material wants were supplied, and I had some pleasures; and when at last a rosy healthy little one was laid in my arms I began to enjoy life. But by this time I was thirty years old.

Well, my parents died, and then my husband, and Rob and I were left alone.

He was five years old when his father died. From that time for twenty years, we lived solely for each other—Rob and I. My father, though he had ever been very severe with me, neglecting to provide comfortably or educate me, yet left me considerable property in the city. If he had not come honestly by it I could not help it. And Rob's father left him all the Desmond income; so we were not only well off, I suppose we were rich.

We had finally settled down in one of the houses belonging to Rob. It was called "Mapleton's Pet," because it was a wonderfully beautiful estate, which a rich man had spent much money on, with a view to making it quite perfect. Finally in an unfortunate speculation, he was obliged to sell it, and my husband had come in possession.

Mapleton's Pet was in the city, but you would hardly have known it, its lawns and gardens were so spacious, and its edges and fine walls so shut it away from the dust and din. It was certainly a model house, with its lovely octagon rooms, with long windows, and landscape panels painted by great artists. Withal it was small, and therefore cosy for Rob and I.

Yes, it was beautifully homelike and pleasant. It seemed at last that I had lived there all my life—we are so much more alive when we are enjoying ourselves. My youth grew like a dim dream. Rob was ever the dearest boy! He cared for little that he would not share with his mother. We worked, played and studied together—for he must needs tell me all he learned, day by day, and so with reading the books he bought for me, I got a smattering of many things I had hitherto known nothing of. He went to college, yet still lived at home, as Mapleton's Pet was but a mile from the college grounds. Then he read with a lawyer, and by and by was qualified for practice; and as Rob was faithful at everything, and talented, he was soon very successful and rose rapidly.

Still we kept mainly to our quiet home-life. He entertained a few friends sometimes, and I must needs sit at the head of the table, and sometimes he spent an evening away from home; but though he was familiar with many persons I did not know, none of them ever weaned him from his mother.

But Rob had passed his twenty-fifth birthday now, and I knew he would be thinking of marrying. Nor did I want him to be an old bachelor. Dear companions as we had ever been, I knew that my life was almost spent, while his was just begun, and the time must soon come when I must leave him. I wanted him, therefore, to have a good wife, and to hold his little ones on my knees. I said to myself that I would have no mean jealousy of Rob's wife, but in the same breath I affirmed that I knew no one in the world half good enough for him.

One day, when my beautiful roses were in their fullest bloom, all pink and fragrant, I was called to the door to see a young lady, who asked if I would like to send some roses to the Children's Hospital.

That was the first time I saw Beatrix Rane. She was a very beautiful young lady, and her rich dress clung about her, confirming the impression her manners gave, that she was one who had ever lain among the roses, and fed on the lilies of life. I was much pleased with her appearance, and urged her to come in a moment, and tell me about the children in whom she appeared so interested. As for the roses, I promised to give her as many as she could carry away every day while they lasted.

The next day when she called, I went to the hospital with her, carrying a jar of jelly, and some of my own ripe fruit—strawberries and peaches; and as I soon got into the habit of going about among the poor, I met Beatrix Rane very often.

In a little while I loved the girl. She had the sweetest temper, the most generous heart, the warmest ways I ever knew. How the children loved her! She was not only kind—she was right down joyous and merry with them, poor little things! The doctors said she was worth a ton of drugs for sick children. It was not strange my heart was won, she was a delight to everybody. Because she made me think of the velvety pansies in my garden, with her patrician and rich dress, I gave her the old-fashioned name of the flower and called her Lady Delight.

I told Rob about her. I wanted him to see her. I told him how she was one of many children belonging to a wealthy family, but there was not one of them like her. The rest were proud and selfish, while Lady Delight was as simple and gracious as a very queen. She was certainly one of a thousand. But Rob did not seem much interested. I was piqued because I thought that at last I had found some one fit for Rob's wife.

Yes; I would have been happy to have had Rob marry Lady Delight, and to have had her all my life at Mapleton's Pet. To be sure she was beautiful, wealthy, and high born; but my Rob was as handsome, and every inch a gentleman, and no one would dispute that he was quite her peer.

But Rob and Lady Delight never met in those days. I didn't know exactly how it was, but he never took any pains to do so. If she came to dine with me, he was sure to be called out of town. It seemed always to happen so. My match-making didn't prosper at all; for though I showed Lady Delight Rob's photograph, and praised him to the skies, as he deserved, she didn't seem a bit curious, and had the carriage come for her before he came home.

But I was still hoping the matter would come right some time, and loving my Lady Delight more and more every day, when Rob, showed a change. He was more than usually kind and tender of his mother, and I told him so.

"Darling mother," he said gently "I have something to tell you which I fear will give you pain, and you have ever been so dear to me, that I cannot bear the thought of hurting your tender heart."

"Dear Rob, what is it?"

"Mother, I am going to be married."

Well, a feather might have knocked me down then, I grew so weak. A strange woman to come into our home, and take my boy from me!

"She is good, mother, said Rob. "She knows all that my mother has been to me, and she will love you. And you will not lose your son—you will gain a daughter."

"I listened, forcing a smile to my face. I told Rob I hoped all would be well, and that I was glad he was so happy, for he was happy as a king. But as soon as I could I crept away to my chamber, like some poor, wounded wild creature, that had received its death blow, and moaned all night.

Rob was going to be married right off, the next week, at the bride's house. And he was so busy fitting up their chamber, and adding to the parlours and library, to gratify her taste, that we spoke little together on the subject afterwards.

I was really sick on my son's wedding day. Grief and sleeplessness had brought on a racking pain in my head, which quite prostrated me. Rob would have postponed his marriage, so disappointed was he; but I said:—

"No, no! I can welcome her here, Rob, and I shall not be missed there."

He looked so handsome in his fresh dress—he was so blithe and gay, how could I reveal to him what I felt? I wept long and bitterly when the door closed after him, and my boy had gone to give himself to another woman; but I wiped away my tears, and prayed they might be the last I should ever shed.

I went slowly through the rooms, noting carefully how fresh and beautiful Rob had made them. I ascended to my chamber and pulled open a drawer containing little yellow, worn, baby garments—my boy's first. I kissed them.

"For your sake, Rob, I will try to act a mother's part by this girl whom you have chosen."

Then I went down and ordered an exquisite evening meal, for Rob was to bring his wife directly home.

Just at dusk the bell rang. I looked from the window, saw the carriage, and hastened down before the servant could reach the door.

He was handing her up the steps—a girl in pearl coloured velvet and ermine, with a cool white face, and great velvety, dark eyes.

"My wife, mother," said Rob.

"But this—this," I screamed, "is my Lady Delight!"

"Exactly. Beatrix was wise enough to win your love before you could have any prejudice against her, darling mother, or be jealous of that other woman." Else she would never have come here as your son's wife."

Now you know why I am happy in these, my last days, happy as the days are long!

TALMAGE ON SECTARIANISM.

We will overthrow sectarianism by dwelling chiefly upon those things on which we agree, rather than upon those in which we differ. Here is the great broad platform of the Gospel. I see a man coming up on one side of the platform. He says: "I don't believe in baby-sprinkling." Must I shove him off? Here is another man coming up on this side. He says: "I don't believe in the perseverance of the saints." Must I shove him off? No! Do you believe in Jesus Christ? Then come on! Brother now; brother forever! The Gospel platform is large enough to hold all who put their trust in my Lord Jesus Christ.

War against sectarianism by realizing that all denominations of Christians have yielded beneficent institutions and noble men, and therefore are to be respected. One of the denominations gave to the world a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson; another gave a Latimer and a Melville; another a John Wesley and the blessed Summerfield; our own yielded a John Knox and the Alexanders, men of whom the world was not worthy. All these denominations have produced noble men and blessed institutions, and they demand our respect. So I say: Come on, ye ninety thousand communicants of the Episcopal Church, ye four hundred thousands of the Presbyterian Church, ye nine hundred thousands of the Baptist Church, ye two millions of the Methodist Church come on! Let us march shoulder to shoulder, for there is a world to be saved, and God demands that you and I help do it.

But more than all will you overcome this evil of sectarianism by toiling in Christian work with men of other beliefs. Here are two men in hostility. Let them go and kneel by that dying woman and commend Christ to her soul. If they went into that room with antipathies, they will come out with love. Men who toil together in Christian work can never fight in bitter hostility. So I am glad when the spring time comes, and in the great anniversaries ministers of Christ and laymen of all denominations gather on one platform and talk in behalf of the same great cause and pray in behalf of the same beneficent institutions. Men who toil together must be somehow, somewhere in sympathy. I do not know that I make this idea plain, so I will illustrate it by something that happened four or five years ago. One Monday morning, at two o'clock, when her nine hundred passengers were sound asleep in their berths, dreaming of home crash went the *Atlantic* into Mar's Head. Five hundred souls in ten minutes landed in eternity. The rush through the gangways of agonized men and women the clutching for the rigging, the plunge of the helpless steamer, the clapping of the hands of the merciless sea over the drowning and the dead, threw two continents in anguish. But I see there the brave quartermaster striking out for the rock with the "life-line," and in another place you see the fishermen coming out and picking up the shipwrecked and carrying them into cabins and wrapping them up in blankets, snug and warm. Here puts out a life-boat; in it a minister of Christ and four oarsmen. Pull! Pull! They reach the wreck; they throw a rope; and the life saved! Oh! can the men who toiled on that dark night at the ropes, at the oars, ever forget each other? If there should overcome a time of animosity, would they not think of that dark night, and of the life-line, and of the boats, and of the fishermen? No animosity would be retained in such a memory as that. Well, my friends, our earth has foundered in a worse shipwreck. Sin drove it on the rocks. The old ship has lurched and reared in the tempests of six thousand years. Out with the "life line!" I do not care what denomination carries it! Out with the lifeboat! I do not care what denomination rows it. Plenty of room for all to toil, for all to pray, for all to work. You do your work in your way; I do my work in my way But know this, that that church and that denomination which is most fearless of surf and tempest and that brings the most souls to the shores of eternal safety, will be the one upon which God will put the brightest honors, and the one that heaven will greet with the loudest anthem. Toiling in such service, side by side, what though we do belong to different denominations, shall we not, by the memories of common hardships and common toils, and common prayers, and common tears, be sympathetic with each other? Oh! that God would hasten the day when all the great denominations of Christians shall join hands around the cross of Jesus, and recite the creed: "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, and in the comunion of saints, and in the life everlasting. Amen and amen.

PHILIP PHILLIPS.

As per announcement Mr. Philip Phillips, the "Singing Pilgrim," as he is called, gave an evening of sacred song last (Wednesday) night in the First Baptist Church. Mr. Phillips, who has been the subject of mush comment since advertised to appear here, is a traveller of some note, and has, indeed, well earned the title of the "Singing Pilgrim." At the annual Fete of the National Temperance League, in the Crystal Palace, London, Eng., he had an audience of more than 42,000 persons. Although he seems to have a world-wide reputation he was almost entirely unknown to our Brantford friends. The flattering announcements of his fame induced many last evening to turn out and test the truth of these reports.

Mr. Phillip takes his own organ with him; and is a good player, having perfect control of his instrument, regulating the finer tones and shades of expression with marked precision and beauty. He pays his own expenses and divides half the proceeds with some local object, sometimes giving all; he is well worthy of patronage.—*Brantford Courier.*

Chas. Parrish, a Wilkesbarre miner, employing nearly 5,000 persons, has raised their wages 10 per cent, and started all his works on full time.

A Noble Action.

Dr. H——, an eccentric, well known in the West a few years ago, was notorious for his enormous charges to the rich, and his lavish generosity to the poor. A penniless man who employed him was almost sure of a comfortable support for himself and his family as long as he was a patient.

A Methodist clergyman who had required a costly operation and long attendance raised five hundred dollars with difficulty, and then asked the surgeon for his bill, trembling lest the amount would not cover it. He expected no mercy, as the doctor was a notoriously profane man, and professed no love for the clergy; but the bill was handed to him receipted.

"Did—did my parish"—stammered the minister.

"No, no; paid it yourself. Want the items?" seizing a slip of paper and jotting down "Dr. H——. to Rev. M. C——, Dr. To one sermon, February 18th, $500. To one do., May 10th, $200. To one do., June 1st, not one cent."

The poor minister was wont to tell the story with great zest for years afterwards.—*Youth's Companion.*

Wit and Humor.

A newly married lady made her first plum pudding the other day. "I aimed at making a good pudding," she said to her husband, who was a rifleman, when the dish was served. "You aimed well," he replied, as he inhaled the delicious fragrance. "Yes," she said "I made a plum center."

The London *World* tells this:—"From the British fleet in Eastern waters: A young midshipman went out to join his ship, commanded by a gallant officer, otherwise rather a don. He was met on deck by the captain, who said: Well, youngster, so you've come to join us. I suppose it is the old story—the fool of the family, eh? Haw! haw!" To which the Middy replied in a squeaky voice. "O no, sir; it's all changed since your day." Exit captain.

"Doctor," said a gentleman to his clergyman, "how can I best train up my boy in the way he should go?" "By going that way yourself," blandly replied the Rev. D. D.

A man who had just been discharged cured from a lunatic asylum went direct to Washington, because, as he said, "I don't want to make a change of companions too sudden."

A timid friend of ours has married a lady whose weight verges closly on 200 pounds.—My dear," says he to her, "shall I help you over the fence?"—"No," says she to him, "help the fence."

A singular request is contained in the will of a lady who died recently in London. Miss Lisetta Rist, who for 43 years filled the post of organist in the church of Allhallows, has left a considerable sum in the hands of the trustees to be applied "forever" to the distribution of gravel in steep and slippery London roadways, a work which she had personally superintended and paid for during her life time.

At a children's party the other day, oysters were served for supper. Noting that one little shaver was remarkably fond of the bivalves, the lady of the house, anxious least he should allow his appetite to exceed his judgment, inquired if he thought that his mother would permit him to eat so many oysters at home. "Yes," said the young gourmand, "if there was enough to go round."

Quiet is often strength; silence, wisdom. The swift stream is not always powerful, nor the noisy one deep.

You never saw such a happy lot of people as we had here yesterday," said a landlord in Indiana, to a newly arrived guest; "there were thirteen couples of 'em." "What! thirteen couples just married?" "Oh, no, sir, thirteen couples just divorced!"

About this time Prince Bismark steps round to his tailor and remarks: "Say, Schneider, just put a copper lining in dem goats and bants, vill you? I dinks ye have another Zocial at schutzenfest poody sudden may pe."

"Mama," said a wicked youngster, "am I a canoe?" "No, child why do you ask?" Oh, because you always say you like to see people paddle their canoe, and I didn't know but I was yours." The boy went out of the door with more reference to speed than grace.

A MISTERY OF LIFE AND DEATH.—"It's berry singular," remarked Uncle Joe Johnson, as he laid down the morning paper and reflectively surveyed the toes of his list slippers as they reposed on the guard bar of the cylinder stove. "It's berry singular that if a man lives to be over fifty, an' 'cumulates stamps, and dies gen'ally 'mired an' 'spected, dat one-half of his survivin' friends is a'most sartin to prove in the courts dat he was of unsoun' min', and dat he wasn't fit in his latter years to plan out a v'y'ge for a mud scow. But you'll fin' the papers full ob stories ob ole fellars dat die about a hundred years ole in the poorhouse, an' dey is al'ays senserbul to the las'!" and Uncle Joe shook his head solemnly, as if there were some things in this world which modern science has not yet investigated.

Past and Present.

For THE WATCHMAN.

"For all the Athenians and strangers which were there, spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." Times and seasons have the habit of reproducing themselves, and in this description of the men of Athens, given by Luke eighteen hundred years ago, we seem to have a graphic delineation of the men and manners of North America in the nineteenth century.

One of the most prominent features of the present day seems to be a restless sensationalism which pervades all classes and ranks of society.

Not content to tread the time-beaten and successful tracks in which our ancestors walked and which so led them in the right path that the inhabitants of a little insignificant sea-girt land, became the master of the Ocean, and the arbitors of the destinies of many far off lands, we, in these "enlightened days" must forsooth despise them as slow plodders, and pride ourselves on being far ahead of their antiquated notions, and vainly imagine that if we have not found a "royal" road to all earthly blessings and immunities we have at least discovered an easy and a speedy one.

This restless desire for something novel and something startling seems to permeate all our thoughts and actions and no profession, and no rank is exempt from its influence.

Take for instance our traders and what do we see? a steady, honest, working, a stern determination to deserve if they do not achieve success. Nay! there seems to be no end to the infatuated merchants who are determined to be, either a millionaire or an insolvent.

Our schools! What of them? do they strive to teach so that the youth committed to their charge may be well instructed in those things essential to their success in life. Are they taught how to become good men and women, good fathers and mothers, good brothers and sisters, good friends and neighbours and good citizens. Are they taught to do their own, not others duty, and getting and honestly filling the station allotted to them?

Alas, no! A great deal of the teaching is of a showy kind, fair to the sight but like the "Apples of Sodom" the fruit is bitter in the end.

Where are we to look for men who are the counterpart of their forefathers whose word was their bond, and who were willing to work diligently in order to provide things honest in the sight of all men. Who fear God, honour the King, and who are not needlessly given to change. J. W. C.

FOREIGN.

Cattle plague epidemic has broken out in Bohemia.

A Calcutta despatch says the King of Burmah has summoned his men to arms.

Rowell, the English pedestrian cleared $20,000 during his visit to the United States.

BERLIN, March 29.—Prince Waldemar died of diptheria. Measures have been taken to prevent its spread.

On Friday last Queen Victoria arrived at Bavero, Lake Moggiore, where she will remain during her stay in Italy.

C. Schindler, a driver of a street car, died on Wednesday of blood poisoning. He had habitually used his mouth as a receptacle for money.

Active preparations are being made by the Bolivian Government to open up the campaign with the Chilian invaders.

The House of Lords has ordered a return of imports of meat from the United States, from February 1878 to January 1879.

The hands in the Lancashire cotton mills have accepted the reduced rate of wages, so that the threatened strike has been averted.

An attempt was made to shoot the President of the court martial at Charkoff, where the Russian Nihilists are being tried.

Sixty officers and men of a squadron of the 10th Hussars, while crossing the river near Jellalabad, were swept away in the current and drowned.

The abandonment of the expedition to Merv by the Russian Government is supposed to be in a great measure due to the influence of Lord Dufferin at St. Petersburg.

A Washington despatch asserts that Secretary Evarts has made a proposal to the British Government for the immediate abrogation of the Treaty of Washington.

A Tashkend despatch says Yakoob Khan is peaceably settled in possession of the Afghan throne, and intends to carry on the war against England to the last extremity.

Great anxiety is felt for Col. Pearson, as his supplies, it is supposed, would have run out on the 1st inst., and the reinforcements could not possibly reach him for some time.

The Grand Trunk express ran off the track on Saturday night near Smith's Creek, Michigan, with the result of the engine and three cars being wrecked, the brakesman crushed to death, the engineer and fireman fatally scalded and several others injured. The accident was caused by train wreckers.

Among forty-five persons arrested at St. Petersburg the night after the attempt on the life of the Chief of the Gendarmerie were several persons of high rank, including officers of the Guard, Court Chamberlains and two daughters of prominent Ministers. Russia must be in a bad way when such things are possible.

Dr. Jones, Bishop of Cape Town, who is at present in England, thinks that Sir Bartle Frere has been hardly handled by public opinion. The Bishop holds that when a barbarous monarch comes with a large force to the very border of a colony, threatens to invade it, and declines to withdraw his troops, the presence of the latter may fairly be regarded as a *casus belli.*

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to lay over to next week several important articles [in type] intended for this paper, amon st the number that of our Ottawa correspondent's letter.

WE regret not having room for our Ottawa correspondent's very interesting letter this week. The debate on the tariff was continued till 4.30 Thursday morning when a division was taken on the amendment of Mr. MACKENZIE which was defeated, Yeas 53, Nays 136, majority for the Government, 83. The orignal motion for the second reading of the Tariff with amendments, was carried on the same division.

HAVE WE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OR NOT?

The baneful effects of the LETELLIER usurpation have not yet ceased. But the point which the affair has now reached, is above and beyond the contemptible trickster who filched from the representatives of the people, the control of the Province of Quebec. After causing an unnecessary general election; after setting an example of corruption, which, we should hope, would warn the people for ever against the specious pretensions of simulated purists, his conduct has now indirectly brought about a serious misunderstanding between the people and their new Governor. With Mr. LETELLIER's conduct that misunderstanding has now nothing to do; and whether he deserves to be dismissed or not, has no bearing upon the solution of the question at the head of this article.

It will be remembered that before the general election of last year, Mr. LETELLIER seized upon the reins of power in Quebec, and dismissed a Ministry which had the confidence of the people, through their representatives. In the general election which followed, his nominees were defeated; but by the most unblushing bribery, they succeeded in purchasing a majority of one, during the last session of the Quebec Legislature. But the House of Commons and the Senate have both pronounced by overwhelming majorities, that his conduct was subversive of the Constitution—and on the strength of that verdict the Ministry of the Dominion, has tendered to His Excellency the Governor General their advice, that Mr. LETELLIER should be dismissed from the high office he holds. The question whether he deserved that verdict or not, has been debated at great length in the high Court of Parliament, and after due deliberation, the decision has been against him. But whether that decision was correct or no, is not now the main question. A Ministry, having the confidence of the people of this country; having the support of four-fifths of the representatives of that people; have in a Constitutional manner, advised the representative of the Sovereign, as to the course which should be adopted; and that advice has not yet been followed,—and His Excellency has referred to the Colonial Office, the question whether that advice shall be followed or not.

The principles of responsible Government which have prevailed in this country for thirty five years, point out the course which should have been adopted by His Excellency. Those principles declare, that this country is to be governed according to the "well understood "wishes of the people, as expressed by "their representatives in Parliament." And the principle of the irresponsibility of the Crown, which is fundamental in constitutional Government, being carried out in this country in the person of the Governor General; renders his Ministers responsible for his acts, since he himself may not be censured for them. And since they bear that responsibility, and are punishable by the loss of the confidence of the people, for the acts of the Governor; their advice should, as a rule, be taken in respect of the acts for which they must answer. There is nothing in the Constitution better understood, or more universally practiced, than the rule, that the internal policy of this country is to be decided upon here, by a Governor General, under the advice of a Ministry, supported by a majority in Parliament, as the exponents of the wishes of the people. And why should not this rule apply in the present case? The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, is an officer of the Federal Government. He is appointed by that Government, and may be removed at its pleasure. All that Government need do, is to declare at the next following session of Parliament, the reasons for such removal. No imperial interest is in any respect affected by the measure recommended by the Ministry; it is purely one of the domestic economy of the Dominion. And of all others it is one with which the Government of the Dominion is most capable of dealing.

Yet in the face of all this His Excellency has thought proper to refer to the Home Government, the question whether or no he is to follow the advice of his Ministers. But we think he has mistaken the power to which he should appeal. It is not the Home Government, but the people of this country who are to decide this question; and with it, apart from imperial interests, the Home Government has nothing to do. If His Excellency is right in referring such a question to the Home Government for its decision, that necessarily implies the right of the Home Government to give a decision in the negative. And the result might be that what eight-tenths of the representatives of the people determine shall be done; is to be overruled by the Colonial Office, and that the advice of a Cabinet possessing their confidence, is to be disregarded.

This is a state of things which cannot be tolerated. But it is probable that it may yet be terminated constitutionally, without the necessity for any step on the part of either of the Parliament, or of the people. But when we speak of action on their part, we desire to be plainly understood as indicating *constitutional* action. We notice that some of our city contemporaries, who have always been the organs of the combined annexationists and corruptionists of this country, have raised a howl against the Conservatives, for asserting in strong language their determination to resist this encroachment upon the rights of the people. It is natural for those gentlemen to suspect sedition and disloyalty because those would be the first engines to which they would resort, if the governing body ran counter to their views. But it is the boast of the Liberal Conservative party, that they vindicate constitutional rights, by constitutional means, without disrespect or disloyalty to their Sovereign. And now, although all lovers of the Constitution agree in the principle enunciated by Mr. MOUSSEAU in his motion, that the action of His Excellency was unconstitutional, they confidently expect from the wisdom and moderation of the Home Government a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty. Although the first step, of a constitutional assertion of our rights has been taken, by the notice which Mr. MOUSSEAU has given, yet we should regret to see a discussion upon that motion until there is time to hear the reply which the Colonial Office will give to His Excellency's reference. Such a discussion must embarrass the leaders of the party, in carrying out the policy upon which they are acting; and might give rise to complications, which even an immediate and favorable reply from England could not remove. We entertain no doubt, as to what that reply will be. We are confident His Excellency will be told that it is to his responsible advisers he is to look for counsel, so long as they possess the confidence of the representatives of the people. We will not anticipate a contrary decision. We do not join in the expressions of indignation against His Excellency, which have been provoked on this occasion. We do not doubt, that his reference to the Home Government was made in good faith, and was prompted by diffidence in his own judgment; and by a consciousness of inexperience in the lofty position he holds. We think the subject should be approached calmly and gravely, as one which may possibly prove to be the cause of an important crisis in our affairs. We particularly wish to see eliminated from it, all feeling, temper or partizanship. We hope every lover of constitutional freedom will join in the effort which may become necessary to regain a legitimate and constitutional control of our own affairs, and we hope that nothing may occur to distort the views of Statesmen of all parties on this momentous subject. We confidently hope to be able to congratulate the Dominion upon this crisis being averted by the answer of the Home Government. But if we are mistaken, we trust, with equal confidence to see a triumphant end to the struggle which must then commence, and to see it conducted loyally, calmly and constitutionally.

We repeat that we should be sorry to see the motion of Mr. MOUSSEAU pressed upon the House while we await the decision of the Home Government. The Government have determined to await the result of the reference; and they have done their duty promptly by sending a delegation in whose ability the country will have confidence, to represent the case fully before the Home Government. The Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN is the only one of the Ministry who declared himself upon the subject in the House; and his exposition of the principles bearing upon Mr. LETELLIER's conduct, was energetic and masterly. His fellow delegate the Hon. Mr. ABBOTT we all know, and we are proud to think, that the choice of the Liberal Conservative party in Argenteuil, has been considered the fittest person to send to England on an embassy of such importance. Whatever the insignificant faction which, supported by Government influence and Government money, succeeded in rejecting his candidature last September, may do or say; our friends may see that the country recognizes his value. It is due to that faction that this County is represented at this moment by the respectable Doctor whose services would be so much more useful at home in a professional capacity. We know that the Hon. Mr. ABBOTT has been sent for to Ottawa, and has been engaged during the session upon measures of the highest importance, and it would have been a credit to this County to have been able to say, that it had so well chosen its representative, that the whole Dominion concurred in valuing him at the same estimate. But Mr. ABBOTT may well be content with being one of the chosen representatives of the Dominion of Canada; although he had been temporarily excluded by unworthy means, from the representation of this County.

THE INSOLVENCY ACT.

The sub-committee appointed to frame amendments to the Insolvency Law completed their work last week and have framed a measure which will be laid before the House during the present session and will doubtless become law. The sub committee was composed of merchants and lawyers of well-known talent and ability, but the two leading members are MESSRS. GIROUARD and COLBY both of whom had introduced a Bill containing an entirely new but different system to that now in force. Both these gentlemen devoted a great deal of their time and attention to the subject, but the committee divided on the two systems required other assistance and sent for the Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT who they requested to frame a series of amendments. That hon: gentleman did so and those amendments, after having been discussed and altered, form the basis of the Act as reported by the sub-committee.

This Act will be found to differ in a variety of ways from the present one—in fact it would better bear the name of "An Act for the distribution of assetts" than that of Bankruptcy Act; and although it is sure to be somewhat amended when it comes before the House, yet there can be but little doubt that principle will remain intact.

The main features of the proposed Bill are as follows:—

There will be no assignments except on demand of creditors; official assignees or guardians named to take possession of estates will be disqualified from being chosen by creditors, nor can they be employed by creditors' assignees; there will be no compositions and no sales *en bloc*; no discharge will be granted by court; a discharge pure and simple may be made when agreed to by four fifths of the creditors in number and value, and may be confirmed or rejected by court on petition of insolvent or any creditors, as the case may be; a discharge shall not apply to many classes of debts mentioned in the existing law, nor to wages due domestic servants, common sailors and labourers, mechanics for work, and farmers for produce, for insolvent's family; no proxies shall be giver by a creditor residing in a county, except to one other creditor, and only one proxy to the same creditor; finally, an insolvent judge or court is to be established in each of the large commercial centres of the Dominion—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John and Halifax. In country districts, county judges will transact the business.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ELECTIONS.

Sweeping Victory for the Conservative Party!

25 CONSERVATIVES TO 5 GRITS!!

The local elections in the Island came off on Wednesday and resulted in a splendid triumph for the National Policy. It shows how thoroughly an intelligent farming community appreciate the N. P. This is the first Election since it was announced and is a sufficient answer to the much talked of Grit reaction.

GRIT DISHONESTY.

The Toronto *Globe* has, to wreak his vengeance on SIR JOHN MACDONALD, made a most wanton attack on the GOVERNOR-GENERAL which has raised a storm of indignation from one end of the Dominion to the other. SIR JOHN with the permission of His Excellency, brought the subject up in the House on Tuesday afternoon; He said he submitted for the consideration of the House a matter that was personal to himself. There is an article said he in the correspondence of the *Globe* of to-day, the substance of which was wired to him, accusing him of having "betrayed the confidence of the GOVERNOR GENERAL and make that illustrious personage a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the Government's Quebec followers." That he "took advantage of the GOV.-GENERAL's position, which prevented him from replying to his slanders." Also, that "it has been learned from a reliable source that the GOV.-GENERAL did not personally propose that the matter should be referred to England, but such was done at a personal solicitation of the Premier, who afterwards, in the House of Commons, sought to direct the venom of his angry Quebec supporters towards the GOV.-GENERAL. The Marquis of Lorne was so shocked on reading the falsehoods told by the Premier," "that he wrote a letter to SIR JOHN, sharply reprimanding him for his cowardly conduct." "That he (Sir J.) had an interview with HIS EXCELLENCY and that he afterwards stated in the House that the reference of the matter to England by the GOV.-GENERAL was not made without the advice of the Government. And further that the GOVERNOR-GENERAL having his confidence in the personal integrity of the leader of the Government destroyed, has sent Capt. HARVEY, his A. D. C., to England, as a special messenger, bearing despatches, and to make such other verbal explanations as may be necessary."

This was sent over the wires to him (Sir J.), and he immediately enclosed it to HIS EXCELLENCY asking for permission to contradict it, HIS EXCELLENCY replied:—"Certainly, if you think it worth while to contradict such reports. There is no foundation for the statement made."

Furthermore the statement that Cap. HARVEY, one of the GOVERNOR's A. D. C.'s, has gone home with despatches on the LETELLIER business, and to present the views of HIS EXCELLENCY, is without a particle of foundation. Cap. HARVEY's visit to England is in no sense on official business; he has gone home because of news of the illness of his father.

THE DISCRIMINATNIG TARIFF.

Independence of thought and action always have been a most distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen. Although we are Canadians we are none the less Englishmen, and being Englishmen it is not remarkable that we should carry the National mark. Now it so happens England as well as the United States formed their custom tariffs to suit themselves without consulting Canada. England enacted her "free trade" (so called) tariff, because it best suited existing circumstances. Her ships were in every sea. Her manufacturies controlled every market, and why should she not have free trade? The United States under an almost unbearable load enacted her present regulations. If they don't suit, why have they not been repealed years ago? and if they do suit, what right have we to complain even though they did operate very unfairly in our market? Business, is a fine feature in our cousinly neighbors, and if they saw a chance to do buisness in Canada even though it did crush our manufactories, are they to blame? Not a bit of it; but our rulers who allowed it are responsible for not meeting the emergency. This independence of character which has been, or ought to have been, ours has all but died out, and would doubtless have been dead before this if it had not been for the very killing buisness of Yankee trade on unequal terms; but after long waiting and being cornered some little spark has struggled out and we have the present "*Amazing Resolutions*" submitted by the Finance Minister.

The people—"fools though they are"—see Cartwright—demanded, in no mistakable voice, of their rulers a protective tariff. Not for the benefit of England or the United States, but for themselves. The people *doubtless are fools*, but they are the rulers at present, why then this cry (from men who know years ago what the people asked but refused to give it to them) against the government? Why this change of a want of patriotism against Ministers and their supporters from men who were ready to "pull down the flag"—"to join the United States"—to "display a silver shield" when it should have been a brazen one, and then boast of their dishonor. All the Ministry is responsible for is the figures. They may be erroneous or not. Doubtless there are mistakes, no work of man is perfect, how much less a work so complex in its ramifications as that. But even if they are not correctly applied, we deny that they discriminate against England. Listen to the Hon. D. Mills: "*The tariff will completely exclude all American sugar from the market*"—see speech in Commons April 1st. Joly, Mr. Mills, is that all the trouble? Not want of patriotism to England, but the United States. Not playing into England's hands, but into the hands of the United States is what you want. Do you speak for the whole party? Mr. Mills is finding fault because the tariff discriminates against the United States. Oh! Mr. Mills!! You have so effectually settled the matter, it is almost useless to say another word. But take one other example: Salt which comes from the United States under a tax of 12cts per bushel, while from Great Britain it is free. Is this discriminating against the motherland? Other articles might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to show the hollowness of the Grit party, their ignorance or hypocricy. It can't be ignorance, because Mr. Mills has told them. It must then be the other well deserved title.

THE TEA TRADE ONCE MORE.

In the year ending 30th. June 1878 there was nearly twice as much green and Japan tea brought into Canada from the United States as came to us from Great Britain, China and Japan. The late Government, whether intentionally or otherwise, did their utmost to favor the United States. They raised the duty on tea from three to six cents a lb, and took off the ten per cent differential duty to oblige the American tea merchants. This act gave them free scope to our markets, as 4,144,872 lbs of green and Japan teas came to us from the U. S. and only 2,485,562 lbs from all other countries put together. This caused serious embarrassment to our tea-merchants, many of whom had to open business in New York. It also increased the cost of tea to the poorer classes while it relieved the rich. These are facts that we presume no one will have the face to contradict. Things are now reversed under the National Policy. The Government have imposed or rather reimposed the differential duty upon tea coming from the United States and reducing the specific duty *fifty* per cent. The result is not only a great saving to the poorer classes but at once renews the direct trade with China and Japan, which the Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT so effectually gave to the United States. It will be remembered by many of our readers how Mr. BELLINGHAM denounced the system of the late Government, in the last speech he made in Lachute, for turning the trade from the St. Lawrence, its natural course, to the American ports, and how he treaded heavily upon Dr. CRISTIE's toes, in the advocacy of a National Policy which has now been carried out, and which has the support of the vast majority of the best statesmen and people of this Country.

READ AND LEARN.

The following comparative statement of the present English and Canadian tariffs, ought to open the eyes of the ignorant who are led by political demagogues to denounce the new tariff as being too high:—

	Canadian.	*English.*
Beer.	10c per gal.	$5.81 per bl.
Cards, play.	30% ad. val	9c. per doz. pks'
Malt.	2c per lb.	$5.81 per quarter.
Naptha.	7 1-5 per gal.	$2.51 per gal.
Rum &c.	$1.33½ per gal.	$2.54 per gal.
Tea.	2c. per lb & 10% ad. val.	12c. per lb.
Tobacco,	25c. per lb & 12½% ad. val.	$1.10 per lb
Varnish.	30% ad. val.	$2.92 per ga'.

Don't talk about our Protection and England's Free Trade after that.

The Press on the Tariff.

If, as the Free Traders say, the consumers pay the duty why do Mr. Bright and his fellow-manufacturers in England complain of our increased duties?

He is a queer fish, your modern Reformer. He cries for a thing that in his opinion will do his country harm; and when he gets it he gloats over the ruin he thinks it will cause, and finally prates about patriotism. Truly a marvellous being!

The *Globe* says "the fine tweeds worn by the wealthy classes are now produced in Canada and consequently will not rise in price under the new tariff." If this is not an admission that the new tariff will not increase the price of those articles which we ourselves manufactured, what is it?

"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.

[illegible] 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. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir, I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

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Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

30—1m

Great Advantage To Buyers.

IF YOU WANT

Cheap Felt Hats,
Cheap Dry Goods.
Cheap Boots and Shoes,
Cheap Stockings,
Cheap Knives & Forks,
Cheap Silver Tea and Desert Spoons,
Cheap Groceries,
Cheap patent medicines,
Cheap Canned Fruits,
SUCH AS
Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, and Plumbs,
Cheap Vegetables.
IN CANS SUCH AS
Green Corn, Green Lima Beans, and Tomatoes,
CHEAP FRUITS.

Green Apples, Oranges and Lemons, cheap, Fresh Figs, &c,

If you want Cheap Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Hoes &c., or if you want Cheap Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Tanners or machine oil, Call at

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WEST END LACHUTE,
32tf.

NO SURRENDER!!

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FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,
Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.,
For further particulars send for circular.
30—m3.

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

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.

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THE

BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD.—The unprecedented success which has attended my experiment in cultivating in the open air, at my farm at Point Claire, this new and, in 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 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

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Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of the County of Jollette,

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PRESIDENT.—John Crilly, Esq., Wholesale Paper Manufacturer, of Montreal.
Vice-PRESIDENT.—Frank O. Wood, B. A. B. C. L.
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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.

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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

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Lachute, March 14, 1879. 24tf.

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ADVOCATES,

St. John Street, Montreal.

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

Jan. 2nd, 1879. 19-1y

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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
212 St. James Street,
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HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

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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 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.,
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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.
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Judge Charron, St. Johns, Que.
Judge L[illegible], Belleville, Ont.
Richard [illegible], Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
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[illegible] Ley, Esq. Cobourg Ont
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[illegible], Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
[illegible], Eng[illegible], Ont.
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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.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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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,	[illegible] "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (21 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls.
F. X. Bertrand, Lachute.
Brown's Vermafuge Comfits.
Cough, etc.—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Insolvent Act, Wm. Hay.

LOCAL.

PHOTOGRAPH NOTICE.—Mr. J. G. PARKS would beg to announce that his Gallery will be open for buisness on the 15th and will remain open every day until the 26th as the place will be closed permanently after the 26th, we would invite every one wishing to get a first class Photograph to call early and avoid the crowd. Appointments can be made with Mr. J. A. BEDARD.
April 1st, 1879 31w2.

FOR HOT CROSS BUNS for Good Friday go to Hope's.

THE Holman Liver Pad is gaining ground in Ottawa.

LOOKS LIKE SPRING.—Wild ducks and geese are flying northward in great abundance.

JUST RECEIVED.—Apples, Lemons and Oranges, at Bertrand's fresh and cheap.

HAVE our Grit friends lost their brains over the N. P. or did they ever have any?

THE TARIFF.—The Grit motto is keep Canada down. The *Globe* of course leads off and the whole pack follow up in full chorus.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BARGAINS.—We are prepared to do printing in the neatest and cheapest style on the shortest notice equal to city work, for CASH.

THE members of the Presbyterian Church gave a magic lantern entertainment at the Victoria Hall on Monday evening in aid of the Sunday School. There was a fair attendance.

PERSONAL.—Robert Benn Esq. and family who left Lachute last Fall to spend the winter in Montreal have returned to their home looking well and hearty.

The East End man has taken it upon himself to defend the Grit post masters of Argenteuil. May we ask the question. What is the fee he receives for so doing?

MAPLE sugar is in vogue. There has been considerable made this spring, but we have not been treated to a portion of the "dainty morsel,"— we should like to, just to see if it has the same taste as of old.

DOING HIS DUTY.—On Wednesday last, the pathmaster for St. John Street notified the residents along the road to clear the side-walks. The result has already become apparent as the foot-road is now traversible.

WE are sorry to learn that Mr. M. Millar an old and respected resident of this place is seriously ill. We hope ere long, that his wonted health and strength will return to him and that he will once more be able to come amongst us.

CONVALESCENT.—We are glad to be able to say that Mr. J. Fish is slowly recovering strength, and hopes to be out when the weather becomes warmer. We shall feel happy to see his genial face amongst us once more, as he is very much missed by all.

WE notice that every Sunday evening the Olivet Hall is being attended by a larger numbr of persons to listen to the excellent sermons preached by the pastor of the Methodist Church. This must be very encouraging to him. We hope ere long that the proposed extension will be commenced, as at present there is not sitting room for the whole of the congregation.

OUR contemporary says he has recaptured "Ariel." We should think so—judging from what he says anent the Secretary of the Municipal Council; as we expressed no intention of referring to the sayings or doings in this issue of the WATCHMAN of that gentleman anent his informing the *Advertiser* of what took place in private conversation at the office of the Secretary on the 29th ult.

A cow the property of Mr. M. Millar of this place narrowly escaped being drowned on Wednesday last in the North River; the animal it appears had gone to the river for a drink when the ice at the foot of the water-hole gave way. Her cowship with some little assistance recovered her footing. She saw that it was advisible to leave such a dangerous quarter—so with a look of concern she returned home.

THE ROADS.—Complaints come in from all parts of the county to the effect that the thaw which has taken place has broken up the roads. When will people be satisfied? only a little while ago they were complaining at the undue length of the winter. Now it is "the spring is here with its bad roads." Our people are not apparently willing to endure a little inconvenience now, in order to reap the benefit later when the summer comes.

FOUND.—On Wednesday morning about six o'clock Mr. Peter Campbell of this place found a horse and berlin tied up in the shed at Mr. Fish's Mill, West End. The horse was all in a lather from hard driving. Mr. Roderigue of this village received a telegram on the evening of the same day from Mr. Jos. Cheffer of St. Canute with a full description of a horse and berlin which had been stolen from him. The description answered to the horse and berlin found at Lachute Mills. So it is not likely that they will remain long unclaimed.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn of the death of Major JOSHUA BREADNER, Past Grand Master of the Orangemen of Quebec. His death was sudden and unexpected, having written to the Editor of this paper on business only a couple of days previous to his death. Mr. BREADNER was well known in the Ottawa Valley having spent a good part of his early life in the neighborhood of Ottawa city, where he had many warm friends. He was universally beloved by his brethern, and his sudden demise will be deeply regretted by all.

LAST Sunday evening at Olivet Hall, the Rev. Mr. Robson, Methodist Minister of this place, preached one of the most powerful sermons we have ever heard, on sin, its growth, final development and results. The Rev. gentleman described the company with which *unsaved* persons would have to associate in the world to come. The sermon was listened to attentively by a large congregation—the largest we have as yet seen in that place. If we may judge from the serious cast of countenance that was exhibited we should say that the result has been good. It undoubtedly led many to think seriously of their past life and to determine for the future to lead a better one.

Municipal Council.

The monthly meeting of the above council was held in the Court House on Monday afternoon last.

The Councillors present were Mayor Barron, Councillors Dunbar, Meikle, Shepherd, Morrison, McOuatt and Palliser.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Mayor informed the Council that he had settled the road case of Durocher against the council, for the sum of $2.15. Moved by Coun. Dunbar, seconded by Shepherd that the money be refunded to the Mayor. Carried.

Coun. Shepherd asked the Council if the Hotel-keepers were not obliged to apply for license to keep a Temperance House. The Mayor said they were not.

The mayor called the attention of the Council to the condition of Thos. Quinn, who got his feet badly frozen some time ago and was in a helpless state, he thought the council ought to do something for him. Mr. Geo. Allan stated that it was not true that Quinn had been put out of his house on the night he had his feet frozen, but that he had gone out of his own free wil, this he could prove by parties present at the time. He (Allan) could not afford to support him any longer for nothing. Mr. Allan also presented a bill of $18 for boarding Quinn for six weeks. After a long discussion it was moved by Coun. Meikle seconded by Coun. Dunbar that the Mayor and Councillor McOuatt be appointed as a committee to visit and report on his condition and to provide for his support till next meeting of the council. Carried.

The Secretary then read the new voter's List. The Mayor stated that as no objection had been made to it, it would come in force on the 15th April.

Coun. Palliser enquired if the Secretary had received all of his books, &c.

The Mayor replied that he [the Sec.] had not.

The Council then adjourned.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Chatham.

Much sicknes prevails here. A large number of the elderly people resident here are laid up and are not expected to recover.

St. Scholastique.

On Monday night two men who were serving their time in the jail, for horse stealing broke loose. We understand that the Sheriff has sent officers to arrest them.

Point Fortune.

On Wednesday morning last a horse and berlin were found tied to a fence here, they are supposed to be the property of M. Cheffer of St. Canute, who has been telegraphed to Respecting them.

St. Andrews.

The roads in this neighbourhood are in a very bad condition owing to the recent thaw which has taken place. Sickness has not as yet left our fair village, a few of our residents still suffer from the damp weather. X. Y. Z.

Mount Pleasant.

A social and tea meeting was held at Warwicks School-House on Wednesday night. There was a very large attendance. A most enjoyable evening was spent. The proceeds amounted to $15, which is to be devoted to the Sunday School.

St. Canute.

Early on Tuesday morning Mr. Jos. Cheffer, a farmer of this place, discovered that some person or persons had during the night stolen a couple of valuable horses from his stables, also two sets of harness, and two berlins. The thieves who are supposed to be the escaped convicts from the St. Scholastique jail, have not yet been discovered, but Mr. Cheffer is on their track and is in hopes of obtainig their arrest shortly.

A great many men never think of having their lives insured until they get married.

FULFILLED AND UNFULFILLED.

Attention of farmers is called to the fact of what Sir John Macdonald promised them, namely:—

(1.) A tax on imported wheat.

(2.) A tax that would make the price of horses in Canada equal that at Buffalo or other adjacent points on the other side.

(3.) Duty on American corn.

(4.) An increased duty on American pork.

(5.) A heavy tax on American oats.

(6.) A tax that would remove the anomaly of the farmer who had two farms, one on each side of the dividing line between Canada and the States, receiving fifteen cents more per bushel for barley grown and sold on the American than on the Canadian side.

If farmers will look at the new tariff they will find that these promises have been pretty fairly redeemed:

(1.) Wheat—10 cents a bushel.

(2.) Live animals—20 per cent. *ad val.*, same as United States duty.

(3.) Corn—7½ cents a bushel.

(4.) Pork—One cent a pound; it was free before.

(5.) Oats—10 cents a bushel.

(6.) Barley—15 cents a bushel.

UNFULFILLED PLEDGES.

Between 1867 and 1873, Mr. Mackenzie promised the people of Canada as follows:—

(1.) Reduction of number of Cabinet Ministers.

(2.) Reduction of Public Expenditure.

(3.) Reorganization of Senate.

(4.) Better Protection of Independence of Parliament.

(5.) Increased Prosperity.

(6.) Elevation of Standard of Public Morality.

In the above comparative statements it will be seen that Sir John Macdonald fulfilled his promises to the farmer while Mr. Mackenzie on the other hand did not fulfil his, but broke every one of them.

THE ZULULAND CAMPAIGN.

SLAUGHTER OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, April 8. A severe shock was given to the public this evening by the receipt of intelligence of another disaster which has befallen the English troops in Africa. The mail steamer, which arrived at St. Vincent to-day, brings the sad intelligence that Colonel Pearson, no doubt in desperation at the critical situation in which he found himself, organized a sortie, and made an attempt to cut his way out. The Zulus attacked the sortie party in great force, and fighting was desperate. To add to the misfortune of the English, a heavy and dense fog came on, and their advance became bewildered, the result being that the sortie was repulsed, nearly all the English troops in the party being killed.

The particulars of the affair have not as yet arrived, but it appears certain that Col. Pearson's situation is very alarming, and that his destruction, with all his command is inevitable, unless the relieving force has reached him ere this. It is even thought probale that ere reinforcements can reach him, he will have been destroyed, and that King Cetewayo will then be enabled to attack and defeat the advancing regiments in detail.

Further advices from Capetown state that 4,000 Zulus attacked and overpowered a company of the 80th Regiment (Col Rowland), who were escorting a waggon train to the front for the relief of Col. Pearson, at Ekowe, and only five of them effected their escape.

Additional particulars of the disaster to a company of the 80th. Regiment state that the company of 104 men, were escorting a number of amunition waggons towards Ekowe, for the relief of Col. Pearson, and when between Derby and Lunenburg they were attacked by a body of 4,000 Zulus who completely overwhelmed them, and but few escaped.

Later information fully confirms the report telegraphed of the complete failure of Col. Peterson's sortie, and Ekowe is still unrelieved.

The British Minister of War and the Lords of the Admiralty have been invited by Mr. Krupp to take part in the trial of a new cannon of colossal size. The experiment is to take place at Meppen, in Westphalia. The Minister of War has accepted, but the Admiralty has not yet replied. This cannon is said to be the largest piece of its kind that has yet been fabricated. The weight is 72 tons, for a calibre of 15¾ inches; the length, 32¾ feet. The English cannon which is to be put aboard the *Inflexible* is only 27 feet in length. The charge is composed of 385 pounds of powder. The velocity of the projectile, after leaving the mouth of the cannon, is calculated to be 1,640 feet per second, and 1,345 feet at the distance of 2,000 metres.

DEATHS.

At Lachute, P. Q., on Wednesday, the 2nd of April, ARCHIBALD, Second Son of the late JAMES MCLAREN, of Jerusalem, Argenteuil, in the 22nd year of his age. The Funeral Sermon will be preached D.V., in the Methodist church, on Sunday, the 13th inst. at 10 a. m. Friends and Acquaintances are respectfully invited.

ROBSON.—At Sarnia, Ont., on the 4th of April, MR. JOHN ROBSON, father of the Rev. E. ROBSON, of Lachute.

CRAWFORD.—At Brockville, Ont., on April 6th, MRS. CRAWFORD, relict of the late Hon. GEORGE CRAWFORD, and mother of the Rev PATRICK CRAWFORD, of Brockville.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, April, 10, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5. @	$..5
Flour per bag	2.55 @	2.60
Oats per bushel	[illegible] @	0.5
Corn " "	[illegible] @	.71
Peas " "	0.[illegible] @	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 " "	0.91 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00 @	0.00
Pork per lb	0.08 @	0.10
Beef " "	0.05 @	0.09
Mutton "	0.17 @	0.09
Lamb " "	0.09 @	0.00
Hay per ton	7.50 a	9.50
Potatoes per bag	0.65 a	0.75
Butter per lb	0.14 a	0.18
Cheese " "	0.10 a	0.11

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.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription, only $1. a year.

Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Acts.

ALEXANDER PRIDHAM, Esquire, of the Village of Grenville, in the District of Terrebonne, Merchant,

Plaintiff.

JOHN WALKER of the Township of Grenville, in the said district of Terrebonne, Sawing-mill owner and lumber merchant,

Defendant.

A Writ of attachment has been issued in this cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, at Lachute, in the said District of Terrebonne, on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of April, instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee, if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

WM. HAY,
Official Assignee.

Lachute, 9th April, 1879.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Parliament House.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively (which are published in full in the 'Quebec Official Gazette,') to give ONE MONTH'S NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the "Quebec Official Gazette," in the French and English languages and also in a French and an English newspaper published in the District affected and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House, and any persons who shall make application shall within one week from the first publication of such notice in the "Official Gazette," forward a copy of his Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Clerk of the Committee on Private Bills.

All petitions for PRIVATE BILLS must be presented within the "first two weeks" of the Session.

BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Clk Leg. Council.
G. M. MUIR,
Clk. Leg. Assembly.
Quebec, April 2, 1879.

CANADA.
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne.

In the Circuit Court,
in and for the
District of Terrebonne.

St. Scholastique, Saturday, the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.—

PRESENT:

Hon. L. BELANGER, J. C. S.

No. 31. ALFRED ALLARD, blacksmith, of the Town of Terrebonne, in the District of Terrebonne,

Plaintiff.

vs.

FRANCOIS MAISONNEUVE carriage maker, and EUGENE MAISONNEUVE, tanner and carriage maker, of St. Lin, District of Joliette

Defendants

The Court on motion of J. H. Fillon, Esq., advocate, for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as appears by the return of Aime Masson, one of the bailiffs of this Court, made on the writ of summons issued in this case, that the Defendant Eugene Maisonneuve, could not be found in the Parish of St Lin, in the District of Joliette, that he has left his domicile by him heretofore established in the said place, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec.

It is ordered that by two advertisements in the French and English languages to be inserted in the *Le Nord* and THE WATCHMAN newspapers published in the District of Terrebonne, the said Defendant Eugene Maisonneuve, must be summoned to appear before this Court to answer to the action of the Plaintiff, and that in default to appear and answer to the said action within two months from the date of the last advertisements, it will be permitted to proceed against him as in case of default, By Order.

JULES R. BERTHELOT, C. C. C.
31w2

Queen of the Harvest.

CLEAN SEED GRAIN is of the utmost importance to GOOD FARMERS, as they will reap according to what they sow.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he has purchased a new

Grain Separater

which will clean the grain perfectly without ANY WASTE, as the small and foul seeds can be ground for feed, but if left in the grain intended for sowing will be

Worse than Wasted.

Price for cleaning 10 cents per bushel,—also clean seed wheat for sale.
JAMES FISH,
Lachute, April 2, 1879. 31—m2

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the District of Terrebonne, and is at present the only licensed auctioneer in this district, and that he has opened

SALE ROOMS

Next Door to BANFORD'S Store, at West-End Lachute, where he will be prepared to take orders for the Sale of Merchandise, Farm Stock, Implements, Furniture &c., &c.
31 f JOHN W. TODD.

1,000 TABLE LEGS.

FOR SALE CHEAP

By Charles Drake,

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE.
30—4w.

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 16w10

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.
28yl.

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.
26m3

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 Second 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.

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.

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 11 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m.

DICK'S
CELEBRATED
MEDICINES
TRADE MARK
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, Sprains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also AN UNFAILING CURE for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occurring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at
ALFRED BENN & Co.,
21yl. Lachute, P. Q.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

By Piazzi Smith, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland. Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price [illegible]

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, 10 cents.
England's [illegible] Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents.
All the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10.
Life from the Dead, each Vols. 1, 11, 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 [illegible]

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, Cordwood, offering his goods in exchange [illegible]. The Lumber Business of J. K. Ward, on the Rouge River, is attended to here. The Local Office of the Rouge Booms Co. is here, and the Agency of the [illegible] Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Calumet, Feb. 1879. M. LANIGAN. 32m3

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.☜

Frost & Wood,
SMITH'S FALLS, Ont,
Manufacurers
Of all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

No. 8 Plough.

THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY KNOWN PLOUGHS now used in Canada. It has all the advantages of a Solid Iron Plough at about half the Cost.

Messrs. FROST & WOOD, have also a Large Variety of Cheaper Ploughs, Riding Cultivators, Wheeled Cultivators, Field Rollers, Mowers and Reapers, Self-dumping Horse Rakes, &c.
For particulars apply to THEODORE DAVIS, Agent, St. Andrews, Que.
Or to LARMONTH & SONS, 33 College Street, MONTREAL.
N. B.—Repairs for any of Frost and Wood's Implements, can be had of MR. DAVIS. 32m3

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 flavor 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:—Thurber's Buildings, Grenville.

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

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.
31yl 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
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THE
Accident Insurance Company
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This is the First and only

Canadian Company

Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

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

Lachute Hotel.

C. A. LAFLEUR, begs to call the attention of the travelling public to this First Class Hotel, which has been fitted up in the latest style with every accomodation to suit the travelling public. There is first class stable accomodation in connection with this hotel.
N.B.—The Lachute Hotel is close to the Depot of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.
C. A. LAFLEUR,
Proprietor.
50tf

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!

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

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt 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 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.

LADIES COLUMN.

For the WATCHMAN.

To find any novelty in the shape of a dress is now-a-days quite an achievement—that is, if we omit falling into extremes, and consequently into vulgarity. If there is any truth in the axiom that variety is charming, never was the pleasurable sensation it excites more widely spread abroad than at present, since dissimilarity is fashion's universal law. There are periods when women dress to resemble each other so closely, both in color and style, that the mode looks like a general livery. At other times ladies are as motly in appearance as a group of harlequins in a Christmas pantomime. It may be said of *modests*, in Scriptural phrase, that they have sought out many inventions. In the present day there is a marked change with regard to fashions. The variations which each successive season brings round are sometimes unnoticeable beyond the fact that garments are thicker or thinner, as the temperature rises or falls; just now, however, without any regard for our proverbial weaknesses, fashion is constantly producing some startling novelty.

The "Princess" walking costume is a still excellent model, and forms a charming design for spring dresses for street wear, in conjunction with a long jacket or fichu draped and knotted at the back. Ladies who wish it can revive for house wear the French waist, with its belt and simple skirt, trimmed with two or three narrow flounces, and cut so as to clear the ground. This is really a pretty dress, in delicate striped or checked ginghams for medium sized slender women, and very convenient for wear with aprons of silk or muslin.

Charming spring suits are in preparation in grey and fawn shades and small designs which quite cover the surface. They are made short with a draped polonaise, or deep, close basque and trimmed skirt, the flounces being kilt-plaited or triple box-plated and spaced between. The sleeves are demi-long and filled with fine plaitings of crepe lisse, and the garniture consists of a combination of blue and wine-colored ribbons, arranged with more or less profusion. Nothing can be more picturesque to a street-costume than the straight mantlelet, knotted in front to complete a dress which is of one solid color, or of two shades of the same color, with hat to match. The fashionable shade of the season for these complete costumes is no longer the pale mastic, but a deeper shade verging to coffee-color, and fawn is also considered very distinguished.

Ulsters will hold their own for travelling and riding cloaks, and are being made in a larger variety of materials than when first introduced. In adition to the improved waterproof cloakings in dark gray, navy-blue, brown, and black, ulsters are made in long-haired mastic cloths of different shades and furred upon the inside, so that they are suitable for the coldest weather, and as the warm weather approaches will reappear in mohair, alpaca, and in summer silk and in all the gray shades of linen. PRILLES.

PANIERS.—Paniers are no longer the soft puffs which, a few weeks ago, adorned the back or sides of ladies' tuniques and basqued bodices. Under-fabrics of stiff whalebone, wicker, and steel are now worn. There is nothing *outre* in the fashion at present; it is most adapted for dinner-dress; but even when of only moderate proportions, the roundness imparted necessitates various alterations in the corset and under-skirts. The grace of such contrivances must depend on the artistic tact of the maker, for the revived prominences are not becoming to all figures. One of the chief requirements is stateliness, and the paniers most admired are worn with short dresses having a plain tablier front, down the centre of which is a trimming bordered with lace edging.

THE LAUGH OF WOMEN.—A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her in a clear, sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilerating spring. Have you ever persued an unseen fugitive through the trees, led on by a fairy laugh, now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have; and we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business, and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing in the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirits of mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns prose to poetry; it flings flowers to sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more than the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of humanity.

THINK BEFORE YOU SPEND.—Do you really need this article? It is probably a pretty dress, or some piece of furniture, but what solid benefit will it be to you? Or is it some luxury for the table that you can do as well without? Think, therefore, before you spend the money. Or you need a new carpet, new couch, new chairs or new dress; you are tempted to buy something a little handsomer than you had at first intended; and while you hesitate, the dealer says to you: "Tis only a trifle more, and see how much prettier it is!" But, before you purchase, stop to think. Will you be the better a year hence, especially in old age, for having squandered your money? Is it not wiser to lay by something for a rainy day? All these luxuries will only gratify you for the moment. You soon tire of them, and their only permanent effect is to consume your means. It is by such little extravagances—not much separately, but ruinous in the aggregate—that the great majority of families are kept comparatively poor. The first lesson to learn is to deny yourself useless expenses, and the first step towards learning this lesson is to think before you spend.

EMPRESS AND PRINCESS.—A few days since we chanced to meet the famous beauty and royal lady, Eugenie, ex-Empress, who has been blamed with all the extravagance of women's fashions for the last twenty years—the woman who is to-day alternately lauded and lampooned, for whom famous artists were glad to compose studies in colors, that she might utilize them in her personal adornment. She had been off on a little railway excursion, but she had gone royally, and, though dethroned, her fortunes are not yet at so low a pitch that she economizes perforce in her toilet, besides no beauty ever willingly did justice to her own looks. We stood very close to her, and naturally enough looked equally hard at her, and we made a special note of her dress. She wore a short black silk dress; the skirt was made with over-skirt and very simply; the waist was a basque, and fitted neatly to the figure that even Time respects the symmetry of; small and unobtrusive white ruches finished the throat and sleeves; black gloves. A soft black bonnet, apparently of silk, set in close to the head, and had a coronet front. She had rather tall heels on her boots, which clicked as she walked with a metallic sound. She wore no veil, and despite the slanders of the casual observers she was not made up. She has beautiful gray blond hair, not yellow or gilt, as reported. She wears it quite plainly over the sweetest and most womanly brow. She has a grave, sweet, sad face, and she bowed to the respectful salutations of the bystanders with the gentlest and most cordial grace. She is a beautiful woman, and without haughtiness. She walks like an empress; and though she carried the modern walking-stick in her hand, she did it with much the same unconsciousness that any lady does her fan, and made no other use of it than just something to take hold of. It is said that Americans take a pecuniary view of everything, and perhaps there is truth in the speech. If so, it is just as well to deserve the report, which leads us to say we don't believe the costume of this Imperial lady cost $200 all told.

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.]

DRUGGISTS SELLING LIQUORS.

The following is a clause or two in the new ordinance adopted in some States in the American Union:—

"That each and every druggist who shall so sell any of such liquors in any quantity whatever shall publish twice every thirty days at the expense of said druggist in the nearest official newspaper a sworn statement and list of each and every sale and to whom made, the quantity of each sale and for what purpose. Any druggist violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned in the County jail not less than six months for each and every offence.

"That any person or persons who shall procure of any druggist any of said liquors by false representation to such druggist, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not less than one month for each and every offence."

THEY ARE NOT ALL FOOLS WHO BECOME DRUNKARDS.

When I ask men, young men especially who are commencing life, why it is they drink they ask me why I put the question? But if I say to you, "I am afraid that if you drink you will become a drunkard," what will you say to me? You will say, "I am not such a fool as to become a drunkard; I have got a mind of my own," as if every man who became a drunkard was a fool, and had no mind of his own! "I can leave it off when I have a mind to, and I can drink when I have a mind to; just as if the man who became a drunkard never could leave it off when he had a mind to, and drink when he had a mind to! "I have got a will of my own;" just as if God never gave the drunkard a will! "I have a regard for my family;" just as if the drunkard was born destitute of natural affection! "I am not destitute of ambition;" just as if *he* came into the world, looking below his present position for his future one! Now here is the deceptive influence of the thing. Every man who begins to drink looks at the drunkard in the ditch as a being who came out of the hands of his Creator utterly destitute of the qualities that the drink has robbed him of. Now, is it so? Let us see for a moment. Are they all fools who become drunkards? Oh! I thank God that in the temperance enterprise we have been able to prove this to a demonstration. They are not all fools who become intemperate. Bright and beautiful pearls have been washed by the foul tide of drunkenness under the black rocks of oblivion, and we have been sending the divers after them and bringing them up, some of them flashing forth the fire of intellect to-day, and some of them, thank God! radiant with the hues of the Christian graces.—*J. B. Gough.*

A TURKEY LOSES HIS CLOTHES WHILE DRUNK.

A Glenburn farmer came into the city recently, and among other things purchased some rice and a pint of whiskey. Fearing that the bottle might get broken on the way home, he placed it in the box containing the rice. When he reached home and took the box from the pung he found that the stopple had got out of the bottle, and rice and whiskey were thoroughly mixed. He dumped the contents of the box behind the barn, and in a short time a huge turkey came along, and as he was not as particular as the farmer, gobbled up the medicated rice. Shortly after this the farmer, was greatly surprised to find the turkey lying out behind the barn "dead as a door nail," and vowing vengeance on the man who sold him whiskey rank enough to kill a turkey, he carried the bird into the house. The farmer was soon after seen carrying the naked bird—as every feather was gone with the exception of the wings and tail—out behind the stable, where he left it on the snow. The next morning when he entered the stable, it being hardly light he detected what he thought was the ghost of the intemperate turkey, and could almost feel his hair rise; but he made up his mind to investigate the matter, and boldly advanced. Imagine his surprise, on getting nearer, to discover the bird shivering on the roost, and looking at him with reproachful eyes for having stolen his clothes while helplessly drunk. At last accounts the turkey was doing as well as could be expected.—*Bangor Me., Whig.*

A SUGGESTIVE TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. G. Holland, talking to the assembled boatmen of Alexandria Bay the other day, said:—"I neither drink wine nor give it to my guests. Strong drink is the curse of the country and the age. 60,000 men in America every year lie down in the grave of the drunkard. Drink has murdered my best friends, and I hate it. It burdens me with taxes, and I denounce it as a nuisance, on which every honest man should put his heel. I do not ask you to put your heal on the drunkard, but to make the spirit of your guild so strict and pure that no man of your number will dare to trifle with your opinions and sentiments on the subject.

A lady whose fondness for generous living had given her a flushed face and carbuncled nose, consulted a celebrated physician. Upon surveying herself in the glass, she exclaimed, "Where in the name of wonder, doctor, did I get such a nose as this?" "Out of the decanter madam," replied the doctor.

In Scotland, a wife can claim the third of her husband's estate when he dies.

In Scotland, a landlord can seize and sell the whole of a lodgers things for the tenant's rent.

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.]

HONEY SUGAR.

The Bee-keepers' Association desire to return good for evil. While dishonest men are striving to spoil the honey market by selling imitation honey made of glucose and artificial flavorings, the bee-keepers are anxious to furnish an unquestionably wholesome substitute for the glucose used by cooks, confectioners, and brewers. Accordingly they have offered a prize for the discovery of a method of converting honey into a form of crystalline sugar. California honey already sells for seven cents a pound at wholesale; and whoever will succeed in producing a honey sugar will give a great impetus to an already profitable and rapidly growing industry. It is needless to add that he will also win a prize to which the bee-keepers' offer will be only an earnest.

A GIGANTIC VEGETABLE.

At a recent meeting of the Linnean Society, Dr. Masters read an extract from a letter received that morning, describing what is believed to be the largest plant in existence. A botanical traveller in Sumatra has found growing near the Rafflesia, a plant belonging to the family of the Arums. The bulb or corm growing on the surface measured 5 feet in circumference. Two men endeavored to raise it; it is said they nearly broke their backs in doing it, and the root itself broke while they were lifting it. From this corm sprang a single leaf stalk, 20 feet high. At the top it divided into three branches, each as thick as a man's thigh. The leaf is divided into an immence number of segments, and measures 15 meters in circumference, or 45 feet, covering, therefore, an area of 150 square feet. The plant had done flowering when it was discovered, so that the dimensions of the spathe are as yet unknown. But seeds were obtained, which are now growing at Florence.

CARROTS.

There is no food more prized by English farmers for milch cows than the carrot. So far from giving an unpleasant flavor to the milk, it is thought by many to improve it, and that it improves the color of the butter of cows fed on it is well known. The Belgian or white carrot is generally grown for cattle food as it yields much heavier crops than any of the red varieties. It is admitted that as far as yield is concerned, the Belgian stands at the head of the carrot, but it is doubtful if its greater yield is not more than compensated for by the superior qualities of the other varieties. Roots grown to a large size are almost always of inferior quality, and in the comparison of large Belgian carrots with the smaller long orange or other carrots, the nutritive properties of the large Belgian fall much below those of the others.

DISEASED FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Hopes, president of the Penn., Fruit Growers' Association, asserts that deceased fruit trees are, in nine cases out of ten, the results of causes which have their origin in carelessness or ignorance. Deep planting is one error—to plant a tree rather shallower than it formerly stood is really the right way, while many plant a tree as they would a post. Roots are of two kinds—the young and tender rootlets, composed entirely of cells, the feeders of the tree, always found near the surface getting air and moisture; and roots of over one year old, which serve only as supporters to the tree and conductors of its food. Hence the injury that ensues when the delibate rootlets are so deeply buried in earth. Placing fresh or green manure in contact with the roots is, he tells us, another error. The place to put manure is on the surface, where the elements disintegrate, dissolve and carry downwards. Numerous forms of fungi are genarated and reproduced by the application of such manures directly to the roots, and they immediately attack the tree. It is very well to enrich the soil at transplanting the tree, but the manure, if it be in contact with, or very near the roots, should be thoroughly decomposed.—*Fruit Record.*

GARDENING.

A thoughtful writer recommends to every man, especially in the autumn of his life, to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation, and yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal it has its failures and its disappointments, and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards, and perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline, too, is most salutary. It tries our patience and it tries our faith. But even in the worst of seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to dishearten and disappoint. There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers, something on which the mind may rest—rest with profit and delight.

BEST FOOD FOR MILCH COWS.

In summer and autumn the farmer can, with a little labor, provide for his milch cows an abundant supply of food; corn, clover, peas, oats and rye will give all the variety that is needed for our dairy stock in addition to our ordinary pasture. But we must have recourse to other sources of supply in winter. They can live, it is true, on good, well-saved hay without other food, but this is not enough. For a cow giving milk and confine her in the house to feed wholly on dry hay, the quantity of her milk must decrease, and with it any profit that might be made from her feed. But the farmer is not without resources of food that may be raised on his farm. In winter as well as summer he can have all the variety of forage he can need at the mere cost of the tillage and care. There is always a profit to be expected from the feeding on the farm a large proportion of its products. The manure itself pays well for the labor.

CARE OF COWS.

No matter how good a milker a cow may be naturally, she cannot do her best unless properly cared for. Give the cow a chance. Don't ask her to yield milk under difficulties. Study her nature and wants, and adopt your treatment accordingly. The cow is a machine for making milk, and just as you keep your mowing machine or fanning mill in good running order (or ought to do), so take care of the milk maker. Give her good food of the kind fitted to produce the most and the best milk. Humanity and self-interest go hand-in-hand here. Good food should be taken to include plenty of pure water, and fresh water. Milk is largely made up of water, and milk secretion provokes thirst because it is constantly drawing on the water supply on the system. A state of quiet contentment is most favorable to the milk yield. Comfortable quarters in winter, access to shade in summer, avoidance of all causes of irritation and restlessness all the year round are important things. Boys and dogs are sources of much damage to cows. Boys when driving cows are too apt to put them on the run. They take delight in this. It is the same with dogs They yelp at the heels of cows, put them in terror, and excite them generally. Unless well trained to quietness, boys and dogs should be kept away from cows. Ill-tempered, angry people are not fit to manage cows. Even cross words and loud tones affect the yield of milk, let alone kicks and cuffs. It was recently remarked by a high authority in such matters that it was as hard for an angry person to be a good dairyman as it was for a rich man to enter into the kindom of heaven. Cows have a faculty for "holding up" their milk. They can give it down in response to kind and gentle treatment It is especially important that they should be comfortably housed in winter. A cow will soon dry up if she is kept shivering at the straw stack. It not only pays to house cows, but to groom them. This is looked upon by many as only fit to be ranked among the tricks of exhibitors and prize winners, but depend on it a cow will reward such attentions even more than a horse. A horse not only looks better, but feels better, and works better if well groomed. In like manner a cow looks better, feels better, and gives a better yield of milk when regularly and thoroughly groomed. To all who are sceptical about these practical advices we say, give them a trial, observe the results, and then pronounce an opinion upon them, but not before.

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

THE CANCELLATIONS OF CROWN LANDS.

LETTER NO 2.

To the Editor of THE WITNESS.

SIR.—As the proper administration of the Crown Lands of Quebec is a subject of great importance, and as you have expressed your willingness to have the cancellation policy of Mr. Langelier discussed through your columns we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity in the hopes that by directing public attention to certain dangerous laws now on the Statute Books of the Province they may be amended or repealed. The Act of 1869 gave to the Commissioner of Crown Lands authority to cancel the sale of a lot when the purchaser had been guilty of any fraud or imposition, or had violated or neglected to comply with any of the conditions of sale. This Act was amended in 1872 extending the powers of the Commissioner to revoke a sale, but also to declare that such revocation shall effect a complete forfeiture of all moneys paid by the purchaser, or any expenses or improvements laid out or made on the land. This right of revocation so conferred on the Commissioner of Crown Lands is not 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.*"

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND DANGEROUS NATURE OF THIS LAW can be readily understood. In the Province of Quebec there is no petition of right under which a settler who has been unjustly treated by the Commissioner can bring his case before the Courts by a suit against the Crown. The only Court of appeal for him is that provided under Sec. 9, 36 Vic., Cap. 8,—an appeal to the Lieut.-Governor in Council—which is practically an appeal to the Commissioner to reverse his own decision. Under such a law an unscrupulous Commissioner if he should see fit to do so can rule any new township with a power as despotic as that of the "Emperor of all the Russias." When this dangerous measure was before the Legislature Mr. Langelier says he entered his protest against it, and his then colleague, Mr. Laurier, with all his glowing eloquence, foretold the evils that might arise, and which have arisen, if it became law. The government of the day defended their measure on the ground that it was a public necessity, the object being to prevent the perpetration of fraud by lumbermen and speculators in the pine timber districts. It has been alleged that, that law was applied in all its rigour by the Conservative Government in some of the eastern counties to influence a political contest, but in our nineteen years experience of the Township of Portland during ten of which our family were actual residents there, we have never known an instance in which the sale of a lot was cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of settlement, after it was paid for, until Mr. Langelier assumed the control of the Department. Not only that, but settlers who were actually residing on their own land, and who had located lots in the vicinity of the homestead for their sons were not required to perform the settlement duties on such lots so long as the sons were actually residing with them and working on the homesteads. Even the squatter's claim was recognized and he was given the first option of purchase. The only instances that came under our knowledge where this arbitrary power was exercised were as follows:—

"THE VERY PESTS OF COLONIZATION."

A speculator ascertained that a lot was a valuable one. He located it, and by paying the first instalment of the purchase money he not only took it out of the lumberman's limits, but prevented an actual settler from purchasing it. As the land, though located by the speculator, still belonged to the Crown the locatee could not be compelled to pay either taxes or road labour, and there it lay unimproved, contributing nothing towards the funds of the municipality, while the actual settlers around it were building bridges, constructing and repairing roads, and otherwise opening up the country. The speculator in this way by risking a little money secured a property. If it became valuable he paid out for it at the end of five years, made his improvements and secured his patent.

Then there was the timber speculator who located a well timbered lot in order to secure the timber. By paying one instalment he prevented the license of the limit from cutting the timber. The speculator then proceeded to improve the land by erecting a small shanty and clearing a potatoe patch. By taking out a license he was enabled to cut the timber himself and in that way cheated the lumberman who had held the limits for years out of the pine he was justly entitled to unless the lot became the property of a *bona fide* settler. After the timber was all cut the lot would be abandoned and would revert to the Crown in a few years by cancellation.

Then there were cases where the licenses of a timber limit finding settlements crowding in upon him rapidly, located scores of lots in the names of their hired men, paid one instalment of the purchase money, and in this way held the timber until they could get time to put in gangs of men and cut it. The lots were then allowed to fall in arrears and they reverted to the Crown.

These are the class Mr. Langelier so fairly describes as "the very pest of colonization," and had he wisely and prudently confined himself to cancelling the claims of such men he would not now be the subject of so much adverse criticism through the press of the Province. This is how the law was *intended* to be applied. In our next we will explain how the law has been applied by the Hon. Mr. Langelier.

Yours faithfully,
A. & GEO. C HOLLAND.

OTTAWA, March 15th, 1879.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.—While acting as his father's secretary at the India Office, he frequently had to receive deputations, and he used to abash them by his smileless way of answering them in slow, laboured sentences, as if he were repeating a lesson imperfectly learned by rote. One of his most amiable characteristics is an entire absence of caste pride, and great zeal to do his duty in an unostentatious way, without caring for the trouble it may cost him. One day a superannuated civil service servant came to the India Office and applied for some papers that were required to establish his claim to a payment from Government. The papers could not be found, and the applicant went away saying that he might undergo a serious loss in consequence. This touched Lord Lorne, who hunted for the papers himself until he found them, rather late in the evening. Not content with this, he jumped into a hansom and carried the documents to the abode of the petitioner, who lived far away in the suburbs. Here a little contretemps awaited him. The petitioner was out, but his wife was at home, and mistaking Lord Lorne for a messenger, told him to wait in the hall till she signed him a receipt. Lord Lorne waited civilly, hat in hand, and, of course, said nothing to reveal his identity. Indifference to unintentional slights is always a mark of tact in persons of high rank; but wilful snubs call for something less of philosophy than Lord Lorne has sometimes vouchsafed them.

BRANTFORD.—Rev. W. W. Carson writes:—The Brant-avenue Methodist Church of this city, in common with all the other churches, is blessed with a gracious revival. During the last three months all the services have been deeply spiritual and profitable. Souls are being saved almost every week. Since Mr. Hammond's visit the work has grown deeper and wider. Not more than ten per cent. of the Sunday-school of over 300 remain unconverted, and we are praying for them. I never saw it this wise. The churches are working in great harmony, and with great success.—*Guardian.*

For Liver complaint, use Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills, purely vegetable.

For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera Infantum, as well as all Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the Pain-Killer acts with wonderful Rapidity, and Never Fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed.

Starting up in Sleep is a sure sign of worm trouble. There need be no hesitency in using Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges: they will not do any harm and if there be worms thereabouts, they will destroy them. Worms are the cause of many infantile ailments. Price, 25 cents a box.

If the baby is Cutting Teeth, use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

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. [illegible], 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. [illegible], Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. ([illegible]), 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 10th 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 Kaitt, *Crier and Tipstaff*, Lachute.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S 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, [illegible] *Clerk of the Court*: T. Barron, Esq., Lachute. *Crier and Tipstaff*: Mr. David Kaitt, 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 [illegible], 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 [illegible] of Grenville. It is fifteen miles [illegible], and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDINA.—Is in the township of Chatham, about two [illegible] miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

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

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

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

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

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

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OF ANY SIZE,
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Legal Forms,
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Bill Heads,
Statements
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Note and
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Blank Forms,
Receipt Books,
&c. &c. &c.

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VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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The Marvel of the age!

CHAMPION WASHER

THE CALKINS' CHAMPION WASHER

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

Agents wanted everywhere.

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WRITING PAPER,
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BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY
FOR LADIES, COPY AND
MEMORAMDUM BOOKS,
SLATE AND LEAD PENCILS,
INDIARUBBER, INK, &c., &c.
For sale at the lowest rates.

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

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

All kinds of Confectionery. Cakes and pastery.

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

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

11 16y1.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879. NO. 33

THE WATCHMAN

AND

Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published *EVERY FRIDAY MORNING*, at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by **D. KERR. & Co.**

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Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and-a-half cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

Professional Cards.

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

BOA'S BUILDING,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

DR. C. LOISEAU,

SUCCESSOR TO

DR. G. LABRIE,

ST. ANDREWS.

Office:—At Dr. Labrie's Building.

DENTISTRY.

B. [illegible] 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 for the District of Montreal.

DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH ROBB[illegible],

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec, Exchange Bank Buildings, 313 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,

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

FRANK J. KELLER THOMAS P. FORAN

EUCLIDE ROY,

ADVOCATE.

No. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.

(Vis a 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. LL. B.

J. Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.

Harry Abbott, B. C. L.

Oct. 3, 1

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, 152 McGill Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS

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Mills at Joliette, P. Q.

Fine Manilla and flour sack papers a specialty

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IMPORTERS OF

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

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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,

13y1 Agent.

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McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

D. P. BEATTIE.

IMPORTER

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

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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.* 42y1.

Robert Lovell,

VETERNARY SURGEON,

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

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, Rigaud, and others. 28m3.

ALEX. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. 28y1.

FOREIGN.

The Pope has issued a manifesto against the Protestant school of Rome.

Negotiations with King Cetewayo are to be on a basis of complete surrender only.

Operations against the Afghans are seriously retarded by the outbreak of cattle plague.

A correspondent from Constantinople states that the Porte has decided to make proposals to Greece for the cession of territory in Thessaly and Epirus.

It is stated that the Porte refuses the Russian proposals relative to the occupation of Eastern Roumelia, and insists upon the execution of the Treaty of Berlin.

A despatch from Cairo says a *coup d'etat* has taken place; the Khedive having dismissed the whole Ministry, including English and French representatives, and appointed a purely native Cabinet.

The Porte has agreed to accept the mixed occupation scheme, on condition that the Great Powers give effect immediately to the Constitution proposed by the International Commission for Eastern Roumelia.

A settlement with Afghanistan would seem to be almost as far off as ever, a number of cheiftains previously peaceable having intimated their intention of aiding Yakoob Khan.

The news from South Africa is cheering in so far as concerns the safety of Colonel Pearson and his men, and the coming over to the British Cetewayo's brother and his warriors.

A deputation visited the Colonial Secretary at London on the 7th, and denounced the new Canadian tariff. The Secretary in replying, promised to make representations to the Canadian Government and said otherwise he was powerless.

The English Government has made arrangements for placing Wali Mohammed, cousin of the late Shere Ali, on the Afghan throne. Yakoob Khan is about to send a new embassy to Tashkend.

Advices from the Cape go to show that Col. Pearson must be in a precarious position. Parties sent out to reconnoitre report the roads destroyed and the country swarming with Zulus. Fourteen companies of the lately arrived reinforcements were to be pushed on to his support as soon as the native contingent was strengthened. He only has provisions to last to the end of March.

It fell to the lot of Prince Leopold, at a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, not long since to be the next speaker after Mr. Gladstone, the object of the meeting being the promotion of higher education. In commenting on the Prince's speech, the *Times* says that it "revealed powers of expression in a member of the Royal family which rivalled those of a great English orator on a field peculiarly his own."

Twenty-two crates of green peas were shipped from Flordia to New York by steamer a few days ago.

Berlin, April 5.—Prince Bismarck intended imposing an export duty upon foreign ships.

The *Herald* reports a coalition formed between the New York Central Railway and Cunard steamers, by which through freights to Europe have been secured.

The *Tribune* reports that Vanderbilt states he recently purchased 12,000 tons of steel rails in England, because the price, quality and quantity offered compared with bargains of American manufacturers, make it better to buy abroad.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

NO SURRENDER!

No moral movement can live which does not show good reasons for living. A great change has come over public opinion during the last two years and there is an increasing conviction that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is enimical to the welfare of the country. The increased number of influential men coming forward to advocate the decreased number of licenses and greater restrictions in the hours and conditions of sale, shows that the temperance cause is advancing. The old and hackneyed style of denouncing liquor sellers as a curse to society is passing away and more reasonable means of advocating the principles of temperance are adopted by appealing to the judgment, to the law and to the future. The increased number of ministers of the Gospel who are total abstainers and who take every opportunity to preach temperance is a source of encouragement. Persons also who drink themselves, are urging strict abstinence upon their children, and however inconsistent this may appear, yet it shows the increased conviction of the evils of drink and an effort to stop its spreading evils, amongst the rising generation. The failure of the Dunkin Act will work its influence in favor of moral reform in the temperance cause in the end, perhaps to a greater degree than if it had met with sudden success. It will cause a deeper enquiry into the necessity of legislating in a wise and practicable manner by more competent heads and there is a pinnacle of honor awaiting some statesman who will successfully introduce the panacea that will remove the evil out of the land.

The failure of the Scott Act we predict will be as signal as that of the other and the repeals will in a few years be as great under that Act as under the present one. This will lead to investigation, to enquiry, to action in a more determined manner than ever on the part of those who are engaged in this reform movement and the result will be—it must be that the curse of strong drink will be decreased. In the mean time let us not curse so much the liquor sellers, but let us punish the liquor drinkers. Let every man who gets drunk be punished. If necessary imprison him in some temperance home till he learns better.

Saving the Colors.

HOW TWO BRITISH OFFICERS DIED IN CARRYING THEM FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

The regimental colors of the Twenty-fourth are saved, though stained with honest blood; there is silence again on the battlefield of Isandula; the little noble garrison of Rork's Drift has been relieved; but the names of certain brave Englishmen are already familiar to the lips that repeat the story of the camp that was defended, and the tale of the colors that were won. The sacred charge was intrusted to Lieuts. Melville and Coghill, and no Knights of old more faithfully did their duty. At the last moment, when the disaster was complete, horses were got out and these heroic gentlemen started off with the treasured flag. Cutting their way with desperate energy, the colors folded round young Melville's heart, they pierced the Zulu ranks. The feat was not accomplished without serious efforts, and an officer, who managed to escape, reports that he saw Coghill slashing right and left, in spite of a severe wound. But the friends stuck to the saddle and reached the camp at Rork's Drift to find it surrounded by 4,000 Zulus who were held in bay by Lieuts. Bromhead and Chard inside the encampment. It would have been madness to charge the enemy, but although again attacked and fatally wounded, away they raced and gained the Buffalo River. They had strength enough to swim their horses across. But once safe on British ground the brave fellows fell down to die. Coghill, wounded to death, dropped from his saddle, and his comrade dismounted to assist him to close his eyes. One moment more and the heroic deed would have been accomplished; but the tyrant death would not have it so. Melville struggled to remount, but he fell back by the faithful side of his brother officer, and they found him with the colors still wrapped around his heart, crimson with his life blood. Who will not regret that no posthumous honor like the Victoria Cross can guild the memory of their noble fidelity!

THE SCOTCH GARDNER.

The following amusing piece of bargain-making between a Scotch gardner and a gentleman in Australia; together with the touching sequal, reaches us from a correspondent in Australia.

An advertisment for a head-gardner by a gentleman who occupied a handsome villa residence near St. Kilda in Victoria brought a response of not less than one hundred and ninety-seven applicants for the situation, most of whom represented every calling but that advertised for. But while this interviewing was going on, a strange man made his appearance, and without further ado set to work in the garden, reducing to something like order some oleanders that previous neglect had suffered to run wild. The owner of the premises and a friend kept an eye on the intruder for some time, admiring his dexterous handling of the pruning-knife, and and the excellent effects speedily produced by it; and when they reached the border, the former addressed him thus: "And who may you be, my friend, that's slashing away among my trees as if they were your own?"

The man thus addressed, and who turned out to be an excellent specimen of a race now rapidly dying out, very leisurly finished the oleander limb he had then in hand, and replied: "Weel, I'm come to tak the place o' head-gairdner that ye has advertised.

"Cool that," said the employer; "you have not applied for it yet."

"No matter," replied the stranger indifferently, while he examined critically the tree before him. "There wasna a gairdner amang a' the folk that was applyin' as ye ca' it, an' I wadna meddle between you an' them."

"But I may have engaged one of them all the same," said the interrogator, "and then you would have been out of a place."

"Nae doot," replied Sandy reflectively, tapping the lid of his snuff-box, "ye micht, there's nae leemit to human folly; but I dinna like to speak before, because I'd be unwillin' to let on that I thocht ye a fool."

Good-naturedly entering into the "pawky" humor of the Caledonian, whose straght forward hits might have been less favourably received by many an other employer, the master of the Mount then and there engaged Sandy, but there were a few formalities to be gone through, for appearance sake.

"I think I'll try you for a month," said Sandy; for I suppose you're the master himsel?" But mind, I'll staun no interference. I know my business and I must guide a' thing my own way And I am very parteec'lar about the Sab'bath-day, an' couldna think o' bidin' wi' ye unless there's an earnest gospel minister near-haun'. None o' your fusionless good-works men or preachers o' cauld morality, but a speerit rousin' preacher tha'll haud the Diel under the noses o' his congregation, an' mak' their flesh creep."

"But," said the master, vainly endeavouring to keep the control of the business in his hand, and though quite willing to engage Sandy, reluctant to let his friend see that Sandy was engaging him, "what references have you, or certificates of character and efficiency?"

"My character's in my face," he replied; "an' my competence is in my head an' at the end o' my ten fingers! If that disna satisfy ye, ye maun find a gairdner whar ye can. "Besides," he went on, "I hae been brought up to gless, an' surely that's qualification enough for a paltry bit place like yours. When I was gairdner to the Earl o' Star at Culhorn, he never demeaned himsel' to ask for certificates as ye ca' them."

And in this strange *recontre* an engagement was completed that extended itself over many years, with much advantage to both parties, as will be shown in the sequal, to the employer's family. "Brought up to gless," settled the question, though what the phrase ment was a mistery to the family, who understood it somehow to have a jest misteriously underlying it; unless it indicated that Sandy had been familiar with greenhouse work, and therefore was entitled to aristocratic rank in the gardening profession.

Sandy proved most efficient in his new situation, and the effects of his wise and vigorous management were soon apparent in the improved appearance of the grounds and gardens, which became the most beautiful and productive in the district; and to any comment on the superiority of the fruit Sandy's invariable reply was: "Well, they should be guid, or where's the use o' havin' a gairdner 'brought up to gless?'"

Never very ready to grant propositions, as age increased Sandy's idosyncrasy grew upon him to such an extent that, at length he would admit nothing. Late one Autumn, when the neighbouring gardens could not show a single bloom, he had a splendid show of antirrhinums; and to a visitor's complimenting him on his success, he replied with his native brusquere: "Weel, the floors is guid o' their kin', nae doot; but *ye* dinna ken whether they are guid or no."

Sandy was a religious man after a sort. It was not apparent however, that in one respect, his strongly held religious views kept him in the straight path, for at times he indulged over much in strong waters; nor was he always behind hand in using strong language when excited. His religion was kept for higher purposes, than the common prosaic one of regulating his life—namely for the purpose of contention and argumentative strife. He had a rich vocabulary of Scripture phrases, which he used with great effect in all such cases.

Sandy's graver studies generally came on the back of a protracted spree, when it was an amusing sight to see him seated in his sanctum, amidst seed packets, labels, and dried bulbs, poring over Boston's *Fourfold State, The Hind let loose*, or *One word with the Unregenerate*, in seven octavo volumes. One of his master's favourite amusements was to involve some unsuspecting visitor in a theological argument with Sandy, and particularly a certain young parson who was inclined to modern ideas, and was suspected of being rather weak on future punishments. The abilities and principles of this opponent were held in the greatest respect by Sandy, as being those of a "weak kneed" Christian at best, fit only to nourish babes in grace; whereas he, Sandy, required the strong meats of the Word for his spiritual sustenance. In discussion upon the extent of the atonement, the reverend gentleman quoted "St. John," to his antagonist, who astounded him by the remark, "But there me and the apostle differs." One of his modes of aggravation was to cavil at words; thus when arguing with the same clergyman at an other time, when the word "sin" was used, Sandy immediately came down upon him with the question: "When you speak of *sin*, sir, do you refer to legal accountability or moral blameworthiness?" Next to drinking whiskey, Sandy's great pleasure was to offer up a word in season at weddings and similar festivities, when the services of a regular celebrant was not available; and thus he did well, his main defect being that he prayed *at* his congregation, or any one whom he deemed in need of a little wholsome advice from one in every way qualified to give it. He would sometimes even attack his employer in this manner and depict his character in a way that was the reverse of flattering; indeed the odd things that entered into the head of this strange man to do, were a source of amusement to his master and friends, who found it impossible to trace his pranks to any comprehensible reason. For instance, on a terrace walk in Mount Ophir garden are two ornamental tool houses, one at each end. Opening one of them the owner found one of his sons doing penal servitude. On enquiry he found he had been guilty of stealing unripe fruit, and unless the punishment was carried out in its integrity, Sandy would wash his hands of the whole concern. Soon after Mr. M—— found another prisoner in the other tool-house, "what! has he been stealing unripe fruit too?" demanded the master.

"No," replied Sandy, but I put him in there for the sake o' uniformity."

An amusing instance of Sandy's unwillingness to admit propositions occured on the return of the mistress of the family from a visit of some weeks to Queen's cliff, during which time their own residence had been repainted and otherwise renovated. On the morning of the day of their expected return, the master and head gardener were making a tour of inspection through house and grounds. Everything was in perfect order, and the owner rubbed his hands in satisfaction, and in anticipation of the happy re-union then imminent. But Sandy was perfectly unsympathetic. No muscle of his sour pragmatical countenance relaxed—nothing but the most rigorous taciturnity; and when remonstrated with by his master on his silence, he so far relaxed as to remark that: "The grounds looket weel enough;" but added that "he was no judge o' painters' wark, an' could say nothing about the house."

"And what's amiss with the house?" demanded his master impatiently. "You doited old fellow, nothing pleases you."

Fairly taken to task, Sandy replied: "Weel the house is just chock fu' o' mice."

When chaffed by his friends about Sandy and his assumed airs of intellectual superiority, Mr. M—— would laughingly explain that he kept his head-gardener for the good of his health; for his aggravating ways acted upon his liver, and stimulated the secretion of bile, and saved him expense in doctor's and chemist's bills—being a perpetual tonic and blister, so that at any time if his circulation became languid, he had only to have a rouse with Sandy, and the current soon ran fast enough. Tom Purdie, Sir Walter Scott's factotum in the happy old 'Abbotsford days, could never be got to make any further concession to his employer's will than to say he would "tak" his honour's advice for *this* time." Sandy never got so far; he would take no man's advice, and least of all his master's. It was one of that master's jokes to say that his servitor never did condescend to obey orders—he only gave a kind of "pragmatic sanction."

Yet there was a mysterious bond of union between master and man, and each had a regard for the other, strenuously as they strove to conceal it. Were the master absent for a few days, the gardener was more uneasy and querulous than usual; and after the greeting of wife and bairns, the first business of the master was to have a flare up with Sandy. An efficient manager, it was against Sandy's principles to perform *hard* work with his own hands. Grafting, budding, and pruning he would do, for that was high, skilled labour; but to walk between the shafts of a manure laden barrow, he regarded as degrading to a "knowledgeable man—a man that has been brought up to gless;" and added: "He had no time to work except with his head." To induce him to put a little more of his own labour on the ground under his care, his master would take up the hoe and operate vigorously among some French beans, remarking to Sandy, that work added zest to the food and rest, etc. Sandy looked gravely on for a time, and then tapping reflective the lid of his snuff-box, a sure sign that something was coming, observed: "Weel, some sma' exerceese will do ye nae harm. Ye lead but an idle life, and ye eat far owre much, and ruin yer dijestion wi' that sour trash o' Rhine wine as ye ca'it. But I'm no sae clear that it's safe to lippen (trust) my beans to ye. If yoo'd gae oot to the roadside an' kick doon a wheen thristles, ye would be workin' to some effect."

His lapses in the direction of over much use of the mountain-dew were only occasional, and did not interfere much with the duties of his office; *without* this, he would have occupied such an exalted platform, intellectually and morally, that he would have been altogether too much for ordinary mortals. The whiskey bottle was the one agency by which he was retained in the ranks of fallible beings; besides which Sandy, habitually sober, would not have been, by any means, so amusing a character as he really was. The tenror of his way would have been too prosically even.

The reverend gentleman once took Sandy in hand, and graphically for his benefit described the effects of over indulgence, adding: "Think of what physical pain a man must suffer after a booze—the aching brow, the parched throat and trembling nerves." Whereupon Sandy interrupted him with: "Gie's your haun', doctor, man; ye describe the sensations so weel, that I ettle (think) it's no' the first time ye've been fou yersel'."

A change however came o'er the scene Mr. M——'s affairs were not looking very bright. The family was numerous and costly, and no particular care had been taken to keep down expenses. But it is not necessary to trace the career of a free handed man from comparative wealth to ruin. A friend of the family dropped in upon Sandy, and commiserating the position of his master:

"Hoo could it be otherwise;" Sandy asked. "A parcel of lazy servants robbin' the puir man richt and left, and fine friends to sorn on him. Grand friends he'll find them noo, I'se warrant."

But the other replied: You have made a good deal of money yourself; you have been as wasteful yourself as any one about the house."

"Ay," he admitted, "I tak' some blame mysel' on that head; but if the siller has gone on the ground, there's guid value to show for it."

There was nothing saved out of the estate but Mount Ophir, which had fortunately been settled on Mrs. M——; and the master himself did not long survive his losses, dying in a few weeks of a broken heart. And now Sandy putting aside his oddities, shewed himself in his true colours. The few hundred pounds he possessed he proposed to use for the benefit of the family. He induced his mistress to keep on the house with the furniture, letting a portion of it as opportunity offered, and remained himself in his situation at greatly reduced wages, managing the garden and orchard solely with a view to profit, and selling the produce. His suggestions were acted upon, and thus the family was pulled through its difficulties. Sandy himself working in good earnest. And when at length the Mount Ophir estate was sold, to start the boys in business with the proceeds, its present owner did not scruple to give a handsome price for it. Sae after all, Sandy, with all his eccentricities, was the humble means of rescuing from penury the descendants of his kindly employer. He has long since been gathered to his fathers. "Peace be to his ashes!

CHATHAM.—Mr. S. F. Gardiner writes:—Rev. E. P. Hammond is conducting union religious services in the Park street Methodist Church, and God is pouring out his spirit in a most marvellous manner. In two weeks over one thousand have been converted. Interest still increasing. Cannot get a place large enough to hold the people. Old, middle-aged and children, all getting happy in Christ. The town is literally shaken from centre to circumference. This is Mr. Hammond's last week with us before going to Guelph, and we shall expect to witness still greater wonders in the name of Jesus. Let all the people everywhere praise the Lord.—*Christ. Guardian.*

It is understood that Senator Campbell is to succeed Mr. Langevin as Post-Master-General, the latter gentleman on his return from England, becoming jointly with Dr. Tupper, Minister of Public Works.

"Oh, look, Louise! Fred just sent me this sweet little puppy. Wasn't he kind?" "Yes, dear; but it's just like him."

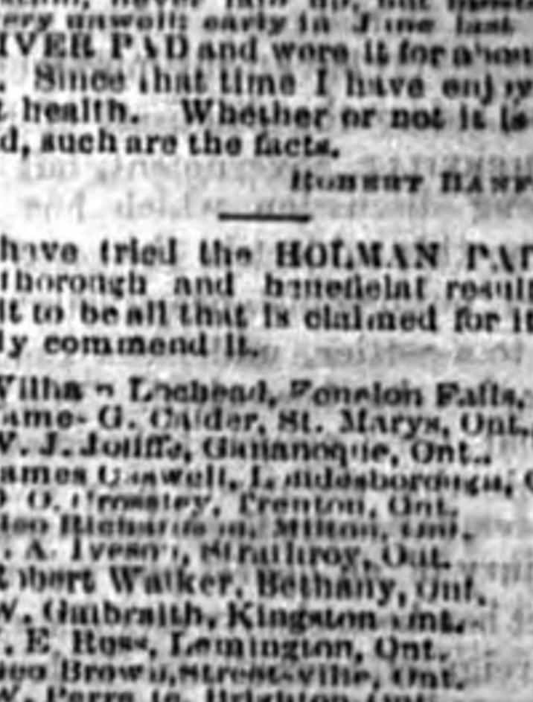
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, April 20th, 1879.

Esther 4: 10-17

QUEEN ESTHER.

The charming story of Esther reads like a romance all the way through. Though its imagery belongs to Oriental times, its moral is of universal application. Strangely enough the name of God is not mentioned in the book, but the hand of God is plainly visible in the preservation of his people. The best teaching of this lesson will be to recite the whole story in abbreviated form, giving emphasis in passing to the moral and religious teachings with which it abounds. Ahazuerus, king of the vast Persian Empire, consisting of 127 Provinces, began to reign 486 B. C. In his third year he convened a great council at Shushan, the capital, 250 miles S. E. from Babylon, which lasted 180 years, and which probably had reference to his expedition against Greece, undertaken soon after with an army of 5,000,000, of whom only 5,000 returned. For refusing to comply with an unreasonable request Queen Vashti was deposed, and, four years later, Esther was instated in her place. The *time* of the lesson is about thirty years after the return of the Jews to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel. Many, however, still remained in Babylon, among whom Mordecai, a Benjamite, and his niece, and adopted daughter, Esther—an orphan maid, noted for her beauty, wisdom, and virtue. *Haman*, an Amalekite, a born enemy of the Jews, and chief of the king's household, picks a quarrel with Mordecai who refused to *bow down* and *reverence* this upstart and base flatterer, whereupon Haman vows vengeance upon all the Jews in the land. He obtains a royal decree that they should all be murdered on a given day, and then the king and he sat down "*to drink.*" What a picture this of an Oriental despot carousing with his prime minister while thousands of unoffending subjects are doomed to destruction! "But *the city of Shushan was perplexed*," the hardest hearts revolted from such cruelty. Mordecai, among the first to hear of the decree, was distressed beyond measure on his own account and Esther's (for she being of Jewish descent was necessarily included) as well as his countrymen. How was the impending calamity to be averted? He entreats Esther to interpose, at whatever risk, and here we have her struggle against etiquette, her resolution nobly taken, and in the succeeding chapters, her triumphant success, Haman's overthrow and the salvation of the Jews.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TRADE-MARK.

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Jan. 2nd, 1879. 13 17

Decisions Recarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly rom 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, APRIL 18, 1879.

THE EFFECTS OF AN INSANE POLICY.

The Montreal *Witness* mentions the fact, which is only too true, that a number of our people are leaving the county of Argenteuil to settle in California, Manitoba or other countries attractive to the emigrating classes. These men, the *Witness* adds, "would probably succeed best following the peaceful pursuits of Agriculture." A correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle* also comments on the alarming exodus of our young men, the bone and sinew of the Province, and, like the *Witness*, is ready to attribute their departure to any cause but the right one. They affect to be ignorant of the fact that the insane policy of the JOLY government in confiscating the property of settlers has created a feeling of distrust and uncertainty which has virtually stopped the colonization of our wild lands, by men who are intelligent enough to understand the legislation of the last two sessions. The "Manitoba craze," as the writer in the *Chronicle* calls it, is not confined to the unemployed masses in the cities; it has spread among the farming classes and has not reached its height yet, because a large portion of our population is unable to contrast the conditions of settlement in Quebec with the easy terms on which homes may be secured in the fertile prairies of the North West. Great as the attractions, of the prarie country are, they ought not to counterbalance the advantages which nature has conferred upon this Province, if the Government were wise or potriotic enough to remove the absurd restrictions which they have placed upon the settlement of our timbered valleys and the development of the mineral wealth with which a bountiful Providence has so richly endowed us. But the blighting hand of an incapable and corrupt Administration has palsied enterprise, and discouraged the settlement of the country, by making the tenure of lands purchased from the Crown as uncertain as the result of a lottery. Let everyone who doubts it read for himself the several laws which have been passed in this Province since Confederation, regulating the management and sale of the Crown Lands. They are to be found in the Statutes of 1869, 1872, 1877 and 1878. Each amendment has been an encroachment upon the rights of the people, and has increased the arbitrary power which the settlers felt for the first time in all its harshness and severity under the despotic administration of MR. LANGELIER. True the power to dispossess a settler of the property for which he had paid and on which he might possibly have made improvements, existed before the dismissal of the DE BOUCHERVILLE government, but in all the long discussion which has taken place on this subject in the press of the country, not one instance of harsh treatment to a settler, under the Conservative *regime*, has been cited. We do not say that none occurred, because it is probable that the power may occasionally have been exercised, in mistake, to the injury of an honest purchaser; but the fact has been clearly established that the "reign of terror" (as it has been well named) was inaugurated by the present Government. Under them, what might have been an exceptional or isolated case, became the rule of the Department, and hundreds of families were dispossessed of property which represented the results of years of labour—dispossessed without notice and without compensation for the purchase money paid to the Government, taxes paid to the municipality, or improvements made upon their lands. It is this insane policy which the present Administration has been pursuing ever since it was formed, that it is depopulating the Province. The organs of LETELLIER may try to disguise the fact as they please, but it cannot be concealed: we are losing the very classes of our population on which we had fondly hoped that we could depend to raise this Province up to the position which it ought to occupy among the sisterhood of the Confederation. Old men who have passed the meridian of life cannot be expected to contend with the difficulties that bar the way to our prosperity. We are losing our young men, and it will be many a year ere a generation will have reached the age when they can accomplish the work of rejuvenating a land which has every appearance of approaching senility and premature decay.

SUNDAY DRINKING.

That a large amount of drinking on Sunday is practiced by young men, is a source of grief and alarm to many young wives, sisters and mothers. The laws of the land are against the practice even where there is no special Act as in the County of Argenteuil. Yet in the face of the laws of God and man, there are those low enough, thoughtless enough, simple enough to disregard the counsel of wife, mother, sister and minister to frequent places where liquor is illegally sold, and there stealthily drink on the Lord's day till they get drunk. This is a very sad and deplorable vice and will lead those who continue to practice it down lower than they are aware of. God's anger is kindled against the desecrators of His day, and the mark of Joe Beef's den will be upon them sooner or later, if they continue in the sin. Young men who practice Sunday drinking, will soon lose their situations, or if they are masters they will soon be servants, for no business can prosper with such glaring conduct, which unmans every person who practices it, and further unfits them for a successful business life. This is proved by thousands of unhappy instances. Drink is a curse on week days, but a double curse on Sundays. It has broken the heart of many a young wife and mother and caused ruin in many a family. Total abstinence is the only safe remedy, and the fear and service of God the only safe ground of total abstinence. Let us hold out this warning to the young men of Lachute, and all our readers, for "AT LAST IT BITTETH LIKE A SERPENT AND STINGETH LIKE AN ADDER."

OTTAWA.

[*From our Special Correspondent.*]

OTTAWA, April 15th, 1879.

It was generally expected by the members that Thursday afternoon would have passed off without much of interest occurring, therefore a large number of them had departed by the morning and afternoon trains; and even of those that were in the city, but few filed an appearance in the House. But about as lively a scene as has taken place this Session did occur. Sir A. J. Smith had not spoken on the Tariff and he was determined to have his say, so when the motion of concurrence was in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was put, up jumped Sir Albert and after having talked about the Tariff then commenced to abuse Mr. Tilley who he charged with having broken faith with the people of New Brunswick in having imposed additional duties instead of simply readjusting the tariff. He declared that the present Minister of Public Works had offered him the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1872, the present Finance Minister that of Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and in 1872 the present Premier had offered him a seat in the Cabinet. He charged Mr. Tilley with having, while Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, visited St. John for the purpose of making a political speech, and when Mr. Tilley denied this, of having at all events accepted a nomination for the House of Commons when he held the Lieutenant-Governoship.

After Sir Albert had quite finished his speech, Mr. Tilley rose and then Sir Albert regretted that he had said so much as he did, for Mr. Tilley not only utterly refuted Sir Albert's accusations but turned the tables on him by showing from letters written him by the latter, that the late Government tried all in their power to get Mr Tilley out of the way by offering him the Lieutenant-Governorship for a second term and failing that, by offering him a seat in the Grit Cabinet—"for we are sure to be maintained in power," wrote Sir Albert Smith.

After the holidays, this afternoon shows a fair share of work. The census Bill was advanced a stage and also the Bill consolodating the Acts relating to Bills of Exchange and promissory notes. An amendment, important to those who cannot read or write, was introduced into the Bill this afternoon. It is when a man signs a Bill or Note by affixing his mark, the witness shall efface the stamps on the Bill by writing his own name or initals across them. This evening a number of other Government Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, among them being that respecting the division of the Department of Public Works.

KRISS KRINGLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The following extract from a letter just received from Mr. Lindsay will be of interest to your readers:—

"Winnipeg, 7th April.—I got back from Rapid City last week. We left here on the 19th March with houses 6 by 12 and 6ft high (built altogether acording to your plan) on Bob Sleds which we made ourselves. The outfit cost as follows. Oxen $150.00 harness $10.00 stove $1, lumber $14.00 ironing sleds, whiffle trees, 1 neck yoke $11.00, fry pan, kettles and pail $2.00. Total $194. In this edifice 13 men went out. We walked nearly all the way out and back as we had a number of trunks, valises and the last forty miles of the road were bare. I am thankful to say that the men are all located and all well satisfied. I got all of those who wanted them passes to go down to the Railway to work at $2,00 per day."

I might add that it will be a harder road to travel now out to the Little Sastcatchewan, and that all our township is now taken up, that is Township 12, Range 19, West. Mr. Lindsay says that the next best Township is Township 13, Range 21.

I am Sir, yours truly.
L. O. ARMSTRONG.

Lakefield April 16, 1879.

ARIEL.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—A confident story is now being circulated by the Grits, that the party called Ariel by the Scandilizer-man, is a member of the Liberal Conservative Association; in other words, that one of the Conservatives was playing into the hands of the Grits by furnishing them with a report of what transpired at all Conservative meetings. This is being done to injure this individual and bring reproach on the Association. Now Sir, this is a most contemptible trick worthy only of the name of GRIT. Mean and contemptible as Grits are, we never thought that they would stoop so low as to employ one of their own hirelings to listen to what was going on at Conservative meetings, but Ariel is too long in the tongue and has told on himself. I, sir, know who Ariel is, also his location, and I must say that this sneak thief that listened at Pollock's Hall, figured once before in a Magistrate's Court, for sneaking round a private house and committing a crime, which if justly punished would have given him a term in the penitentiary. Hoping that whenever Grits try to raise a slander, the truth will be made known and the disgrace will fall on their own shoulders,

I am yours,
A CONSERVATIVE.

Sugar Beet.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In my former letter I presented your readers with a concise, and I hope precise, history of the rise and progress of "Beet-root Sugar" in France. In this, I propose to treat of the cultivation of the beet in its relation to the agriculturist's interests. I know I may be told, by that independent class, they know more about beets than one who lives in a large city waiting for his beard to grow can tell them, so I shall depart as little from the "matter of fact" as possible, and thus save my credit. Here it is as well to remark that the foundation of this letter is furnished by the politeness of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in a letter dated Paris, France, January 18, 1879.

The over populated centres of the Old World have made the struggle for existence one of bitter reality. There, may be seen the blooming girl, wither and fade, starved by the too keen competition in the work she is able to do, and the consequent small return. There, the strong man either yields to the claims of nature and satisfies them by taking what he cannot earn, or else hurries himself, all too soon, out of time. Were I to mention the meagre returns men work for, I would be disbelieved by the laboring classes, and scarcely credited by those who are well read, but in using figures of cost some ideas may be formed of the scanty returns laborers must get. I wish this fact to be borne in mind, as upon it will rest the whole question of profits.

It is useless to speak of the adaptability of our soil to the successful growing of the beet, as the annual agricultural shows in nearly every county of this Dominion abundantly proves. There the farmer yearly unloads his exhibits, declaring, "These are not the best I have," &c.; although they are specimens indicating both care and profit.

It is needless to speak of the character of the soil, as every one soon finds that light rich soil returns the best crop, but it may interest some to know that the interests of the producer and consumer are for once identical, because the better yield, can be got, the more profit to the consumer, and the better yield, the more sugar can be got from the roots, and consequently more profit to the refiner. In the Department Pas de Calais, where the yield sometimes reaches 20,000 kilogrammes (30 tons) per acre, 7 per cent. of sugar and syrup is obtained, while in L'Oise, where an acre produces only 19,000 kilogrammes (20.9 tons) only 5 per cent. of sugar and three per cent. of syrup is found. Doubtless there are departments where not so large a crop is taken, but even less will pay. The first year this crop was grown in Maine, the return per acre was from 10 to 15 tons. In France, the usual selling price of the root is $3.42 per ton; so the return for an acre of beets in L'Oise would be $71.47, while in the Pas de Calais it would be $102.86. When it is remembered that in hay an acre will not yield $20; in oats only $12; in wheat, $15—$20 at the very outside; it will be seen that, although there is more expense in cultivating an acre, yet the profits are still greater.

Carrots and beets sell in this market at from $5 to $8 per ton, but the difference in price does not more than balance the increased cost of labor as compared with that of France. The pulp, refuse after the sugar is extracted, is considered by herdsmen to be profitable food. "Its excellence after thirty or forty years experience in fattening cattle on it does not admit of a doubt, that from twelve to eighteen months old is preferable to green." The pulp is cut very fine, being only 9 millimeters (half a cubic inch) in size, and although containing 68 parts of water in 100, keeps excellently. Only 25 per cent. of the beets come to pulp. Of this 25 per cent., each supplier may get 20 per cent. at one half the selling price of the beets which gives a very cheap food, for 288 kilogrammes (3.1 tons) of pulp is equal to 100 kilogrammes (1.1 tons) of hay, not "beaver," but the best English.

G H. F.

Ottawa, April 14, 1879.

Startling Event!!

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—THE CENTRAL REFORM COMMITTEE OF LACHUTE HAVE ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT AT OTTAWA! *Mirabile dictu!!* In this week's issue of your up-town contemp.'s sheet, I notice nearly a column of resolutions adopted by the Central Reform Committee, and in these resolutions after the "whereas, etcs." comes "we, the Central Reform Committee," reminding us of the two cobblers in London out on a drunk saying, "we the inhabitants of London." The number of members of that Committee at the meeting could have been counted on your fingers. We have a "partizan House of Commons," was there ever a body of men more partizan than that Committee? is it not decidedly more so than the House of Commons itself? Then this agust body says "we consider it our duty to declare that we wholly approve of the act of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier, etc." This wonderful combination need not inform the public that they approve of the act, for the public knows full well that they could approve of any act, however mean and contemptible, however unconstitutional and averse to responsible Government, in order that their party might seize the reins of power. Had Lord Dufferin dismissed the late Mackenzie Administration at its last session to further Conservative interests, then we would have heard the howl of Grit rage. Then, Oh! how unconstitutional! and this Dominion would have rang from one end to the other with the foul-mouthed slanders of the Grit hoard. But if the Marquis of Lorne dismissed his ministers now, Oh, what a darling Queen's representative he would be. Why sir, I am afraid the Government at Ottawa will never survive the vote of censure this Committee has given it. We would suggest they would send a copy of these resolutions over to the Imperial Parliament, perhaps it might have some avail.

In the same paper your friend "Thomas," tries to bring down the deficits of the late Mackenzie Administration to less than half a million dollars. Write another editorial friend, and you will have no deficit at all. The "mud" sticks too fast and all the wriggling, all the distortion of figures, all the untruthful statements made (we could use harsher terms and still be in keeping with our friend) will not efface those nasty deficits. Just take Cartwright's last Budget speech, surely this is good authority. The Finance Minister, himself saying he had a deficit of about one million and a half, and this up town Editor was the very man to help to scatter those Budget speeches all over the county. It is a pity the *Advertiser*-man did not explain to the country sooner, and Mackenzie and all his friends would have been in power yet. Having trespassed too much on your space,

I am yours,
TIMOTHY.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says the city was thrown into a state of violent agitation this morning (April 14th) by the announcement that an attempt had been made to kill the Czar. His escape was miraculous. He was walking alone on the grounds of the Palace, followed at a short distance by his usal attendants. The assassin, a man named Skalef, a retired officer of the Finance Department, who made his way into the garden by means of a key to a private door, and had been there some time, stepped from behind some shrubs with his revolver already drawn, and instantly began firing. He discharged five shots in rapid succession, none of them taking effect. He was then seized and disarmed. The authorities at the Palace refuse to give any information concerning the affair. Despatches of congratulation from the various Courts of Europe have been received by the Czar. The pertinacity with which attempts at the assassination of the crowned heads of Europe is continued, confirms the belief that the secret societies were not belied by the report some time since, that they had determined to kill off every ruling Sovereign in Europe, and would continue their attempts until they succeeded.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.

With respect to the attempt yesterday upon the life of the Czar, the following information concerning the governing committee of the revolutionary association of Russia had been obtained from authentic sources:—This committee is composed of elected representatives of a great number of local and secret Nihilist and revolutionary associations. It has in its ranks artisans, students, public officials, peasants, military officers, and women of low and high birth. The fidelity of its members to each other has been perfect, save in two instances, and in each of these instances the would-be traitor has been killed ere he fully carried out his treason. This secret committee acts as a secret court, and tries, sentences and executes the officials of the Empire for acts which it thinks worthy of death. It is believed that the committee, of which branches exist in each of the large cities, send their decisions to a chief, who either approves or disapproves of them, and, if the former, designates the person to carry out the sentence. It has been through the agency of this committee that General Trepoff, Chief of the Secret Police, was shot by Vera Sassulitch; his successor, General Mezenzeff, killed, General Drentelm shot at, Prince Krapotkir, Governor of Charkoff, shot, and Col. Knopp, at Odessa, choked to death. Through the same agency many subordinate officers and agents of the Government at Moscow, Odessa, Taganrog, Kieff and other places have been slain. Vera Sassulitch was the only one of the assassins who has been arrested, and she has escaped and is now in safety. The police are themselves suspected of being implicated in the conspiracy, or of being so alarmed by it as to be afraid to make arrests. For some days past proclamations of the secret committee have been sent directly to the Czar, and numbers of them have been received by members of the Imperial household. The state of feeling in the official circles of St. Petersburg and Moscow is represented as being one of mingled terror, rage and mutual suspicion, and it is even said that the attempted assassination of yesterday was the result of a plot, to which the Crown Prince was no stranger. This calumny, however, is not believed to have the slightest foundation.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.—Private advices from Cairo, Alexandria, and Constantinople appear to confirm the opinion that the party of the Khedive is stronger then that of his opponents, and that any attempt on the part of the Sultan, England and France to coerce him, would be resisted with much enthusiasm.

—It is asserted that, in spite of all previous reports to the contrary, the mixed occupation of Roumelia is to be carried out by England, Turkey, Russia, Austria and Italy.

—The only remaining child of Lieut. Walker, R. A., died of diphtheria at Halifax on the 8th instant, being the fourth since Friday. The mother and father are both very low.

"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.
30—1m

Great Advantage
To Buyers.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Felt Hats,
Cheap Dry Goods.
Cheap Boots and Shoes,
Cheap Stockings,
Cheap Knives & Forks,
Cheap Silver Tea and Desert Spoons,
Cheap Groceries,
Cheap patent medicines,
Cheap Canned Fruits,
SUCH AS
Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, and Plumbs,
Cheap Vegetables.
IN CANS SUCH AS
Green Corn, Green Lima Beans, and Tomatoes,
CHEAP FRUITS.

Green Apples, Oranges and Lemons, cheap, Fresh Figs, &c,

If you want Cheap Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Hoes &c., or if you want Cheap Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Tanners or machine oil, Call at

F. X. BERTRAND.
WEST END LACHUTE,
39tf.

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.

THE
Accident Insurance Company
of Canada.

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

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

42y
WILLIAM HAY, Agent, 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.

[illegible] of the COOLEY Butter may be seen at the [illegible] of the undersigned, where full particular [illegible] be obtained.

Wm. HAY,
Insurance and General Agent,
Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. *21tf.*

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,
1504 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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

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
Perthousand 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 one other than the undersigned proprietors.

All communications addressed to Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Moutreal, 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

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

Lachute 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.

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.

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.
30m3.

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

NO SURRENDER!!

THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,
FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,
Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.,
For further particulars send for circular.
30—m3.

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

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

Queen of the Harvest.
—o—

CLEAN SEED GRAIN is of the utmost importance to GOOD FARMERS, as they will reap according to what they sow.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he has purchased a new

Grain Separater

which will clean the grain perfectly without ANY WASTE, as the small and foul seeds can be ground for feed, itself left in the grain intended for sowing will be

Worse than Wasted.

Price for cleaning 10 cents per bushel,—also clean seed wheat for sale.

JAMES FISH,
Lachute, April 2, 1879. 31—m3

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. 1y18

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

City Hotel Montreal.
Blacksmith shop—Palliser.
Victoria Foundry Lachute.
Brown's Vermafuge Comfits.
Cough, etc.,—Allen's Lung Balsam.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Brown's Household Panacea.

LOCAL.

The Rev. A. Burwash will preach in Victoria Hall, Lachute, on Sunday next, the 20th inst., at 3:50 P.M.

DISCOURAGED.—"Life here is not of the most attractive," says the *Advertiser*-man.

MISTERIOUS.—That "the precise time of a person's birth should be unknown even to the person himself"!—Ibid.

ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday, a son of Mr. Hugh Fraser, of this village, met with an accident, breaking his leg in two places. From latest accounts he was doing well.

TIME IS CHANGED AGAIN on the Western Divison of the Q.M. O. & O. R. R. This a grood thing for the Ring, especially the printers, of whom quite a number are said to be maintained in this way.

HIGHER HONORS.—Our young friend Mr. Henry J. Burwash, who so successfully passed his examination at McGill, has gone to London, England, to take a degree in medicine there.

NO EASTER HOLIDAY was given to the pupils of Lachute College or School while they were entitled to it as Easter is a legal Holiday all over the civilized world.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Wm. Orr, a native of Lachute, now of Teeswater, Ont., is at present on a visit to his aged mother who lies in a very feeble condition at her home in the East End. Mr. Orr is accompanied by his wife and child, a fine little fellow four years old.

ANOTHER RAILWAY.—A staff of Engineers have commenced the survey of the Beeton & Orangeville Section of the Quebec, Ottawa & Lake Huron Railway. They expect to reach Orangeville in a fortnight, weather permitting.

CHEAPER COAL.—The G. T. R. R. has purchased 40,000 tons of Coal at a lower price than last year, where now is the "cruel in the extreme" feature of the 50 cent duty on coal that Mr Mackenzie talked about.

SUGAR.—The sugar now turned out by the Redpath sugar refinery is sweeter, cheaper and stronger than the U. S. sugar. This is not only a benefit to the country at large, but also to the 200 or 300 hands employed in the factory.

THE Rev. E. Robson preached the funeral sermon of Mr. A. McLaren in the Methodist Church last Sunday morning. He took for his text "What will they do at the swelling of Jordan." (Jeremiah, XII chap., V verse.) A large number were present, many of whom were visibly affected.

HARD ON VILLAGES.—In a speech on the 8th inst, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the National Policy would help "petty villages," where a few factories were established. It is singular that from the Ex-Premier down to his humblest follower there should be such a manifest hatred to all manufacturing enterprises.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.—A strong evidence of returning prosperity is found in the fact that the number of vacant houses in Ottawa is growing beautifully less. Since the last Waterworks quarter a reduction of 40 has taken place. This is a good indication that our local industries are about to be revived.

WE have to thank our Lady friend Mrs. F. C. Ireland for a pail of newly made Maple Syrup, and pronounce it the best we have seen this Spring. It is certainly a great luxury at this season of the year.

We have also to thank Mrs. Wm. Hay for a present of new made Maple Sugar—a very fine article.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE.—On Friday morning last, Mr. Matthew Millar, a resident of Lachute for the last 52 years, died. He was a man well known throughout the county and was greatly respected. The funeral, which took place on Monday afternoon, was attended by the leading residents of Lachute, St. Andrews, and Stonefield. The Rev. Wm. Forlong officiated.

THE FIFTH WHEEL TO THE COACH is still to be seen on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. That is, the "Cigar young man" whom Mr. Joly keeps at $60 a month, as explained in our issue of the 27th of December last. He is receiving we are creditably informed, the above named sum every month, and his duties are to smoke cigars on the rear platform of the car and look after the rails under the name of assistant road master.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE.—There has been much howling about the new tariff taxing the necessaries of life, and the leader of the opposition said the other night that 50 cents a ton on coal was "cruel in the extreme," as coal was a necessary of life. Does the honorable gentleman know what is a necessary of life? Of course fuel is and so is food, but to say that any one article of fuel or food is a necessary of life is a falacy, and so is all the opposition to the new tariff, a fallacy.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—Sabbath, April 20th, the Pastor, Rev. E. Robson, will preach at 10:30 A. M. in the Church, East End, and at 7 P. M., in Olivet Hall, West End. *Morning*—Special sermon for men; subject, "Job": who was he? Where and when did he live? What were his afflictions and how was he delivered? *Evening*—Special sermon for women; subject, "Esther" or "Woman's True Heroism." Visitors made welcome.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs McOuat and McRae, who have purchased the above foundry from Messrs G. Dormer & Son. Messrs McOuat and McRae are steady, sober and first class workmen, having been employed for a number of years as foremen in their different departments in the Victoria Foundry and Machine Shops, Ottawa, one of the first in the Province of Ontario if not in the Dominion. We therefore have every confidence in recommending them to the public.

THE CITY HOTEL, MONTREAL.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that our respected friend Mr. Charles Larin, the popular landlord of the Old City Hotel, has again opened that establishment, having first put it into a thorough state of repair, and we are sure will give general satisfation to the travelling community; as mine host Larin is far famed for his attentions to his guests, and keeping a good table, good beds, good stables and attentive hostlers and servants, he cannot fail in securing a large share of the public patronage, his terms being very moderate.

Meeting of School Commissioners.

At a General Quarterly Session of the School Commissioners of the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, held in the Lachute School Building on Monday, the seventh day of April, 1879, at seven o'clock p. m., at which meeting were present, William McOuat, Patrick S. Dunbar and Geo. L. Meikle, Esqrs.

The Secretary-Treasurer being also present. In the absence of the chairman it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Meikle, that Wm. McOuat, Esq., take the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read, and on motion of Mr Meikle were duly approved of.

Mr. James Smith, of District No. 1, came before the meeting and stated that he paid school fees in two different school districts, that he and his family resided about six months of the year in the Gore Municipality and paid school fees there, whilst he was at the same time charged with school fees for No. 1 District, and he requested the board to take his case into consideration and relieve him of paying fees here when he was paying in another District.

Moved by Mr. Meikle, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, and resolved that in future Mr. Smith be only charged with six months school fees for School District No. 1 until such time as he and his family take up their yearly residence in the District, and that six months school fees be deducted from Mr. Smith's account for the year ending June 30th, 1879. However it is understood that should any of Mr. Smith's children attend school during the six months allowed him, that they shall pay for the number of months they attend the same as other children.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Dunbar, and resolved that Miss Elizabeth McGibbon, the junior teacher in No. 1 School and College, be paid in full for the whole year (vacation and all) the same as the other two teachers, Mr Holiday and Mr Haney.

The Secretary read the minutes of a meeting of the ratepayers of No. 4 District, held on 28th March last, in reference to the payment of Miss Jessie Dolg for three months teaching in said District when not legally hired. (Said minutes approved of paying Miss Jessie Dolg.)

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Dunbar, and resolved, that Miss Jessie Dolg be paid for the said three months out of the funds of the district, and that the Secretary do pay the same to her, viz., thirty-three dollars, and charge the said amount to the said District.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Dunbar, and resolved, that Mr Alex. McFarlane's account for wood furnished to District No. 4 viz., nine dollars, be paid to him by the Secretary out of the first monies received by him from said District.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Dunbar, and resolved, that it be imperative upon the school managers of each School District in future to call a meeting of the ratepayers of their respective Districts, in the month of June of each year, for the purpose of taking into consideration the engagement of a teacher for the incoming scholastic year so that each teacher's engagement may be approved of and sanctioned by the Board of School Commissioners and made out and signed by each teacher before they commence to teach.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Dunbar, and resolved, that in view of the trouble arising from the purchasing of wood by the managers of the School Districts that the Board considered and recommended to the managers of each School District that they should give out the wood by tender or sell the same to the lowest bidder at a meeting of the ratepayers called for that purpose.

Mr Meikle brought up the question of building a wing to the Lachute School Building, and stated the necessity of having such an addition built to the building.

The Secretary read the following circular which he had received from the Minister of Public Instructions:

Department of Public Instructions,
Quebec. 1879.

SIR:—On referring to the 26th, and 28th Clauses of the Act 40 Victoria, Chapter 22, you will see that your teachers must have been paid one-half of their annual salaries before you are entitled to receive the semi-annual grant, and that School Commissioners, School Trustees, or their Secretary-Treasurer, become liable to a fine, not exceeding $20, for every violation of the provisions contained in the 26th and 27th Clauses.

While I am disposed to assist you, as far as possible, in ensuring the faithful observance of the spirit and intention of those Clauses of the Act, you will, nevertheless, please to take notice that I cannot, in any case, remit the semi annual grant without having been furnished with proof, as prescribed in the 26th Clause, that the teachers have been paid, at least an amount, which, together with the grant, will suffice to complete the payment of their salaries for the half-year.

G. OUIMET,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

Moved by Mr Meikle, seconded by Mr Dunbar, and resolved, that this meeting do now adjourn, until the 20th of May next, to meet then at the usual place of meeting at 7 o'clock p. m.

Lachute College.

WINTER TERM.

The following is the standing of the Scholars in the various classes for the past winter term in the above College:—

BRITISH HISTORY.—Bessie Cluine, Jessie McConnel, W. Haney, A. McArthur, W. Christie, Sarah McCallum, Maggie Grant.

CANADIAN HISTORY.—W. Christie, Sarah McCallum, R. Benedict, Jessie McConnel, Bessie Cluine, W. Haney, Maggie D. Loynachan.

GEOGRAPHY.—*Senior.*—R. Benedict, W. Christie, W. Haney, Jessie McConnel, Sarah McCallum.

Junior.—A. McArthur, J. Forlong, S. Mitchell.

MAP DRAWING.—James Forlong.

GRAMMAR.—*Senior.*—Sarah McCallum, Robert Benedict, Jessie McConnel, Aggie Johnstone, Minnie Lanigan.

Junior.—Lizzie Black, Ellen Cluine.

FRENCH.—*Senior.*—Jessie McConnel Robert Benedict, Bessie Cluine, W. Christie.

Intermediate.—Nellie Matthieu, S. Mitchell, Sarah McCallum, Mary Burch.

Junior.—Lizzie Black, Minnie Lanigan, Jemima Morrison, Mary McFarlane.

LATIN.—*Senior.*— R. Benedict, W. Christie.

Intermediate.—Bessie Cluine, Jessie McConnel, Eleanor Ireland.

Junior.—Maggie D. Loynachan, Lizzie Christie, S. Mitchell.

GREEK.—William Christie.

GEOMETRY.—*Senior.*—Jessie McConnel, Robert Benedict.

Junior.—Maggie Grant, Maggie D. Loynachan.

ALGEBRA.—*Senior.*—Jessie McConnel, Robert Benedict.

Junior.—Louisa Groulx, Sarah McCallum, Sarah Hammond, Mary N. Hills, Maggie D. Lognachan.

ARITHMETIC.—*Senior.*—Sarah McCallum, Mary Mott, Jessie McConnel, A. McArthur.

Intermediate.—Maggie Loynachan.

Junior.—John McOuat, Jemima Morrison.

FIFTH READER.—*Senior.*—George Woodwark.

Junior.—Duncan McGregor, Emma Christie, G. Cluine, Isabella Creswell.

FOURTH READER.—Bertha Wanless, Hattie Ireland.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Jessie McConnel.

Grits and the Tariff.

The only extenuating circumstance that the Liberal Government could point, for the destruction of the sugar refining industries of Canada and direct trade with the West Indias, was the presumable reduction of the cost of sugar to the consumer. "Perish the commerce of the country, rather than increase the prices to the consumer," was their battle cry. Well, the National Policy has come into operation, sugar-refining has again become a leading industry, and the home market has been opened to Canadian refiners, yet to the condemnation of the Grit theories, the consumer is enjoying today a better sugar purchased at the same price as paid under the old tariff. Before the introduction of the tariff "Extra C," a bright grade of American refined yellow sugar, was quoted in Montreal at 7⅞ to 8c ℔ lb.; immediately after the announcement of the change of duty this same sugar was quoted at 8½c 8¾c ℔ lb., and woe and lamentation went up from the whole Grit press on behalf of the poor consumer. But within a week past the Redpath sugar refinery has been able to place yellow refined sugars in the market, and these are now selling at 7⅞c to 8⅛c, or actually at as low a figure as American refined was selling at before the new tariff came into operation. But there is an other point to be taken into consideration, and it is this, that the amount of saccharine matter in Redpath's sugars is greater than in American sugars; so that taking "Extra C" and Redpath's yellow at 8c, it will be found that while the former is lighter in color, the latter has much greater strength. The theory of the National Policy increasing the price of sugar is thus exploded, and we are shown to have been sacrificing a large home industry and an important foreign trade to acquire a benefit which existed only in the immagination of the gentlemen who controlled the fiscal policy of the late Government.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE ZULU WAR.—The exact condition of affairs in Zululand, according to advices (15th April) is this:—On the south side of the Tuge'a River there are at this moment 1,200 cavalry and 14,000 infantry, all from England, and in readiness for operations, which it is hoped, will not only relieve Col. Pearson from his now desperate situation but make a final end of Cetewayo. The latter, however, is in excellent trim for making a desperate fight. He has caused all the roads along which the English columns can advance to be broken up, bridges have been destroyed, ravines deepened, and countless trees felled, so as to lay across roads. At many places where the obstructions are most formidable, Cetewayo has constructed earthworks on the flank, defended by *abattis*, and every mile of the advance of the English army will have to be fought for. It is stated that while hoping to prevent the advance of his foe to any great distance by these means, Cetewayo has prepared a post upon which to fall back, if necessary—an almost inaccessible fortress, 30 miles north of Unandi. The advance of the British column is expected to begin to-day, but news from it cannot be expected before the 5th or 6th of May. Among relatives and friends, and officers and soldiers in the expedition a very lively interest exists as to the outcome.

Latest advices from Capetown state that the Zulus attacked Col. Wood's column, but were repulsed; the British lost 7 officers and 75 men. Col. Pearson's latest signal is that he has 150men sick and 50 wounded.

THE MARRIED MEN OF LACHUTE.—Lachute is a pretty little village well known to Montrealers—on the western division of the Provincial Railway. The married gentlemen of Lachute are just now congratulating themselves that their wives are not as other men's wives are, and more especially like the wife of a man living in Montreal. It seems the latter is a sort of stay-from-home Rip Van Winkle, and during one of his recent protracted stay-aways, his gentle partner threatened to thrash him when he turned up. He heard of this and went further away from home. Finally his wife, fortified with a cowhide, started out in search of him. She found him in Lachuse, and, as an eye witness states, administered a severe thrashing. He returned home peaceably.—*Gazette.*

DEATH.

MILLAR.—At Lachute, on Friday morning, 11th April, 1879, MATTHEW MILLAR, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and a resident of Lachute for 53 years, aged 74 years.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

TORONTO.

The agent of an English firm is here selecting a site for the erection of a window and plate-glass manufactory.

Harry Henry, the reformed drunkard, addressed a large audience at Occident Hall on Saturday night. He said the day before was the first Good Friday he had been sober in forty years.

On Saturday a meeting of the License Commissioners of West York, was held when the returns of the work of the Board under the Dunkin Act were announced. The number of cases brought up for trial was about 150, of which 136 were sustained and the parties convicted, and there are now pending some twenty cases. The amount of fines imposed was $2,489.12.

KINGSTON.

Chief Justice Moss, Sir John A Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Gunn and others have been subpœnaed to attend the assizes, to give evidence in the case of Stewart vs. Britton, respecting the return of the $1,000 deposited in 1874 in protesting the election of Sir John Macdonald.

OTTAWA.

Mr. Thomas Langrell, who for the last seventeen years has been Chief of Police, has resigned; and under his wise and watchful vigilance this City has enjoyed a state of quietness unequalled by that of any other City in the Dominion. We trust his successor, Mr. Percy Sherwood, when he retires from the office will have as good a record to show. The Council appreciating Mr. Langrell's services appointed him market inspector and collector of casual revenue at a salary of $700 a year. The duties are light.

Mr. Hugh Stevenson, of McNab, is the owner of five ewes which lately added to the flock no less than eleven lambs.

A party of upwards of five hundred emigrants from various parts of the Ottawa Valley, a large proportion of them from Renfrew village and vicinity, started on Tuesday for Manitoba and Dakota. This party comprises [illegible] one of a series of similar colonies which [illegible] left our midst lately.

An [illegible] was brought by the Hon. [illegible] Cartwright, late Finance Minister [illegible] Collector to establish his right [illegible] seized in 1879 [illegible] collector [illegible] upon the income of Mr. Cartwright derived by him from all sources. The main question involved was whether Mr. Cartwright had such a residence in Ottawa as entitled the city to compel him to pay taxes on his income. Mr. A. T. McIntyre appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. O'Gara & Lapierre for the defendant. The Judge brought in a verdict for the defendant, deeming that Mr. Cartwright was a resident of the city when the collection of the taxes was enforced. Mr. Cartwright was assessed for an income of $7,000, which was just the amount of his salary as Minister of the Crown.

ANOTHER PARTY.—A third exodus of farmers for Manitoba, will take place on the 22nd instant under the direction of Mr Alex. Taylor, Grand Trunk agent.

A computation of the nationalities of the present House of Commons gives the following: Scotch, 51; French 51; English, 50; Irish, 36; Germans 7; Americans, 3.

It is understood that the Governor General and the Princess will stay for three weeks in Quebec after leaving Montreal. Lord Lorne's father, the Duke of Argyll, is expected to arrive at the ancient capital in the second week in June for a four months' visit to his son and royal daughter-in-law. A week later they will greet Rear Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh at Halifax, who will succeed Admiral Inglefield in command of the North American squadron. At Halifax the party will be joined by Lord Warncliffe, Lord Colin Campbell (the marquis' brother), Mr Eustace Balfor, who will marry Lady Elizabeth, the marquis' second sister, in a few days, Earl Percy, heir presumptive to the dukedom of Northumberland, and husband of Lady Edith, the marquis' eldest sister, and probably Lord Roseberry and wife. There will, it is said, be gay doings at Halifax during the Summer.

On Saturday Colonel Ross and Captain Tilton visited Montreal in order to make arrangements for the billeting of the members of the Governor-General's Foot Guards who go down to take part in the military review in that city on the Queen's birthday.

Some fifty of the teams and 100 of the men employed in lumbering operations in Peterboro' County were brought across country from Renfrew and the Ottawa district. Seven shanties were "run" by Mr. Boyd's men.

Ninety-thousand logs, of good quality and large size, have been taken out by Mr. Mossom Boyd's gangs, in Harvey Township; 20,000 of which will go down by the Muskoka, and the rest by the Gull River. There has been plenty of snow, and the prospects of a "drive" are good.

MONTREAL.

A Broom Factory has been started in Sherbrooke. No doubt the result of the new tariff.

At the chapel of the House of the Providence on the 4th, eight ladies took the veil.

A bailiff in the Arrears Department at the City Hall, named C. V. Brunelle, has skipped out with $107 belonging to the City Treasury. His salary was $467, and he had a family of six children to support.

The Governor-General and the Princess Louise have consented to open the new building of the Art Association upon the occasion of their next visit to Montreal, on the 26th of May. There is a peculiar fitness in so distinguished an artist and art critic as Her Royal Highness becoming a patron of the association and assisting at the inauguration of the first building in Canada specially devoted to the Fine Arts.

QUEBEC.

The railing separating the old Durham Terrace from the new Dufferin Terrace has been removed and the whole walk thrown open to the public. It is five times the original proportions, and reaches to the right under the Citadel flag-staff. There is nothing to equal it as a promenade in the world.

A bear which escaped from captivity at the Citadel some time ago is said to be still at large, and to defy all the efforts of the battery to recapture it.

The *Mercury* says it is feared that there is a large deficit in the Provincial treasury. It is said that the Government has failed to negotiate a loan in the United States, and that Mr. Joly's mission to London is in a measure brought about through a desire to float bonds there.

It is rumoured in town that Mr. Munro, well known here during his connection with the Intercolonial and North Shore Railways, and who lately emigrated to South Africa, has fallen a victim to the horrors of the war now raging in Zululand.

—Her Majesty Queen Victoria leaves Italy on the 23rd instant.

THE CITY HOTEL,

78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.

☞ Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 31yl.

Victoria Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the Foundry and business of

Messrs. G. DORMER & SON,

Beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work done by their predessors. Also, that they will shortly put in

ADDITIONAL MACHINERY,

When they will be able to supply

Castings and Machinery

Of every description of as good quality and at as low prices as any other shop in the Dominion.

McOuat & McRae,

Lachute, April 17, 1879. 33tf.

NOTICE.

Farmers' Blacksmith Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has re-opened his Blacksmith Shop on the premises next East the Lachute College Building.

Shoeing a Speciality.

Thos. Palliser.

Lachute, April 11, 1879.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, April, 17, 1879.

Flour per barrel	[illegible]
Flour per bag	2 55 @ 2 60
Oats per bushel	[illegible]
Corn "	[illegible] @ .7
Peas "	[illegible] @ .75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @ 1.40
Moulie " "	1.25 @ 0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @ 0.0
Bran " "	[illegible] @ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00 @ [illegible]
Pork per lb	0.08 @ 0.1[illegible]
Beef "	[illegible]
Mutton "	0.07 @ 0.09
Lamb " "	0.00 @ 0.00
Hay per ton	7.50 @ 9.00
Potatoes per bag	0.65 @ .75
Butter per lb	0.12 @ 0.14
Cheese "	0.10 @ 0.14

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DEALERS IN

All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

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Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at

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For Terms and Conditions apply to THOMAS ROGERS.

Lakefield, March 5 1879 27tf.

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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.

TEES & CO.,

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AND

UNDERTAKERS

11 St. Bonaventure Street,

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FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

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.

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 blemish 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,
21yl. Lachute, P. Q.

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.

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—AT THE MOST—

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

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

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

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Parliament House.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively (which are published in full in the "Quebec Official Gazette,") to give ONE MONTH'S NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the "Quebec Official Gazette," in the French and English languages and also in a French and an English newspaper published in the District affected and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House, and any person who shall make application shall within one week from the first publication of such notice in the "Official Gazette," forward a copy of his Bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Clerk of the Committee on Private Bills.

All petitions for PRIVATE BILLS must be presented within the "first two weeks" of the Session.

BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Clk. Leg. Council.
G. M. MUIR,
Clk. Leg. Assembly.

Quebec, April 2, 1879.

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

Rheumatism,
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Complaints, Pains in
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Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
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Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
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&c., &c.

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

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[illegible]

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.

Mechanic's Institute Library.

LACHUTE, April 8th, 1879.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR.—I was glad to see in your last issue that light sufficient had been thrown out which would lead to the discovery, (and I hope to the recovery) of a portion of the library which existed here some years ago. I infer from the article referred to above that the books, or part of them are, in some gentleman's library. Now, sir, after the repeated appeals which "Progress" has made through your columns, I am surprised to learn that any person who has not the intention of keeping the books would have held back the secret of their whereabouts. Whoever has the library, or any books pertaining thereto, should have at once replied to "Progress," and have given all the information they had on the subject. To say the least, the fact that the books are in existence and that some gentleman (?) in Lachute has them in his possession, it looks very much as though some *underhand* work had been resorted to in regard to them.

I sincerely hope that someone will unearth the library. Its want is being felt more and more every day in this place.

Would it not be well for some influential resident of the village to call a meeting with the object of resuscitating the library and to organize a literary and debating society in connection therewith.

I should be pleased to hear your opinion on this matter Mr. Editor.

I am sir, yours &c.,

NELLY.

THE CANCELLATIONS OF CROWN LANDS.

LETTER NO 3.

To the Editor of THE WITNESS.

SIR.—In our last letter we tried to present to your readers as briefly as possible the peculiar nature of the laws relating to the sale and management of Crown Lands, the arbitrary powers conferred by them upon the Commissioner, and the circumstances under which those powers were intended to be exercised. We shall now endeavour to show where the Commissioner has, to use a mild term, blundered. In 1860 our family settled in the Township of Portland. It was then an unbroken wilderness the only settlement of any kind being a few scattered clearances along the Lievres, and the river offorded the only means of ingress and egress to that wild district. Our experiences of pioneer life during the ten years we resided there would make an interesting volume for persons who take any pleasure in reading about such matters. Suffice it to say that the experience we gained as pioneer settlers in the backwoods has been of more value to us than any property we ever acquired there. By the light of that experience and through heartfelt sympathy for our old neighbours and others who have suffered from the injustice of the Commissioner, we propose to show where Mr. Langellier has erred either through ignorance or incompetence.

In the first place the Commissioner has, over his own signature, in a letter published in the *Witness* of the 10th inst, referring to ourselves said:—

"I CANCELLED THE LOCATION TICKETS "those gentlemen (the Messrs Holland "shorthand writers of the Senate) had "FOR LARGE TRACTS OF LAND in the min- "ing region of the Ottawa Valley, be- "cause, according to CAREFUL REPORTS "made by one Mr. Currie, a gentleman "appointed by my predecessor, there "were no settlers on those lands, NO "IMPROVEMENTS WERE MADE THEREON, "and they had been practically aban- "doned for many years."

In the above short quotation Mr. Editor there are so many untruths that we can only attribute them to one of three causes—ignorance of the details of his own office, wilful misrepresentation, or softening of the brain.

It cannot have been through ignorance he made such a statement, because he had just searched through the records of his office for nineteen years back to ascertain what Crown Lands had passed through the hands of our family during that period. In doing so he must have found that at the time of his accession to office and for some time previous, our family held but 600 acres of land in the Province of Quebec, 400 of which were owned by our father and the other 200 by one of us. He must also have known, from the same source that *he never cancelled an acre of land belonging to us* and that the only lands held or claimed by our family stood as follows:—

Name.	*Acres.*	
Andrew Holland.	200	Improved.
Wm. J. Holland.	200	Cancelled.
" "	200	Threatened.

but cancellation suspended by a repurchase under the Phosphate Act and the immediate payment of $3.40, though lots had been paid out on in full seveval years previous.

We challenge Mr. Langellier to publish the numbers of the lots comprised in those "large tracts" he has cancelled, in which we have any claim directly or indirectly? He cannot do it.

Now sir, we propose to point out a few of the cases of hardship that have come under our own notice, but before doing so we will explain what constitutes *bona fide* settlement under the Act. The settler has to take possession of the land within six months from the date of purchase and continue to reside on and occupy the same either by himself, or through others, *for at least two years*; ten per cent of the land to be cleared in four years, and a habitable house to be erected thereon of at least 16x20 feet. These duties constitute *bona fide* settlement, and light though they appear to be to an inexperienced person, we know scores of cases where they have been impossible of fulfilment and where the enforcement of the law is nothing short of tyranny and injustice to the owners.

We will take, for example, the Widow Sheridan's case. Her husband located 100 acres for himself and 100 for his son within a few miles of our settlement. He resided on his own lot and cleared and improved it. Before he had completed the payments for his son's lot he was found one day by his wife crushed to death by the fall of a tree at the corner of his own clearance. His widow moved with her children to her father's house on the next lot, and shortly after doing so the old man (John Carrol a Montrealer) died leaving the Widow Sheridan, her aged mother and her young children to shift for themselves in the midst of a wilderness. To their credit be it said these brave women have struggled on for years, and, with occasional assistance from their neighbours in the next settlement during harvest time, they have managed not only to till their farm but to rear the children comfortably, instead of being a burthen to anyone. Last spring the lot located by Sheridan before his death, for his son was cancelled. The widow knew nothing about it until weeks after, and she knew no more than a child in what way to proceed to get her land back. We drew up her petition for her in her own house, and we know the circumstances of her case. Neither land nor money has yet been restored, and we ask is this justice to the widow and orphan of an unfortunate settler? Even should she get her land back, who is to compensate her for her anxiety of mind, and the trouble and expense she has been at to carry her petition down to Buckingham, and from there up to the Crown Lands agent at Hull? She has been a *bona fide* settler within sight of the cancelled lot for nineteen years.

We shall now show when Mr. Langelier has gone beyond both the letter and the spirit of the law in the cancellation of a lot on "the carefully prepared reports" of Mr. Currie, but before doing so we will explain how those "careful reports" were made. In the winter of '78 Mr. Currie was sent out to inspect unpatented lands in the Ottawa district. Wherever his horse and cutter could carry him he made a personal inspection; where he could not ride or drive he based his report entirely upon hearsay evidence. On that unsworn and hearsay evidence the Commissioner based his cancellations, and dispossessed people of their property, some have recovered their lots after great expense, trouble, anxiety and loss of time by proving on the certificates of sworn land Surveyors that Mr. Currie's "carefully prepared reports" were incorrect as statements of fact, and dangerous as a basis for interference with vested rights. To illustrate this we will simply state the case of the widow O'Neill. About twenty years ago Michael O'Neill located lot 8 on the 6th range. He had paid out for the land, had resided on it for several years, had cleared some 15 acres, erected a shanty (sided timber) cedar log barn and sheds and had made other improvements when his brain became affected through an injury sustained by the fall of a branch that had lodged in a tree he was chopping. He disappeared from the settlement and left his wife with a family of six or seven young children, the oldest of whom could not have been over ten years of age. She struggled on for a couple of years but was obliged at last to make her way to Ottawa with her children to avoid starvation. She received some assistence from parties who heard of her condition, and she has since then through her own exertions managed not only to rear and educate her children, but to redeem her land which had been sold by the municipality for taxes.

Last spring on the "carefully prepared report" of Mr. Currie the land was confiscated. The widow came to us knowing that we were perfectly cognizant of the fact that every condition of the law had been complied with in the case of her land. We draughted a petition for her, got certificates from Mr. Sparks the Surveyor, and from others who had seen her farm, and after considerable trouble her title was restored and the patent issued. Would the cancellation of that lot have taken place had Mr. Currie's report been a "careful" one? Would a prudent Commissioner have ordered the cancellation of any lot without due notice that he was going to do so? The widow has had her land restored to her, but who is to recompense her for the trouble, expense, loss of time and anxiety of mind that she has been subjected to through the hasty, unwise and ill-considered policy of Mr. Langelier?

As this letter is longer than we intended it to be we propose to explain in our next the dangerous nature of the Phosphate Act, and the troubles that may arise and have actually arisen by conferring such arbitrary powers upon the Minister of Crown Lands.

Yours faithfully,

A. & GEO. C HOLLAND.

OTTAWA, March 16th, 1879.

OTTAWA.

[*From our Special Correspondent.*]

OTTAWA, April 7th, 1879.

We have had exciting times the last three or four days, owing to the action of the Gov.-General in sending the Letellier affair to England to obtain the advice of the British Government with regard to the recommendation of dismissal made by the Dominion Cabinet.

This excitement commenced on Thurday last. Hardly had Sir John Macdonald made the announcement in the House than the French members left the Chamber and held a caucus which resulted in a statement by Mr. Ouimet of Laval—made at midnight on a motion to adjourn the Tariff debate—in which he condemned the act of the Governor-General as unconstitutional. Sir John Macdonald denied the unconstitutionality of the act and while expressing his regret that the Gov.-General had not acted on the advice of his Ministers yet he believed the interests of Canada were quite safe in the hands of Her Majesty. The Hon. Mr. Cockburn formerly speaker of the Commons agreed with Mr. Ouimet, and believed that the British Government would refuse to give any opinion on the subject as they did in the case of the New Brunswick School Act, giving as their reason that Her Majesty had divested herself of all rights to interfere in our local affairs, by the British North America Act of 1867.

It was an interesting sight to watch from the Galleries the excited conversation among the members on the floor of the House after the House had adjourned. The Opposition members flocked around their leaders, while the Government members talked in groups, some of them appearing very dissatisfied with the course the affair had taken.

The French members left the House at once apparently indignant.

The next morning, the excitement was intense, a number of committees which were fixed for that morning were postponed and the Conservative members held a caucus which lasted till nearly two in the afternoon. The decision arrived at by the majority being to wait three weeks for an answer from England. The minority however—among which were the French members—held another caucus in the afternoon after which Mr. Mousseau put a notice of motion on the order paper as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this House, the fact of submitting the advice of the Privy Council of Canada to the review of Her Majesty's Advisers in England, upon questions which are purely of an administrative character, under the British North America Act, 1867, is subversive of the principles of Responsible Government granted to Canada."

This afternoon, on the orders of the day being called, Mr. Mackenzie asked that the dates on which the Order-in-Council dismissing Letellier was passed and the Government gave their advice to the Governor-General, be laid before the House. In reply, Sir John Macdonald stated no such Order-in-Council had been passed and that it was not constitutional to furnish such information concerning advice which the Cabinet may have given to the Governor General. In reply to Mr. Desjardins, he stated, that the Hon. Mr. Langevin would proceed to England by the next steamer, to support the action of the Canadian Government, and that perhaps he would be accompanied by another gentleman.

The "perhaps" has now become a certainty, and it will interest your readers to know that the "other gentleman" is the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.

The matter now rests till Mr. Mousseau's motion comes before the House, which cannot be till Wednesday at the earliest, and it is probable he will then withdraw it.

The Tariff debate continues, member after member rises to explain which way he will vote and why he votes in that way, and then gives his opinion with regard to the tariff, and that opinion is certain to be similar to that of some member who has already spoken. All interest in the debate has now died out, and the division is devoutly looked forward to—not that there is the slightest doubt as to the Tariff being carried, but in order to get to work on it in detail, when there is no doubt some interesting speeches will be made.

Mr. Mackenzie has spoken: he commenced shortly before 11 o'clock and finished at midnight, when he moved the following amendment:—

"That while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally, and therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation; to direct capital from its natural and most profitable employment to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community; tend towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of this country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent, and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the Empire and that of Canada that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored."

This amendment is only a continuance of the policy of the Liberal party, they simply object to the Tariff on certain grounds, every one of which has been proved beyond a doubt to be totally devoid of truth or foundation, and yet make no suggestion whatever as to what policy should be pursued. When in power, the late Government rolled up deficits with the utmost coolness and nonchalance, but offered no remedy whatever to put a stop to them. They knew well they were incapable of governing, and having brought the country into a serious financial position left to their successors all the difficulties they refused to face. It is a cowardly motion and of a piece with the action of the Liberal party since they were righteously chased from office in September last.

April 8th, 1879.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Thos. White made his long-looked for speech on the Tariff. If the manner in which a member's speech is listened to by the House is a criterion of its merit, then Mr. White's speech must be ranked a success; if the opinions of those who report the speeches can be taken into account, then again it is a success, and finally if the amount of applause a speaker receives on his resuming his seat may be accepted as favourable or unfavourable then Mr. White is indeed to be congratulated. He spoke after several members had delivered their opinions and arguments *pro* and *con* yet he found ground that had not been travelled over, he gave information that was new, in fact he showed that he thoroughly understood what he was talking about, and he was not only listened to with attention but his arguments were frequently interrupted by questions—in itself a compliment—and when he had finished he was greeted with loud applause and warmly congratulated by his friends, all of which he thoroughly deserved.

This afternoon Mr. Caron from Quebec county reopened the Tariff debate and made an eloquent speech in favour of the Tariff, in the course of which he pointed out the benefit the National Policy must be to the Agriculturalist by keeping out the large quantity of oats imported from the United States and so giving our farmers in the Province of Quebec a market where they will get a higher price for their oats.

KRISS KRINGLE.

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.]

W. Garvey, jr., of Morrisburg, the "Butter King," whose likeness we printed last spring in connection with one of the deep-setting apparatuses, is about to enter into the manufacture of superior butter on a large scale, having associated with him another manufacturer of the place. Mr. Garvey has implicit faith in the superority of the deep-setting system, which we fully explained last year, and is confident of being able to produce as fine an article as the Danish butter which sells for 4s. sterling per lb. to the Londoners. There is no reason why this should not be possible in Canada. The same cream produces the "grease" which sells for 4c. to 5c. per lb., and the "aromatic, creamy, rosy, gilt edged butter which Mr. Garvey has been supplying to a few individuals in this city at 22 cents. —*Journal of Commerce.*

[The deep setting referred to, is the COOLEY System.—ED.]

PIG TALK.

Mr. J. B. Orton, of Henry County, Ill., was an exhibitor at the Chicago Fat Stock show last winter, and his swine won several leading prizes. He gave us a little "pig-talk" one afternoon, of which we made a few notes.

He prefers to have pigs dropped in April, May, or early June. The sows run on grass and he gives them just enough corn in the car to keep them in good condition.

As soon as the pigs will eat corn, let them have all they want. They will begin to eat cracked corn when two or three weeks old. When at this age the sows are allowed slop frequently. If given previous to this the pigs will be likely to "scour."

The sows will wean the pigs when they are about two and one-half months old. A litter of six pigs is large enough for ordinary sows, if they are to be kept as breeders. Let them have a good clover pasture during the summer and fall. Two or three times a week throw to the herd a bushel or so of soft coal. Do not let them have it all the time, as they are likely to eat so much of it as to result injuriously. Salt them two or three times per week.

In winter provide good warm, well covered sheds, with plenty of bedding, which change often. Do not give them too much bedding, for they must not be kept too warm.

When fattening hogs, give them dry ground to stand or lie upon, but no great abundance of bedding. In bad weather, always give them their food under shelter.

LADIES COLUMN.

For the WATCHMAN.

The sadness of the winter
Which gloom'd our hearts is gone!
A thousand signs betoken
That spring time comes anon.

M. HOWITT.

After a tough and tedious winter we feel rays of bright hope lifting the sombre clouds of dispondency which oftimes has well nigh enveloped us in sadness and despair. Disease and death have entered many, very many households, reminding us there is "Harvest as well as seed time." The reaping time has filled many hearts with sorrow and distress. Some of our bright youths in the spring time of hope and in the midst of usefulness have been suddenly called or transplanted from this wilderness to the Eden where *immortels* bloom for ever.—While the aged in the sunset of life, ripe for the Garner, have been safely housed—where "No Chilling winds, or poisonous breath, can reach that healthful shore." But spring time brings with it joyous hope, bright sunlight and air, are ministers of gladness: Where these spread, "beauty abides and joy: wherever life is, there is no melancholy." In the midst of animation our sympathies are warmed and strengthened, and our hearts go out in love and praise to the Great Creator of all things, that we still enjoy life, and hail with delight the approach of Spring with all its numberless blessings.

PHILBERTHA.

Lachute, April 12th, 1879.

A Greek maid being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, answered: "I will bring him what is more valuable than any treasure—a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain, which is all that desended to me from my parents."

HOME is not always the best place for us. There are times when we require a change. Home is sometimes not the best place to rest. The average good wife and mother needs nothing so much as some kind and determined hand to lead her gently out of the old ruts, and make the way easy, to a little stretch of smooth road through "pastures new," and by fields fresh and fair. Because she thinks she doesn't want to go, is no sign that she does not need to go. A tread-mill is one of the hardest things to get out of gear, and the patient plodder therein too soon comes to think that there is no other round for him or her in the great world. Therefore husbands, sons and daughters, take our admonition, and persuade "mother" that occasional travel means rest. And don't wait too long, or mistake resignation for contentment, or cheerful patience for the bright substance of happiness. If all the unavailing regrets, secretly breathed in desolated homes over opportunities missed to prolong life or minister to the happiness of lost ones could be sounded forth in warning to the living, there would be such an awakening to duty as the world has rarely seen.

OUTSIDE HELP.—We should gladly welcome all assistance, eagerly grasp it, and earnestly strive to profit by it, only remembering that it can never supplant, but only supplement and invigorate, our own exertions. Just as the warm sun-rays and refreshing rain-drops descend to bless the plant that is charged with vitality, but fall powerless on one without root or sap, so outside help is invaluable to the energetic living worker, but impotent to one who lacks brain or energy, or the will to exert either.

The contract for constructing the piers of the iron bridge to be built over the Jacques Cartier River, for the Lake St. John Railway, has been awarded to Mr. B. Gibson, of Whitby, Ont., who is at present completing a contract on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. The work will commence immediately.

—An Irishman in describing America said: "I am told that you might roll England through it an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that ye might dround Ould Ireland in; an' as for Scotland ye might stick it in a corner an' ye'd niver be able to find it out, except it might be by the smell of the whiskey."

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Sa Majeste la Reine Victoria était a Versailles hier, où elle a reçu la visite du président Grévy, M. Waddington et de l'ex-president MacMahon. Elle est partie de suite pour l'Italie.

On Croit que la session du parlement fédéral durera jusque vers le 15 mai.

Il est maintenant bien certain que la place de lieut.-Governeur de Québec a été offerte à l'hon. M. Masson qui l'a refusée. Une rumeur dit aujourd'hui que le juge Ramsay de Montréal a accepte la position.

MANUFACTURE.—On parle d'un riche americain, qui est actuellement à Montreal et qui aurait l'intention d'etablir dans cette ville une raffinerie de sucre.

MORT D'UN PRINCE.—Le prince Waldemar, troisième fils de prince Fréderic Guillaume et petit-fils de Sa Majesté la reine Victoria, est mort subitement d'une maladie de cœur, hier matin, à Berlin.

La manufacture de vitres de St Jean P. Q., a repris ses operations. Elle suit le mouvement de toutes nos industries qui renaissent sous le bienfaisant effet d'un tarif protecteur.

M. MacIver écrit dans le *Tiimes* qu'aucune nation ne présente un avenir plus sombre que la Grande Bretagne, car le commerce baisse rapidment en Angleterre. Il dit qu'il ne voit que la ruine des industries manufacturieres et agricoles, si le présent état de chose continue. L'exportation de Liverpool aux Etats-Unis est tellement insignificante que même si les restrictions sur l'importation du bétail des Etats-Unis sont enlevées, les Messieurs qui se préparent à établir de nouvelles lignes de steamers, pensent qu'ils feront plusieurs voyages qu'avec le lest seulement.

Une dépêche de Windsor, Ont., petite ville située sur le bord de la rivière Détroit et vis-à-vis la ville du même nom dit que plusieurs manufacturiers de Détroit ont l'intention de transporter leurs établissements sur le sol canadien.

Nous lisons dans le *Canadien* de St. Paul, Minnesota:

"Les principaux journeaux de Minnesota blâment hautement le gouvernement de Washington d'avoir abrogé le traité de réciprocité avec le Canada, a la suite de la guerre de la rébellion, et demandent à grands cris le renouvellement de ce traité."

Plus de 100 familles résidant dans les environs de Montréal et dans la valée de l'Ottawa sont déjà parties pour Manitoba durant la présente saison et plusieurs se préparent à les suivre. Dans les environs de London, Ont., un nombre aussi considérable a émigré. On calcule que ces familles réunies donnent un total de 600 âmes, qui ont apporté avec elles une quantité de bagages pouvant à peine être contenue dans vingt chars.

Un nouveau réglement de la corporation de Montreal ayant pour but de protéger la morale publique, déclare sujet è emprisonement qui peut aller jusqu'à deux mois, sans alternative de l'amande, "quiconque parait dans un théâtre, académie ou autre place de cette cité, dans un habillement indécent ou impudique, ou expose sa personne d'une façon indécente ou est coupable d'aucun acte ou conduite indécent ou impudique, ou exhibe, ou vend, ou offre en vente aucun livre, image ou autres choses indécentes ou impudiques exhibe, ou donne, ou prend part à aucune représentation indécente, immorale ou impudique."

OUVERTURE D'UNE RAFINERIE.—La rafinerie du sucre de Redpath sera ouverte dans quelques jours. Déjà un nombre considerable d'ouvriers sont employés à préparer ce qu'il faut pour commercer les travaux. 80 wagons de sucre brut arriveront ces jours-ci à la Pointe St. Charles, via le chemin de fer de Delaware et Hudson et 200 autres wagons arriveront dans le cours de la semaine. Une fois que les opérations seront commencées elles seront continués sur une grande échelle. La procession au flambeau que l'on se propose de faire est organisée par les ouvriers qui sont engagés par M. Redpath.

DON.—Le comte et la comtesse de Chambord ont présenté un cadeau de 20,000 francs à Sa Sainteté Léon XII.

Vers quatre heures samedi après midi, M. William Dutton, célibataire, âgé de 45 ans et demeurant à la Pointe Saint Charles, et descendu à la cave et s'est fait sauter la cervelle avec une balle de pistolet. Pour commettre cet acte de désespoir, il avait choisi le moment où il était seul. Lorsque la servante revint après quinze minutes d'absence, elle fut surprise de ne pas trouver son maître au lit comme au moment de sa sortie. Elle chercha vainement dans tous les appartement et ce n'est qu'en allant dans le soubassement qu'elle le trouva gisant inanimé sur la dernière marche. Un revolver à six coups fut trouvé près de lui et le sang s'échappait par un trou de balle au-dessus de l'oreille droite. La mort dut être instantanée, car le cerveau était traversé de part en part. Wm Dutton était souffrant depuis quelque temps et son esprit était beaucoup affaibli. A l'enquête faite par le coroner Jones, le jury a déclaré que le défunt s'était donné la mort dans un moment d'aliénation mentale causée par le ramollissement du cerveau.

THE INSOLVENT LAW.—The Sub committee appointed to frame amendments to the insolvency law met on Saturday and completed their work. They have worked very asiduously. As announced some time ago, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott was requested to frame amendments, which he did. These were considerably altered by the sub committee in conformity with the views expressed by the House when the subject was discussed. The result is an almost entirely new law will be submitted.

Many Children look Pale and even haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this, and restore the bloom to the cheek, use Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges. They are sure.

Toothache.—Do you suffer with it? Go buy a bottle of Pain Killer and find relief in the twinkle of an eye—For Toothache it is a specific.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-billious and Purgative Pills.

It Operates Like Magic.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, Sure to regulate the bowels.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. ackle, 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. Bat, 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 C[illegible] for the District of Terrebonne, [illegible] held at St. Scholastique, from the [illegible] 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

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

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Lachute.

11 16yl.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879. NO. 34

THE WATCHMAN

AND

Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

at LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by **D. KERR, & Co.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and-a-half cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with merchants for the Year, Half-year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

Professional Cards.

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

DR. C. LOISEAU,
SUCCESSOR TO
DR. G. LABRIE,
ST. ANDREWS.
Office—At Dr. Labrie's [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

B. [illegible]. 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
at 64 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. 1y1.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec
Exchange Bank Buildings, 341 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18f.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs,
OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 176 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER THOMAS P. FORAN

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-a-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. LL. B.
John Bethune 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. 29tf

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ADVOCATES, BARRESTERS, &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.—Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday of each Month.
Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.
Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51tf

Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
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Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine Manilla and Sugar sack papers a specialty
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Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 1[illegible] Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 10y1

JAMES BARLEY,
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SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE. Lachute, P.Q., Oct. 21, 1878.

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
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(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
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IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods,
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HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
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Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
10 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current rates
W. HAY, Agent, Lachute. JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents. 6y1

Robert Lovell,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Rodericque's Hotel, on Tuesday, 1st May. Any persons having horses wishing to consult him will do well to call and see him [illegible]
References to Gentlemen whose horses have been benefited by his treatment:- Messrs. Hamilton Bros, H. Mills; Rev. Mr. [illegible], Alex. M. Morgan, and H. McMullen, [illegible], and others. 20m1.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
2y1.

The Old Cartoon

In an ancient church in the city of Rome,
Far up in the grand and lofty dome,
The master hand of an artist had traced
A cartoon which should never have been defaced.

The sun that stole through the turret blinds
Had faded the colors and marred the lines;
And dust like a veil, gathered thick and fast,
And hid from the present the work of the past.

And the thronging people who worship below
And the priests who are wont to come and go,
Ne'er dream, as they gaze on the walls so high
Of the rare beauties that hidden lie.

But a painter, one day, enwrapped in thought,
O'er the dingy walls an outline caught,
And guessed that under the dust and mold,
Lay the work of some of the artists old.

And when he had swept the dust away,
And freely let in the light of day,
The magic brush in his skillful hand
Retouched with life the pictures grand.

And they dazzled the chapel with radiance bright,
Till it seemed a more like a holy light;
And the people delighted, laughed and wept,
To think that the walls such a prize had kept.

So all around in this world of ours
Are beautiful characters fairer than flowers,
By evil influence marred and specked,
Or hidded away under cold neglect.

That need but the touch of a helping hand,
And a pitying love that will understand,
To clear the rubbish and wrong away,
And raise to the life of endless day.

Children in Heaven.

Heaven is the children's home. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." They go out of this world by millions every year. A mighty procession of redeemed little ones is ever moving onward into eternity, as though borne along by a river of tears. They leave behind them tear-dimmed eyes, and hungry hearts, and empty arms, and silent chambers, and desolate homes. Christian parents have a rich inheritance in the memories of their sainted children, and in the living treasures laid up in heaven. "Yeasr ago," says Dr. W. M. Taylor, "when I was leaving my Liverpool home to fulfil an engagement in the city of Glasgow, the last sight on which my eyes rested was that of my little daughter at the window in her grandmother's arms. As the carriage drove me away, she waved her hand in fond and laughing glee, and many a time during my railway ride the pleasant vision came up before my memory, and filled my heart with joy. I never saw her again! The next morning a telegram stunned me with the tidings of her death; and now that earthly glimpse of her has been idealized and glorified, and it seems to me as if God had set her in the window of heaven to beckon me upward to my eternal home. I would not give that memory for all the gold of earth. I would not part with the inspiration that it stirs within me for all that the world could bestow." Even so has God made the everlasting home more attractive to all the bereaved whose children have gone up into its beautiful courts. The windows of our Father's house are full of bright child-faces waiting for the coming of the loved ones from the earth. —*Ex.*

THE EXCHANGED OVERCOATS

BY SAMUEL AYRES.

Several young folks were assembled at Mr. Lawrence's one evening for the purpose of amusement, and after they had quite exhausted their budget of fun, they requested Mr. Lawrence to tell them a story. As he delighted in pleasing young people, he readily complied with their request, and asked what they would have.

"Yours and Lenora's love story," echoed several merry voices.

"Well, then," said he, "if you will be seated and keep quiet, I will tell you about our courtship."

They seated themselves around him and with Lenora's lustrous black eyes beaming on him he began his narrative.

"Lenora was sixteen and I was twenty-two when my story begins. I was visiting at Uncle John's in Benton when I became acquainted with her. It was at church, the first Sunday after my arrival, that I first saw her. She was a pretty girl, with black eyes, dark brown hair and red cheeks; which charms, you see, she still retains in wonderful perfection, though many weary years have passed since then. As she was an intimate friend of Uncle John's family, I soon became acquainted with her. We met often, and spent many happy hours together. The result was that scarcely a month had elapsed ere I found myself so deeply in love with her that I resolved to tell her how dear she was to me, and ask her if she would be my own sweet Lenora. Nor was it long before I had an opportunity of executing my resolution. We were seated on a rustic seat in a beautiful spot in her mother's garden. It was a pleasant morning in May, and nature was dressed in her richest garb. The flowers were in full bloom, and the ground was covered with a velvet green. The morning sun shining from a blue sky through the rich foliage that clustered above our heads, lent a magical luster to the surrounding scenery. It was a spot that the artist might be proud to have reproduced on canvas, or the poet to have depicted in ryme. We had often sat in that self-same spot before; but on this morning it possessed more charm and was more facinating than ever. With Lenora's head leaning on my shoulder and her hand placed confidingly in mine, I believed myself the most favoured of mortals. I thought if I only could have such a dear little girl with me all the time, I would be the happiest man in the world. It seemed to me that she divined my thoughts, for she asked me what I was thinking about. I told her that I was thinking of the short time that remained until I would have to go home, and how lonesome I would be when so far from her. A tear stole down her rosy cheek, and her head hung lower on my shoulder. I put my arm around her, drew her to my breast and somehow, though I could never tell just how, I asked her if she would be my own dear wife. Her reply, which was a sweet "yes," seemed to have almost transformed that little garden spot into heaven. I held her long in my arms and pressed passionate kisses on her red lips. When we parted, an hour afterward, we had vowed to be forever true to each other. After that our our meetings became more frequent, and life was a thousand times sweeter to me than ever before.

Several weeks had passed pleasantly away, when the time for my return home drew near. It was about the middle of July. Having gained her parents' consent to our marriage, I promised to return in September to claim my bride.

With a farewell meeting with Lenora in which all our vows were renewed and many parting tears were shed, I took a passage in a stage coach for Clifton, where my father lived. It was eighty miles distant, and I was three days in going. The first thing I did after I had received the congratulations of my friends was to write to Lenora, to tell her of my journey over the steep rocky road among the mountains and hills on the old stage-coach. A sweet correspondence ensued, and through the long summer days that followed the greatest pleasure that I enjoyed was in reading Lenora's letters and writing to her.

About the first of September I received a letter from Lew Rowland, requesting me to come to Greencastle and spend a few days with him before his departure for California.

Lew and I had been schoolmates, and were very intimate friends. For the past three years he had been clerking in a drug-store in Greencastle; but becoming weary of such a monotonous occupation, and not being satisfied with the small income derived from it, he had resolved to seek more romantic and profitable employment in the gold-fields of California.

The time for my return to Lenora was only two weeks off. However, I determined to comply with Lew's request, and, on the day after the receipt of his letter, I started for Greencastle. As I went by railway, I was only a day and night on the road; and nine o'clock on the following morning after my departure from Clifton found me in Lew's room, in an upper story of a hotel in Greencastle.

I found Lew in good spirits. He was making preparations for his journey.

Of course, I took an opportunity to write and tell Lenora of my trip to Greencastle, and assured her that if kind Providence favored I would be with her at the appointed time.

The three days that I spent with Lew were pleasantly passed. In the forenoon of the third day. Lew's comrade, who was going with him, arrived in Greencastle, and insisted on taking the evening train.

Accordingly everything was arranged; and about seven o'clock we repaired to the depot to await the arrival of the nine o'clock westward bound train. Throwing aside our overcoats and hats we seated ourselves for our last conversation.

Much sooner than we wished the shrill whistle of the approaching train sounded in our ears. I accompanied them into the car, and as the train began to move away I pressed their hands wished them a prosperous life and stepped from the car, glancing, as I went out, at the serene faces of the passengers, little suspecting the horrible death that awaited many of them that night. I stood on the platform until the noise of the train died in the distance, and then went with a heavy heart, to the hotel and retired to rest.

When I arose on the following morning I discovered, with much chagrin, that Lew had taken my overcoat instead of his own. As far as the value of the coats was concerned, I had lost nothing; but several of my letters from Lenora and some other papers were in the pocket of mine, and these I did not wish to lose.

I took the eight o'clock train for Clifton. My attention was so much attracted by the scenery that was presented to my view as the flying train sped on its way, that I soon forgot about the exchanged overcoats.

All the day and night the train went swiftly on its way, stopping occasionally to receive or deposit passengers or to obtain a fresh supply of water.

As the train stopped at a station a few miles from Clifton, just at the dawn of day, I was horrified to hear that the train taken by Lew and his comrade had been thrown from the track and several of the passengers killed. I dreaded to hear of the particulars of the disaster.

When I arrived a Clifton, the town was all excitement over the wrecked train. Full particulars had been received, and I was surprised to find my own name among the killed. I immediately remembered the exchanged overcoats. There now remained no doubt as to my dear friend being among the dead.

My parents were saved from great agony by my arrival home before they had learned that my name was on the list.

After spending two days at home I once more took passage in the stage-coach for Benton. There were several other passengers, and the time passed pleasantly away during the first day and the forenoon of the second. But then an unexpected difficulty retarded our journey. One of the wheels of the coach broke and had to be repaired before we could proceed. This occupied the remainder of the day and all the next; so that the evening I should have been with Lenora found me several miles away.

Immediately after the accident, a messenger was dispatched to Benton with the mail on horseback. I was absent with two or three others getting lumber with which to repair the broken wheel when he started, and knew not that he was going until he was several miles on his way. Hence I did not send a line to Lenora explaining my failure to arrive. However, I consoled myself by thinking that the messenger would make matters sufficiently plain, and all would yet be well.

On the morning of the fourth day we resumed our journey, and went very briskly all day. As twilight began to change into darkness, and here and there a star appeared in the azure sky and the moon was slowly rising over the eastern mountains, the old stage-coach drew up and stopped in front of a large brick building in Benton, and the passengers alighted and dispersed.

I walked along the street to the residence of Lenora's father. I knocked at the door and was admitted to the parlor. There quite an unexpected scene met my vision. Instead of Lenora and her parents meeting me with extended hands, they did not appear conscious of my entrance. Lenora sat on the sofa, evidently pained at the contents of a letter which she held in her hand. A package of papers lay beside her on the sofa. Near her sat her father and mother. I stood for a moment in utter amazement. Not a sound was to be heard but the sobs of Lenora. In astonishment I drew near to where they sat. The young lady who admitted me into the parlour did not offer me a seat, but advanced with me to where they were in silence. As I drew near each face was turned toward me. Lenora's eyes beamed one moment on me, and then she sprang to me and fell fainting in my arms, her only words being, "It is John!" We laid her on a bed and administered such restoratives as soon brought her to consciousness again. While this was transpiring, and I sat by her with her hands in mine and pressed frequent kisses on her sweet young lips her father unraveled the cause of the mysterious circumstances which had just taken place.

It was late in the afternoon of that day when they learned of the messenger's arrival with the mail. Lenora immediately went to the office in hopes of receiving a letter from me, explaining my non-arival, which they had concluded was on account of the stage-coach's failure to come. She received a letter and a package, which she supposed to be from me, and joyfully returned home. Sitting down on the sofa, she laid the package down and opened the letter. Her first glance at the contents sent a pang to her heart. It was from a gentleman in a distant town, stating that John Lawrence had been killed in the recent railway disaster, and that his papers and money had been sent to her. Her first wild spell of grief was over when I arrived, and she was then relieving her broken heart by almost silent suffering.

By the time her father had finished these explanations, Lenora had so far revived as to be able to sit up and listen to my story of the exchanged overcoats, and that it was my friend, Lew Rowland, who was killed in the wreck.

We opened the package and found, besides my letters, over $200 in bank notes. I wrote to one of Lew's brothers in regard to the money; but before his reply arrived I received a letter from—Lew. He was not dead, as reported, but had only received a slight injury, from which he had recovered, and was ready to resume his journey. He had loaned his overcoat to an invalid young man, who was killed when the disaster occurred. As he had the overcoat on that contained my letters and papers it naturally resulted in the mistake which was made.

With Lew's assistance the money was restored to the proper parties.

A few weeks afterward Lenora and I were married. In the following spring we moved out here on the farm, where we have lived and loved ever since.

RESURRECTION DAY.

Had an old time Presbyterian walked into the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning he might have been startled at the brilliant scene. Mr. Talmage spoke from a grove of flower pots, which hardly permitted his usual pulpit strides. A large pillow labelled "Easter,' formed of brilliant-hued flowers; rested in front of the organ key board. The musical programme was impressive. Selections were made for the occasion by Mr. Arbuckle and Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Talmage took care that the loudest hosannas were sung by the congregation that filled the church in every part.

"On this glorious Easter morning amid music and flowers, I give you Christian salutation," said Mr. Talmage. "Hail Easter morning. Flowers! flowers! all of them a voice, a tongue full of speech to-day. I bend over one of these lilies and I hear it say, 'Consider the lilies of the field how they grow. They toil not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory is not arrayed like one of these.' I bend over one of these roses and it seems to whisper. 'I am the Rose of Sharon.' Flowers! flowers! Braid them into the bride's hair. Strew them over the graves of the dead. Sweet prophecy of the Resurrection. Twist them into the garments of my Lord Jesus on Easter morning.

"Before I get through this morning I will walk through all the cemeteries of the dead, through old graveyards, where your loved ones are buried, and I will pluck off these flowers. Who are the great conquerors? Not Alexander, Cæsar, or Philip, or Napoleon the First. The great conqueror is Death. Fifty times the world would have been depopulated if God had not kept making new generations! Fifty times the world would have sprung lifeless through the air—an abandoned ship flying through immensity. Again and again has Death done his work. He is a monarch as well as conqueror; his palace a sepulchre; his music the cry of desolated households; his fountains the falling tears of the world. Blessed be God in the light of this Easter morning; we have the prophecy that Death's sceptre shall be broken and his palace demolished.

"There are many mysteries in the doctrine of resurrection that I am incompetent to answer, and yet I believe. A missionary returns to Brooklyn having had an arm amputated in China, a leg in England. He dies here. Will his body be united in the resurrection? You say a man's body changes every seven years, and if a man lives to be seventy he will have changed ten times, and ask me which will come up in the resurrection? You say a man may die and his body be taken up into vegetable and then into animal life, and you ask me how it shall be that the body distributed in so many different directions shall be all put together again? If you have any more of these questions to ask go on and ask them. I do not pretend to answer. I fall back upon the announcement of God's word. 'All that are in their graves shall come forth. Millions will come forth from the battle fields. Millions will come from the depths of the sea in the track between New York and Liverpool. There where the City of Boston perished, where the President perished, where the Central America went down, and away out in the prairie where a single traveller died in the snow the voice of resurrection day will be heard. Crash goes Westminster Abbey and poets and orators come forth! Wilberforce the good and Queen Mary the bad. Ostend, Sebastopol, and Chalons will stalk forth. The drowned will come up and wring out their wet locks.

"But your resurrected body will be immortal. Then there will be no malaria in the air, no cough, no neuralgic twinge, no rheumatic pang, no fluttering of the heart, no ambulance, no dispensary, no hospital, no invalid's chair, no spectacles to improve the dim vision, but health, immortal health!"—*N. Y. Sun.*

Had the "Hyderfober."

TROUBLES OF A MAN WHO ATE YEAST CAKES AND THEN DRANK BEER.

An amusing incident occured in the city a few days ago, which is worth relating, as it bears a moral. In Lower Town there lives one Patrick——but it will never do to tell the other name, as it would be too bad to give away on the poor man, who has been sufficiently punished already for what sin he may have committed. Well, last week Patrick was employed in a certain grocery, in working round generally. One day he was left to take care of the shop, in the tempory absence of the proprietor as well as of the clerk, and feeling hungry, helped himself pretty liberally to yeast cakes, not knowing the exact purpose for which they were intended. He supposed that they were like any other cakes, "good to ate," and he ate them notwithstanding their peculiar taste. In a short time he began to feel that there was something wrong with his stomach, so he went to a neighboring hotel and had a glass of beer. Now, it happens that beer is the very worst thing that anyone could take in conjuntion with yeast cakes, which most people are aware were originally intended to be used in the making of bread, biscuits, etc, instead of liquid yeast, and not as an article of diet. When Patrick got back to the store the froth began to come up into his mouth, and he began to be real sick. His condition was noticed by the store-keeper, who asked him what was the matter? The man endeavoured to tell, but was unable to utter anything intelligable, owing to the quantity of frothy matter sent up by the minature brewery at work in the victim's stomach. Every time that the unfortunate endeavoured to speak he blew out large quantities of froth, to the astonishment of the merchant, who naturally became much alarmed at the condition of his employee. A scene of excitement ensued. The store-keeper thought that Pat had been poisoned, so hurriedly summoned aid, called a cab and had the man taken to his home, in the meantime sending in great haste for a doctor. When Pat was landed at his residence his wife was thrown into a great state of alarm, for she cried out among other things in her distress, "Heaven preserve us; but I knew he'd have the hyderfober ever since he was bitten by Jerry Sullivan's little black dog." The man at this time was in a really dangerous condition. He writhed in agony, for his stomach was swollen up ready to burst, while froth foamed from his mouth, and it was found necessary to tie him to a chair, as he had become perfectly wild. But the doctor soon arrived and by using a stomach pump relieved poor Patrick of his liquid yeast, and probably saved his life, which was imperilled by the condition of things. On recovering sufficiently the man recounted the circumstances prior to his sickness, and when it was found that he had eaten yeast cakes the cause of all the trouble was made known, and when explained even Pat himself could not help laughing. But up to the man's dying day—it would be safe to bet—he will never again eat cakes the composition of which he knows nothing about. —*Free Press.*

A Colonial Zollverein.

(*From the London World.*)

If the Dominion of Canada should really show itself intent (as Mr. Bright hinted the other night) upon realizing the idea of an American Zollverein, and arranged for a commercial union advantageous to both Canada and the States, at the expense of other nations, what is the mother country to do? Clearly our Canadian fellow-subjects have "taken the bit between their teeth" in regard to Protection, and are determined to try the experiment at all hazards. Whether they are right or wrong in doing so, they are right in initiating and carrying through the chance on their own responsibility, and without reference to England. It is amazing to hear people talk as if Canada, in laying on differential duties, and thereby disregarding Free Trade, were guilty of doing gross injury to her indulgent parent. She may be perfectly loyal and sincere in all protestations of affection and respect; but neither loyalty nor affection requires that Canadians should surrender the right of self-government, or suppress the right of private judgment. It has been gravely suggested, as a matter of regret, that the mother country did not, in the case of every stepson and daughter that broke away from the parental control by establishing legislative indipendence, insist upon a pledge of fidelity to Free Trade. That would be to treat our colonies as children. They are not to be drilled into obedience to orders in any such way; they are to be held in union by appeals to reason and common interests, and by convincing their judgments. Is there no way of securing them by obtaining their adhesion to a common financial and economical policy? It will not be by England abandoning Free Trade, or by our colonies giving up Protection. There must be mutual concessions in order to conserted action. Surely that is not impossible when we see that a policy of Reciprocity is forced upon our free-trading Government by events whose control they cannot evade. Were an imperial and colonial customs union established it would be the surest counteractive of all heretical hankerings after an American Zollverein, such as have excited so much misgiving in the mind of the member for Birmingham lately.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, April 27th, 1879.

THE COMING SAVIOUR. Isaiah xlii: 1-10

Isaiah, the son of *Amoz*, (not Amos the prophet), called Esaias in the New Testament, the most celebrated of the Jewish prophets, distinguished for the distinctness, sublimity and freshness of his writings. No other is so frequently quoted by our Lord and his apostles. He prophesied in the reigns of Uzzah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezikaiah. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom by being sawn asunder, in the 90th year of his age. His wife was a prophetess. He had two sons with prophetic names. The kingdoms of Israel and Judah were at the height of their prosperity when he began to prophesy, but soon after began to degenerate. The book consists of two sections. The first, to the end of ch. 39, relates chiefly to the declension of the Jews; the second to their wonderful deliverance through Cyrus, and the yet greater deliverance of both Jew and Gentile through Christ. Some of his references to Christ are very remarkable.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. The gentle, quiet, unobstructive way in which the kingdom of Christ advances.
2. The gurantee for its triumph in the appointment and faithfulness.
3. The equality of Jews and Gentiles now ever more in the Gospel kingdom.
4. The miserable state of the Christless, and the joy of the saved.
5. The above and many other practical lessons may be learned from this subject.

A Peculiar Flower.

BY J. M. BORMAN.

The flower I refer to has been more extensively cultivated in this region than any other flower, and although it has been propagated here, by as many as thirty-seven nurserymen at a time, year after year, I have never yet learned its true name. I call it the *Flora-Nasalis*, and if any of your readers can give it a better name or the proper one, I would be pleased to learn it. I cannot send a specimen, from the fact that as soon as it is plucked from the plant, it emits a smell so disagreeable, from rapid decay, as to exclude it from the mails. The strangest thing in connection with it is, that although extensively cultivated, it continues to sell, at fabulous prices to all grades of society. Even mere children are permitted by their parents to visit these nurseries, are seen sporting these wonderful flowers, and so great is the fascination, that even young clerks in stores, banks and offices, will not only spend their own last dollar, but will frequently borrow from their employers, and sometimes without leave, to contribute to the cravings for this fascinating floral treasure. And what is most singular about this flower is, that it matters not in what kind of soil it is placed, it never blooms to perfection of its own accord; no matter how rich, or how poor the soil is, the flower never makes its appearance without the aid of the florist's stimulants, but as soon as the stimulants are applied freely, the flower begins to develop; and another singular feature is, that as soon as the flower appears, the growth of the plant is checked and the whole substance seems to go into the flower until the whole plant is absorbed, and only when there is nothing left for the flower to feed upon, will it show signs of decay, and plant and flower will shrivel up, as it were, in a day, and are gone forever. Another singular feature of its character is, that if the stimulants are withheld, before the plant is entirely absorbed by the flower, the growth of the flower will cease, and the colors fade, and then the plant if left to its natural food will revive, and often appear as thrifty as it did before any stimulants had been administered. But if the stimulants are continued, until the substance of the plant is absorbed by the flower, no known treatment will restore the plant, and all is lost. The color of the flower is crimson, and the size that of a small rose, and a man becomes so wedded to it, that

He carries it with him
Wherever he goes,
Prominently perched
On the tip of his nose.

Mr. F. X. Lajeunesse, of Vankleek Hill, lost a fine team of horses between Calumet Station and Hawkesbury, on Thursday, 10th inst. He was going by the ice from the railway depot with a load of spokes and lumber when one of the runners of the sleigh broke through the top ice throwing him off his load, and, on dropping the lines, the horses started on the run, and before he could recover himself and catch up with them they had deviated from the beaten track to where the ice had become unsafe and broke through. Mr. Lajeunesse being alone went to seek for help, but found on his return that the poor horses had disappeared and were drowned.

—The chief Methodist school of theology in the Northwest, the Garrett institute, of Evanston, Ill., will graduate the first lady student, Miss Mary A. Phillips, of Olney, Ill., and the professors say that she is the first lady applicant in the country for a degree in Methodist theology. When she entered the school the professors looked with disfavor upon her presence, but a year's reflection and acquaintance have converted them. She is the daughter of a clergyman; has learned more than the best man in her class, and intends to do gospel pulpit work.

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, APRIL 25, 1879.

—The Ontario Nominations will take place on the 29th May, and the polling on the 6th June.

—"It is stated," says the Ottawa *Free Press*, "that Lieut. Governor LETELLIER has sent, through his Excellency the Governor-General, to England all papers and documents bearing upon his dismissal of the DE BOUCHERVILLE Ministry. These will hardly arrive in England before the end of this month, and it is thought a decision will not be reached before the end of June. In the meantime, Parliament will, of course, be prorogued."

—There was laid before the House, on Wednesday afternoon, a memorial from the Reciprocal Free Trade Association of England, stating that at a meeting held on the 27th of March, it had been decided to prepare an address to His Excellency the Governor General, and both Houses of Parliament of the Dominion, congratulating them upon the wise policy in protecting their native industries by means of import duties, but regretting at the same time, that they had not made an exception in the tariff in favor of England, the Mother country, and her colonies, by adopting free trade with them.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.—The *Foreign Times*, published in London, says: It will be seen by the increased new tariff which the Canadian Government has passed into law, that they show great wisdom in preserving the vital interest of their home industries and working classes, which we highly commend them for. In spite of all stupid howling in England of the Manchester school of erratic one-sided free trade economists the wisdom of the world is everywhere evidenced against Bright & Co. by foreign nations, and our own colonies almost one and all enter the witness box against those stupid and blatant economists who have led England to the brink of ruin and the English workman to the point of starvation for want of employment."

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. JOSEPH KEELER, M. P., for East Northumberland, caused quite a stir in Parliament the other day by the introduction of a Bill to repeal the Supreme Court Act. His bill met with considerable favor and it has actually had a second reading. This Court was one of the Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE's supreme works, as he claimed all the credit for establishing it. It costs the country something like half a million of dollars a year to keep it up, and yet it is questionable if justice is meted out by it any better than before its creation. It was also contemplated to build an addition to the Western Block at great expense for a suitable place to hold its sitting in, which expense will of course be saved if the court is abolished.

THE LETELLIER CASE.

The *Times* of April 9th contains an article upon the LETELLIER case, which, after reciting the circumstances of the dismissal of his Ministers, and his subsequent condemnation by the House of Commons, concludes as follows:—

"It must be confessed that if a Governor-General refuses to act on the advice of his Ministers, he does so subject to the obligation of accepting their resignation if they tender it, and of calling in other advisers to form a government; and his action would scarcely be supported if he did not thus succeed in obtaining a new Ministry that could hold its own in the Dominion Parliament. It is certain that no other Ministry could be formed at Ottawa if the present Ministers retired. Sir John A. Macdonald and his friends have not thought it necessary to resign because Lord Lorne has deferred acting on their advice; and they have abstained from going to this extremity from a conviction that Ministers who cannot be dismissed must have their way. The confidence of Sir John Macdonald in the discretion of the Home Government will therefore be probably justified. The removal of M. Letellier de St. Just may be a departure from the intention of the Canadian Constitution, but it is a departure that was from the first foreseen, and though Lord Lorne is justified in trying to save him, he will be ultimately under the necessity of accepting the advice of ministers who are supported by the Canadian Parliament and country."

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

The Hon. Dr. FORTIN, who made a motion to set apart the amount of the Halifax Fishery Commission award as a special fund, the interest of which to be employed in restoring the exhausted fishing grounds and developing the sea fisheries of the Dominion, received the following letter from Mr. SPENCER F. BAIRD, a Commissioner of Fisheries in the United States, on the successful artificial hatching of cod and other fish:—

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16th, 1879.

"DEAR DOCTOR,—The experiment I made last winter in the artificial hatching of cod, satisfied me that it is entirely practicable to multiply their species to any desired extent.

"If I had the proper machinery I could readily have hatched out young cod, and turned them into the ocean by hundreds of thousands of millions.

"I am now constructing a steamer at a cost of about $30,000 expressly to do this work. The methods devised by my associates are equally available for all kinds of sea fish, including mackerel. As it was, simply by way of experiment, we planted some eight or ten millions of cod, my report for the year will contain an exhaustive account of the whole business, which I think you will study with interest."

THAT SUGAR!

There was a flutter of excitement in the West End, last week, as it was mooted around that a few barrels of REDPATH's sugar had already really arrived there, introduced by a prominent firm. The REDPATH refinery business had been long and bitterly discussed by several parties here as elsewhere on its being closed up a few years ago on account of unjust discrimination in favor of American manufacturers,—had been made the most of by those who had no sympathy with the Government of the day. Its reopening, under better auspices, even the rise of Sir JOHN A. MACDONAD to the head of the administration of affairs and the inauguration of the national policy, again brought it into the arena of discussion; and this time those who opposed, as a matter of course, the present Administration, foretold a tremendous rise in price; and in the assured prospect of it, we are reliably informed, that at least two business firms, no further away from us than the township of Chatham, put prices up exorbitantly, and when complaint was made by poor purchasers, they were exultantly told, that this was the result of the national policy! On enquiring at some of the Lachute stores we found no change in prices had been made, and closely following this we have a consignment of REDPATH's sugar, set down at our very doors, at the West End Cash Store.

We had got interested in this subject, and on learning of its arrival, at once called there, and found a number of both shades in politics examining the article, and all, Grit and Tory, agreed that it was the finest quality they had seen for years. We enquired about prices, and ascertained that there was no rise whatever here, and, we were also assured that it was bought quite as low as usual. Added to this we have the quality, which the most unbiased witnesses must own is fully 25 per cent better than the—miserable trash which has been for several years, under the mistaken policy of the late Government, foisted by American manufacturers upon us, composed in great part of glucose and other adulterations, which not only ruined the pockets (its sweetening properties being very small), but also the health of the consumers. This was apparent to us on contrasting the two qualities. The American and Scotch sugars were sticky, and with difficulty dug out of the barrels; while, on the other hand, the Canadian, coarse as sand, broke freely and loosely in the hand.

This is a triumph of unquestionable weight, for the present Government, a weight that no misrepresentation of interested and well-paid abusers of the Right Hon. Sir J. A. MACDONALD and his administration can escape from; a weight which with other considerations, that we have no time to consider to-day, but to which we will refer later on, is sinking them day after day, deeper in the mire that the misrule of their leaders has produced, and that their own hands have upheld.

We have no hopes of getting the parties to whom we refer—the trusted henchmen of MACKENZIE and CARTWRIGHT in this country, and more especially in this county—to acknowledge the benefits already flowing so freely over the country, from the policy of Mr. TILLEY announced not much over a month ago. They have been beaten at the polls, and they are beaten again upon their own ground in their arguments, but with the dogmatic character of their leader, they will not acknowledge it,—not they. It would be ruinous to their party, and "party first—then the country,"—is their motto.

But the people of Argenteuil are learning that they have been duped by a mock cry of honesty and purity for four years or more, and now their eyes have been opened, and we venture to assert, in the eloquent language of their own leaders, "we'll whip them next time."

Before closing this article we may be permitted to refer to flour—which has fallen in price in our own market here, above twenty-five cents per hundred, although the "PAIRTY" here did their utmost to *elevate* it, when the standard fell, that they might have something to make a cry of against the national policy. But their last hope is gone, and in spite of them the country is saved.

The *Advertiser*-man may squeal—and throw dirt, and use big words in angry declamation against those who took away his Government pap, but it won't go down now, the people will no longer swallow his pills—which are coated, as they all know now,—with glucose sugar and other deceptive substances.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S CLAIMS.

The little island of Prince Edward has put in a claim for a share in the Fishery Award. Our readers will naturally ask: on what is that claim grounded? What right has a small island in the Gulf to expect to be treated as an independent province, in the distribution of the compensation awarded to the Dominion for the use of her fisheries? The answer which the Islanders, who by the way, have a very good opinion of themselves, and are by no means backward in asserting what they believe to be their rights, would be pretty much as follows: In the first place, when the treaty of Washington was negotiated and ratified, Prince Edward Island was a separate, and as far as the Dominion was concerned, an independent province. It was, too, one of the high contracting parties to that Treaty. By one of its articles the consent of its legislature, as well as that of Great Britain, the United States and the Dominion of Canada, was required to give force and effect to the fishery clauses of the Treaty. That consent was formally given in a law which received the sanction of the Governor of the Island on the 29th of June, 1872, more than a year before it became a province of the Dominion. The Island was then, its Government contends, fully entitled to its full share of whatever compensation might be awarded for the use of British American fisheries, and if the commission had been appointed, as it ought to have been, immediately on the ratification of the Treaty, and had made its award within a year, the Island would have received its proportionate share of the compensation as Newfoundland did, without question. The rights which the Island had previous to Confederation, its people maintain, they have not since surrendered. The mere accident of delay in making the Award does not vitiate their claim. Their rights to the fisheries, which they transfered to the Dominion, when they entered the Confederation, did not include the right to sell or rent them. In short, in demanding a share of the Fishery Award the Islanders consider that they ask for what is clearly their own.

They say too that three fourths of the mackerel caught by the Americans around our coasts are caught within the three mile limit, and that the evidence before the Fishery Commission clearly shows that by far the most valuable of the inshore fisheries, are within three miles of P. E Island shore. The fish within this limit, they hold, were as much a part of the wealth of the Island as the soil which they cultivate. Hatching then formed the principal employment of a large proportion of the population of the country. When the mackerel were plenty the fishermen prospered, when they were scarce, distress overtook them. Their welfare, in fact their existence, depended upon the preservation of the coast fisheries, of which they had, before the Americans were allowed to fish in the Island waters, virtually, a monopoly; for although British and Dominion fishermen had as good a right to fish in them as they had, very few of them availed themselves of the privilege. This being the case, the Islanders say, with reason, that they, and not the people of the rest of the Dominion, will be the sufferers from the injury done to the mackerel fishery by the destructive and wasteful methods of fishing practised by the Americans; and on this ground alone they are equitably entitled to a share of the Fishery Compensation. It will be seen from this that the Islanders have, after all, something to say for themselves in the matter; and that their demand is not altogether baseless. We learn too, that they are thoroughly in earnest in making their demand. The politicians on both sides have led the people of the Island to believe that their claim is a just one, and that the Government that will refuse to recognise it will treat them unjustly. They have raised expectations which we fear will not be realized, for we do not think it likely that the Government in expending the four millions and a half obtained as compensation for the use of the Dominion fisheries, has any intention to regard with favor claims which are merely sectional.

MORE CANCELLATIONS.

The cancellation policy of Mr. LANGELIER is being continued by his successor in the Crown Lands Department, and we see by a late number of the Official *Gazette* that notices of the cancellations of several lots are published. Among others we see the lots of three gentlemen well known in Ottawa, ex-Mayor BANGS, Detective McVIETTY, and Mr. HAYES, one of the Commons officials. The lands held by these gentlemen are on the 11th and 12th ranges of Wakefield; they had been paid out for in full to the Crown, and the owners have been for several years past subscribing money over and above their taxes and statute labor in order to construct a road by which they could have access to their lands. Last spring Mr LANGELIER cancelled the South halves of the lots owned by Messrs. BANGS and McVIETTY, because the locatees were supposed to be Conservatives. The fact was soon published to the world that whilst Conservatives were being persecuted favoritism was being shown to political friends by the JOLY Government, and this very case was adduced as proof of the charge. In order to have at least the appearance of consistency Mr. MARCHAND has had to cancel these lots also and has thereby perpetrated a new outrage. Mr. BANGS, Mr. McVIETTY and HAYES are naturally indignant at receiving such treatment from their friends at Quebec. They fancy, however, that it is a mistake, and that their lands will be restored to them, especially in Mr. HAYES' case, there being a clearance, with some 14 acres of fall wheat on the cancelled lot. These cases will be watched with keen interest by the other victims of Mr. LANGELIER's policy to see whether the pound of flesh is to be exacted with equal rigor from Rouge and Conservative alike.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

TORONTO.

Two English Cattle Dealers, one from Liverpool and the other from London are at present in this city purchasing cattle for exportation to England. The one requires 500 head and the other 300 head. These animals are to be shipped from Quebec in lots of about one hundred until the whole of them have been sent.

The City Council of Toronto has decided to grant $5,000 to provide for the reception of the Governor-General on his visit to that city, and $5,000 in aid of the Industrial Exhibition Association.

OTTAWA.

The Rideau River is clear of ice, and all danger is over.

The Grand Hotel at Caledonia Springs will be opened on the first of June as usual, with Mr John Kenly as manager.

Mr G. W. Bogart, of Winchester, Dundas County, has a good Ayrshire cow that gave birth to a calf, on the 10th inst., which weighed 123 pounds.

Some of the members of Parliament are already starting for home with their stationery boxes.

It is reported here that the Quebec Government exceeded their powers in negotiating the $3,000,000 railway bonds, having made the bonds payable in American gold.

Sir Francis Hincks is out in a letter denying that he is going to England.

The Finance Committee have voted to recommend the Council to vote $1,000 for the reception of the volunteers on the 24th.

The five hundred recruits for the Manitoba Mounted Police will leave the scene of their labors on the 1st of May. Ottawa only furnishes thirty-five out of the whole number, and Montreal thirty-seven out of several hundred applicants. The remainder of the force comes from the West. The men are said to be of fine physique and young.

Hon. Chief Justice Armstrong, of St. Lucia, West Indies, arrived in Ottawa on the 21st, and is the guest of his son-in-law, the under Secretary of State.

HULL.

The hands in the shipyard are busy at work preparing the different steamers and barges for the opening of navigation.

The millowners are repairing their saw mills and making a general clear up. The ice is rapidly leaving the slides, and in a few weeks by all appearance the sawing season will have fully opened.

The city is full of workmen out of employment and they are taking a great interest in the advertisement for hands to work on the Pacific Railroad. The only trouble with them is their inability to pay the $10 fare to carry them to the scene of operation.

MONTREAL.

The salary of the new Chief of Police has been placed at $2,000 per annum, being $1,500 less than the late Chief Penton received.

Miss Bart is expected here shortly from Liverpool with a number of poor orphans for whom she intends to get homes.

The Montreal *Star* says:—"Colonel McLeod of the Mounted Police, wants 75 men to recruit his force and the Windsor has been besieged with applicants, somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 having made application. At last orders were given to "tell any person who wants to see Col. McLeod about joining the Mounted Police, that he is not at home."

During the past two or three weeks an unusually large number of passengers have passed over the Grand Trunk Railway for Manitoba and the Western States. Mr O'Brien of this city received at the St. James street office $7,000 on Monday and Tuesday of last week, for second class and what are called emigrant tickets. Up to noon Tuesday $3,000 had been received. One party of a dozen paid $117 each for passage to Montana Territory.

An action for $1,000 damages has been entered by Mr Denis Coolahan against Mr Raymond Roberts. The former was capiased in the District of Iberville at the instance of Mr Roberts, a few days since, and claims to have sustained the damage by his arrest.

A Catholic Colonization Society with the laudable object of finding our people homes in the unsettled portions of this province in the valley of the Ottawa, has been organized, with Monseigner the Archbishop President, and Judge Papineau Vice-President.

A Clock with seven dials has been made by Mr. Rey, of St Constant street, showing the time in Montreal, Toronto, Rome, London, Paris, Washington and Havana. There is only one set of works in it.

QUEBEC.

It is suggested that the committee of the Ship Laborers Benevolent Society devote a portion of their funds to buying up wild lands in Manitoba or some such place and sending a certain number of able-bodied men of their Society thereon, which would have the double effect of assisting them and relieving the labor market here of the surplus hands for which there is no prospect of employment.

The spring fleet, by recent accounts, is expected to be much larger than was anticipated.

The Levis and Kennebec Railway is open for traffic, all the damage on the engines and rolling stock has been repaired and is now in first class order.

HALIFAX.

Mr. Dustan has just received a cablegram from his Nottingham friends, stating that Mr. Frier is coming out to Halifax immediately to give his personal attention to the erection of the sugar refinery. Mr. Dustan states that steps will at once be taken for its speedy erection.

GENERAL NEWS.

New York *Sun*: Applause seems to enter largely into the proceedings of modern religious assemblages. Over in the Talmage trial, witnesses, moderator, council and Talmage himself are roundly applauded, even when they intimate that some brother has told a falsehood. In Plymouth Church the listeners laughed outright at Beecher's stale jokes, and in Talmage's they stamp their feet at words that please them."

The Rev. Mr. Hammond, the Evangelist, is attracting large audiences in Guelph. He spoke at an immense meeting in Knox Church on Thursday.

Mr. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., will entertain the Marquis of Lorne on his visit to Kingston.

London, April 22.—The Government announced in the House of Lords this afternoon that no advance could be made on Cabul by the British troops in Afghanistan, without permission from the Home Government.

The match between Hanlan and Elliott is to take place on the 16th of June.

"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
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 Stomache.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
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.
31—1m

NOTICE.
Farmers' Blacksmith Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has re-opened his Blacksmith Shop on the premises next East the Lachute College Building.

Shoeing a Speciality.
Thos. Palliser.
Lachute, April 14, 1879

Great Advantage
To Buyers.

IF YOU WANT
Cheap Felt Hats,
Cheap Dry Goods,
Cheap Boots and Shoes,
Cheap Stockings,
Cheap Knives & Forks,
Cheap Silver Tea and Desert Spoons,
Cheap Groceries,
Cheap patent medicines,
Cheap Canned Fruits,
SUCH AS
Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, and Plumbs,
Cheap Vegetables.
IN CANS SUCH AS
Green Corn, Green Lima Beans, and Tomatoes,
CHEAP FRUITS.

Green Apples, Oranges and Lemons, cheap, Fresh Figs, &c,

If you want Cheap Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Hoes &c, or if you want Cheap Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Tanners or machine oil, Call at

F. X. BERTRAND.
WEST END LACHUTE,
32tf.

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 excelent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT BANFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Lochead, Fenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, 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, Street-ville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo, 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, Sullivan street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq, 118 Jarvis Street, Toronto
T. J. McFadden, Esq, 25 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, Eglington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq. Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Sanders, 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.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 803, 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.

GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail by
WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

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.
31yl ISAIE TAILLEFER.

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 preferental support of the Canadian public.
WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
42y 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.*

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,
1504 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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 .... [illegible]
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 1—214, ST. JAMES STREET,
Montreal.

PRESIDENT.—John Crilly, Esq., Wholesale Paper Manufacturer, of Montreal.
Vice-PRESIDENT.—Frank O. Wood, B. A. B. C. L.
SECRETARY.—A. A. Dicksen.
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.

Lachute 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.
17yl ANTOINE JOLY.

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.

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.

NO SURRENDER!!

THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,
FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,
Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.,
For further particulars send for circular.
30—m3.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBEILLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.
In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to 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

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

Queen of the Harvest.

CLEAN SEED GRAIN is of the utmost importance to GOOD FARMERS, as they will reap according to what they sow.
The undersigned would respectfully announce that he has purchased a new
Grain Separater
which will clean the grain perfectly without ANY WASTE, as the small and foul seeds can be ground for feed, but if left in the grain intended for sowing will be
Worse than Wasted.
Price for cleaning 10 cents per bushel,—also clean seed wheat for sale.
JAMES FISH,
Lachute, April 2, 1879. 31—m3

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.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One 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.

Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harvey's anti-bilious pills
Brown's worm lozenges.
Misses Lowe—millinery
[illegible]
[illegible]
Government Fishery Act.

LOCAL.

Now is the time to plant shade trees.

Potatoes are scarce.

Remember the great Auction Sale at Benn's on the first day of May.

The art of conversation is the art of hearing as well as of being heard.

April showers have put off their appearance during the whole month.

SEED TIME.—Those who sow "wild oats" may expect to reap the same.

There is to be a Camp-meeting at Lachute in July.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT of boxes from R. P. Jellyman's factory took place yesterday.

We are pleased to see that our old friend Mr. Palliser has again opened business here.

Zululand is now a place of great interest, will some one give us an article on it.

The sugar season has suddenly come to a close, and has not been very profitable.

This is a fast generation but our ancestors certainly got ahead of us in the world.

CHEEK.—The person who is too modest to beg for maple sugar, has plenty of cheek to beg for a new office—Tastes differ.

It seems absured to say that sick men are often handsome, when, as everybody knows, they are always ill-looking fellows.

Several additional families have taken up residences in the West End lately, and there is a great demand for Dwellings.

CONVOCATION WEEK at Victoria University, in Cobourg, closed with a grand conversazione on Wednesday evening last.

PROSPERITY.—Another Sale of two village Lots in the West End has just taken place, at $50 a lot in advance of last year's prices.

MEASURING CORDWOOD has become quite an interesting business here of late, as the buyers and sellers have various ideas of what constitute a cord.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—It is said that coal is to be used instead of wood, on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. one locomotive having been already remodeled for that purpose.

HARD TO BEAT.—We have been presented with a fresh laid hen's Egg weighing 3½ ounces with a longitudinal circumference of seven and one half inches.

Rumour has it that the resolutions passed by the Central Reform Committee of this place on the Letellier matter, are to be sent to the Home Government, if not already gone!!

Farm operations are getting lively about here. Buying and leasing farms are indications of more acres being cultivated than other years, and seed grain is in great demand.

BLACKSMITHING.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of E. Milner, who has opened the Shop lately occupied by Wm. Hay at the Railway Station.

PROMENADING.—Some citizens, it seems, are so fond of the short step, that they consider the Railway track worth $25,000 as a promenade ground, not considering the burden to the outside farming community who will be taxed for the purpose.

BREAD.—There was a very perceptible and sudden fall in bread on Monday last in connection with the West End supply. We seriously question if even the "National Policy" can raise *that* bread to respectability again. It would be altogether too *Gritty*.

BUYING HORSES.—A gentleman called at a stable to see a pair of horses that were for sale, and finding only one of them there, asked the man in attendance "where is his mate?" "Faith Sir, and I gives 'em *mate* but once a week" was the reply.

Mr. F. C. Gamble's departure from Lachute leaves a break in our society which causes many regrets. He had won great esteem by his genial and gentlemanly manner. In fact he and his family were universal favorites among all classes—except by the man who left the Church.

EARLY SPRING.—Vennor predicted a very backward spring. The reverse is true thus far. The snow has almost entirely disappeared. Gardening operations are commencing and we have even heard of some who have potatoes in the ground. The weather during the past week, has been very dry and warm.

NEW MILLINERY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of the Misses Lowe, in another column. It will be seen that they have received their spring goods—a chioce lot—and invite the inspection of the public. The Misses Lowe are well and favorably know in this community, and have always given general satisfaction to their customers.

BLINDS.—Mr. Campbell the enterprising proprietor of the blind factory at Monte Belle has received orders to place blinds upon the windows of all passenger stations on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Campbell has worked up a very fair business in connection with his factory, and is filling numerous orders in all parts of the province.

WHERE IS THE INSPECTOR?—We commend to the attention of the License Inspector for this district, the fact that there are four hotels, one saloon and a billard room in operation in Lachute, and beg to suggest that he require the proprietors either to take out hotel and billard licenses for the ensuing year, or close up. Her Majesty's revenue is being defrauded in this matter.

REV. H. J. EVANS desires to thank, through our columns, the following ladies and gentlemen who have taken part in supplying him with wood:—Misses Howard; Messrs . C. Emberson, R. G. Meikle, T. Hickson, T. Barron, F. C Ireland, J. Fish, P. Lane, G. Dormer, W. J. Simpson, G. Morrison, S. Cleland, G. Moore, T. Sharp, T. Pollock, C. Pollock, H. Hammond, M. Giroux, T. Palliser, P. Cruise, T. Evans, G. Seals, H. Neil, W. Curran.

PRIVATE BILLS ADVERTISEMENT.—We received from the proper authority in Quebec, an order to publish this advertisement, till Parliament opened, at ten cents a line for the first insertion and three cents a line for each subsequent insertion; but some kind friend(!) has interfered, and we have received notice to discontinue the advertisement which we see now in the columns of our contemporary. This is all right, we suppose, as "To the Victors belong the spoils."

IMPROVEMENT.—There was a marked improvement in the conduct of the young people in the north-east corner of Olivet Hall last Sunday evening owing we presume, to the firm rebuke administered by the pastor on the previous Sunday evening. It is said that some of the disturbers have decided to worship (!) elsewhere. They were absent the other evening but their places were filled by decorous and attentive hearers and the hall was even more crowded than ever.

QUID PRO QUO.—A few days ago a discussion took place in one of the Hotels on the subject of temperance. One leading spokesman, who by the way had been indulging pretty freely in drink, stated "the temperance people who were instrumental in passing the Dunkin Act were hypocrites for they passed a law and professed to believe in the efficacy of it, but yet did not attempt to enforce it." He also stated that he was a firm believer in teetotalism; when another of the party replied. "Then you are the hypocrite, for you say you believe in teetotalism, but are now half drunk."

THE death of Mr. JOHN L. CAINS, in Londonderry, Ireland, will be sad news to his numerous friends in this locality where he was well known for many years, as a most efficient clerk in the store of Messrs Meikle, of this place. For thirteen years past he has been with S. Greenshields & Son, in Montreal, where he has risen to be a partner of that large firm. He had gone to England on business, and notwithstanding the best medical care, died after a few days illness. It is a tribute to temperate habits and business activity to state, as we are informed, concerning this young man who was about thirty two years of age at his death, that he has left a small fortune of about $30,000 including $10,000 of Life Inurance.

OTTAWA.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 21st, 1879.

On Thursday, ~~several~~ Government measures were passed and sent to the Senate, so that body will now have some hard work to perform. Among those measures was the one respecting duties imposed on promissory notes and Bills of Exchange, and that dividing the Department of Public Works.

Up to the present, notwithstanding the time that has been occupied in the Tariff debate, a great deal of work has been got through. All the Private Bills have been disposed of; Public Bills have been discussed and passed with rapidity, and during the past fortnight Government measures have been disappearing from the order paper with almost equal celerity, there are but thirteen of them left, and those will no doubt follow the others within a fortnight.

The debate on the Tariff was resumed on Thursday evening, when Mr. Tilley replied on the whole debate, and afterwards read the correspondence that had passed between Sir Albert Smith and himself, which show conclusively not only that the late Government would have given Mr. Tilley the Lieut.-Governorship of New Brunswick to keep him from again entering public life, but even went so far as to endeavour by a bribe of a position in their cabinet to induce him to abandon his friends.

Truly they stopped at nothing—did the Mackenzie Government—to keep the reins of power in their hands.

After Mr. Tilley had sat down, a few Grit members talked for an hour or two, and then the House adopted the first ten resolutions.

On Friday the whole afternoon and evening were occupied discussing the items of the tariff, and keenly they were discussed, the Opposition fighting item by item but without any amendment being offered till they took the items under the heading of breadstuffs, then the Opposition showed their hand. Mr. Houde of Maskinonge moved to give power to the Gov.-General in Council, when there was reason to believe that the supply of wheat produced in Canada would not be equal to the demand for its consumption, then it should be lawful by an Order in Council to reduce or take off the duty on imported wheat, for such peroid as they may see fit. To this amendment the Opposition offered no less than three amendments on each of which a division was taken, all, of course, being defeated, and then Mr. Houde withdrew his amendment and all were concurred in. On the item wheat flour fifty cents a barrel being put, Mr. Valée, a conservative, moved that flour be put on the free list, and in the debate that followed was supported by a number of French Conservative members who had pledged themselves to vote against any duty being imposed on flour. The debate on this item will be continued tomorrow.

This afternoon we had another sample of the obstruction policy of the Opposition. They know that the Ontario elections are to take place on the 5th of June next, and they are doing their best to keep the Parliament sitting as near that date as possible, so as to prevent the Ontario members—a majority of whom are Conservatives—from going to their counties in order to assist their friends. That this is their policy there can no longer be any doubt, as in the past they legislated and administrated the country to the verge of ruin, so now they are keeping Parliament sitting at an enormous daily expense, and doing so on the most frivolous pretence.

For instance this afternoon, Mr. Keeler, a Conservative member, asked leave to introduce a Bill having for its object the abolition of the Supreme Court of Canada. Of course the Bill was received with ironical cheers and cries of "carried," for though a large number of the members are opposed to the supreme Court, as at present constituted, yet they recognize the impossibility of interfering with a legally constituted tribunal of such importance without serious cause. Mr. Mackenzie, however, saw an opportunity to obstruct; up he jumped and abused Mr. Keeler, and after the Bill had been read a first time moved the "three months hoist." Upon that motion a division was taken, which resulted in Mr. Mackenzie's motion being defeated by 75, many of his own supporters having voted against him. Then Mr. Holton read Sir. John Macdonald a lecture for having by his vote given a tacit consent to the principle of the Bill. This Sir John denied, showing that the House having consented to the first reading of the Bill were bound to fix it for its second reading when its principle could be discussed. Upon that a discussion arose which lasted till six o'clock. In the evening it being a members' day a number of motions for papers were discussed and passed, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock, the next motion on the paper being the National Currency Resolutions; but they will not be reached till next Monday as the Government have taken Wednesday and Thursday for Government days, in order to expedite matters.

APRIL, 22nd.

For some days past petitions have been received from the Province of Ontario, praying the Government to nominate a permanent Railway Commission. The object of this commission is to adjudicate on disputed claims between the Railway Companies and people whose lands are required, or in any differences that may arise between Railway Companies and private people or corporations, concerning which numerous complaints have and are being made.

The Tariff debate was continued this afternoon, when a division was taken on the amendment to place flour on the free list, resulting in its being defeated by a majority of 61. Yeas, 60. Nays 121. Further items were then adopted till "Butter, 4c, per lb.," was reached when the Opposition chimed in and talked Free Trade for half an hour, and then the item was carried, and so they went on all the afternoon becoming more bitter, till Mr. Tilley brought them to their senses by informing them that the feeling they manifested was the best sign of the correctness of the action of the Government, for had the Government brought down a measure that was unpopular in the country, how the faces of the gentlemen opposite would be lightened up with smiles, instead of the bitter display of feeling that was daily going on. That had the effect of somewhat checking their manifestations of rage. In the evening a lengthy and interesting discussion on coal took place, over the item fifty cents a ton on that article. Mr. Mackenzie entered a solemn protest against the duty and denied that it would benefit Canadian coal mines by increasing their outfit. He was somewhat taken aback however when Dr. Tupper read a telegram from the Secretary of the Cape Breton Board of Trade stating that already contracts had been made in Montreal for twice the quantity of coal from the Maritime Provinces than was obtained during the whole of last year, and that contracts had been made to supply coal to Toronto and intermediate towns. From the debate that took place there can be no doubt that in place of increasing the price, the result of the duty will be to reduce it, besides benefiting the Country by largely increasing one of its valuable industries. The item was carried without an amendment being offered. A discussion took place on the duties on cottons, mainly by the Opposition, but no amendments were offered and the items passed without a division. The House sat til long after midnight and adopted a large number of items leaving more than half to be dealt with.

APRIL 24, 1.30 a. m.

The whole of the afternoon, evening and night of yesterday and part of this morning has been taken up discussing the items of the Tariff, so far no amendment being offered. All the items down to sugars have been adopted and the House is now occupied with a discussion on that article. It has already lasted over two hours and bids fair to last much longer. On the passage of the Sugar items the debate on the Tariff items was adjourned till tomorrow.

KRISS KRINGLE.

Sugar Beet.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Refering to my letter on this subject I find an omission which renders my statement remarkably "fresh" at least.

"In the Pas de Calais where the yield is 20,000 kilogrammes (30 tons) per acre 7 per cent. of sugar and syrup is obtained." It should have read 7 per cent. of sugar, and *5 per cent* of syrup is obtained.

Near the end, the part of a sentence "that from twelve to eighteen months old is preferable to green," should be a complete sentence. A full stop occuring before the word "that."

G. H. F.

A $32,000 JOB WHICH DID NOT GO TO ENGLAND.—On Saturday last the contractors for the Ste. Cunegonde Water Works gave a contract to the Messrs McDougall of this city, for the greater portion of the pipes required for the new works, and also to a Hamilton, Ont., foundry for the balance, together with some machinery. The amount that will thus be retained in the country instead of going to England where, before the new tariff, the contractors declare it would have gone, they having already made partial arrangements made there for the pipes, will be over $32,000. The pipes are all to be delivered by the Messrs McDougal and the Hamilton manufacturers between the 15th of May and the 15th of July ensuing.—*Witness.*

FOREIGN.

Advices from Capetown to the 6th instant announces that Lord Chelmsford relieved Col. Pearson on the night of the 4th, and Ekowe has been totally evacuated. The day previous, on the way to Ekowe, the Zulus attacked Lord Chelmsford's camp, but were repulsed with great loss. Cetewayo is reported to have fled beyond the Black Umualsi River.

Later despatches state that Colonel Wood's column was taken by surprise near Luneburg, and that the British loss amounted to no less than 7 officers and 400 men. Also, that Lord Chelmsford, after the evacuation of Ekowe, fell back on Gingleova. Mounted infantry and scouts accompanied both columns.

In the British House of Commons this afternoon the Secretary of State for War, in reply to an enquiry, said he believed the later news respecting Col. WOOD's column referred to a new affair which occurred after the two days' fighting of March 28th and 29th.

BIRTHS.

BERTRAND.—On Tuesday, April 22nd, the wife of F. X. Bertrand, merchant, of a son

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, April, 24 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5. 2 @	$5.50
Flour per bag	2 55 @	2 60
Oats per bushel	0.00 @	[illegible]
Corn " "	[illegible] @	.7
Peas " "	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0 00 @	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @	1.40
Moullie " "	1.25 @	0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @	0.0
Bran " "	0.90 @	0 00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00 @	0.00
Pork per lb	0.08 @	0 10
Beef " "	0.08 @	0.09
Mutton "	0.07 @	0.09
Lamb " "	0.09 @	0.00
Hay per ton	1.50 a	9.00
Potatoes per bag	0.65 a	0.75
Butter per lb	0.12 a	0.14
Cheese " "	0.10 a	0·14

New Millinery Just Received.

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

New Spring Goods,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATRONS. Their

Ulster Cloaks & Spring Jackets

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly.

34tf.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Backsmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

E. MILNER,
Late of St. Eugene.

Lachute, April 19, 1879. 34tw

PUBLIC ATTENTION is directed to the following Provisions of the Fishery Laws in the Province of Quebec:—

PICKEREL (*Dore*) cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.
MASKINONGE cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.
BASS cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.
SALMON (with nets) cannot be caught from 1st August to 1st May.
Salmon (with rod and line) cannot be caught from 1st September to 1st May.
SPECKLED TROUT, BROOK OR RIVER TROUT, cannot be caught from 1st October to 31st December.
SALMON TROUT AND LAKE TROUT cannot be caught from 15th October to 1st December.
WHITEFISH cannot be caught from 10th November to 1st December.

Net or Seine fishing without Licenses is prohibited.

Nets must be raised from Saturday night until Monday morning of each week.

Nets cannot be set or Seines used, so as to bar channels or bays.

Indians are forbidden to fish illegally the same as whitemen.

Each person guilty of violating these Regulations is liable to fine and costs, or in default of payment is subject to imprisonment.

No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession any of the kinds of Fish mentioned above.

By order,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

Fisheries Department,
Ottawa, 2nd April, 1879. 34w3

Victoria Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the Foundry and Business of

Messrs. G. DORMER & SON,

Beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work done by their predessors. Also, that they will shortly put in

ADDITIONAL MACHINERY,

When they will be able to supply

Castings and Machinery

Of every description of as good quality and at as low prices as any other shop in the Dominion.

McOuat & McRae,

Lachute, April 17, 1879. 33tf

THE CITY HOTEL,

78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.

Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses. 50c. 31yl.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the District of Terrebonne, and is at present the only licensed auctioneer in this district, and that he has opened

SALE ROOMS

Next Door to BANFORD's Store, at West-End Lachute, where he will be prepared to take orders for the Sale of Merchandise, Farm Stock, Implements, Furniture &c., &c.

31 f JOHN W. TODD.

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

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DEALERS IN

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357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 28yl.

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
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Lakefield, March 5 1879 27tf.

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12—6m.

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MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

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30—4w.

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R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, Feb. 1879. 20m3.

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—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

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Messrs. FROST & WOOD. have also a Large Variety of Cheaper Ploughs, Riding Cultivators, Wheeled Cultivators, Field Rollers, Mowers and Reepers, Self-dumping Horse Rakes, &c.

For particulars apply to THEODORE DAVIS, Agent, St. Andrews, Que.
Or to LARMONTH & SONS, 33 College Street, MONTREAL.

N. B.—Repairs for any of Frost and Wood's implements, can be had of MR. DAVIS, 32m3

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.

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Watrous Engine Works Co.,
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For Sale, AT THE Watchman Office,

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

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.

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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.

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LACHUTE, P. Q.

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GRADUATE OF McGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY
Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec.
May be consulted at all hours.
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THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has estaplished its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

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

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HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

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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

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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.

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for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot, Price 25c, or in large bottles 50 cents.

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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.

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

31yl.

Lines

Written on the death of Mrs. J. Burke, Sr. late of Edina, Que.

Another soul has passed away
From this world's care and strife,
To realms of everlasting day,
To the eternal life.

For death with chill and withering hand
Has snatched another prize,
And borne an aged mother from
This vale of miseries.

Without regrets she left a world
Whose dole of paths she'd trod,
She had not lived her life in vain
Nor feared to meet her God.

But early sought the Saviour's grace
And loved His blessed name,
So now she stands with angel hosts
Before the "Great I Am."

Though friends and kindred left behind,
Her loss must deeply feel;
The Lord who pleased to call her hence
Can all their sorrows heal.

She died, but ah! she lives again
In pastures green and fair;
"Onward and Upward" be our aim
That we may meet her there.

G. L. Robertson.

LADIES COLUMN.

Styles for Ladies and Children.

As usual, in these early spring days we fancy that the new goods are lovelier in design, and brighter in color than ever before. We are confident that such is the case now, although it may only be the contrast between them, and the sombre winter clothing we so willingly lay aside. At all events, the new goods are so captivating that we (that is, we ladies) pay our money for them with a sigh of content in their ownership. Combination suits of two and even three shades of the same color, are still much worn. This style is so useful in renewing half-worn garments, that it will not easily be given up. For street dresses, the most popular way is to make a "sham" skirt (usually of plain calico, the same shade as your dress goods), trimmed with one deep side or box pleated flounce, and with the overskirt or drapery permanently fastened upon it, and a long basque. The drapery may be of any shape or style your fancy or your amount of material may dictate.

A Little Girl's Dress.

It may be made of wool material or wash goods, and may be trimmed in any way to suit the taste.

They are sometimes made as a long basque the bottom being finished in any pretty dressy way, and the short pleated skirt fastened permanently under the trimming. But an easier way is to have the bottom of the basque plain, with the pleats sewed on, then make your trimming, and fasten it on over the join, like a tiny overskirt. In using this pattern for wash goods the waist is usually tucked front and back with perpendicular tucks. It is the prettiest possible pattern for white dresses, as it will admit of very elaborate trimming.

Sailor dresses of flannel are worn by very little girls. The skirts are mostly kilt pleated, while the waist is of the usual sacque form, gathered into a belt, and overhangs the hips. The collar is broad and deep in the back, and some times extends down the front each side to the waist line.

In hats little girls wear the round crowned Darby, the ever popular sailor hat, and a very stylish one has a pointed Alpine crown, with a broad brim turned up all around.

For spring wear, ladies prefer the cottage bonnet of straw, trimmed quite heavily with velvet, or satin, and deep colored flowers.

The Flower Garden.

Never sow too early. The plants will flower much better if the seeds be sown when the temperature of the soil is warm. The ground should be dug deeply, and carefully raked over; small seed should have the least possible covering—larger ones a little more in proportion to their size; and after sowing, the ground should be pressed down with the hand.

All pruning that could not be done last month should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Uncover bulb beds gradually.

Flowering shrubs and ornamental trees may be transplanted this month.

As soon as frost has entirely gone, uncover all roses, plants and shrubs that have been protected during the winter, cutting off all decayed shoots, or such as have been hurt by the frost.

Perennials which have been set several years should be divided, or they will decrease in the size and number of their flowers. Do this as early as possible, as most of them begin to grow early.

Peonies and a few others should only be disturbed in autumn.

Sow seeds of annuals in hot beds or window boxes. By the time the weather is warm enough to set them out, they will be ready to flower.

Look after the tender bulbs of gladiolus, dahlia roots, etc., and see that they are placed where they will not rot from too much moisture.

A colossal flower has been lately found in Sumatra forests which has an average diameter of thirty-three inches. It is called the titanum.

"How to Live Cheaply is a question easy enough to answer if one will be content with a cheap living. Substitute comfort for show. Put convenience in the place of fashion. Study simplicity. Refuse to be beguiled into a style of living above what is required by your position in society and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence, and inexpensiveness, which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing. Teach yourself to do without a thousand and one pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them.

Put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, virtue and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly fripperies and showy adornments of fashion, and be happier in the cosy and comfortable apartments than those of their wealthy neighbors are in their splendid establishments.

The Princess Louise has a twenty-five cent tea-pot for every-day use! Persons of her station can very well afford the luxury of cheapness; but it will hardly do for people in moderate circumstances.

Every unmarried lady of forty has passed the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Scottish American Journal* says:—"The Canadian Government are wisely anxious to open up trade with foreign countries, and with this end in view negotiations are being begun with the representatives of foreign powers. It is now announced that the Brazilian Consul now at Ottawa has entered into arrangements with the Government to subsidize a line of steamers to ply between Halifax and Brazil, by which it is hoped to develope direct trade in sugar and coffee with that country. The Brazilian Government, it is also said, has signified its intention of granting a subsidy to the line similar to that given by the Canadian Government. This is undoubtedly an important commercial move, from which may flow great results."

The division in favor of the National Policy on Mr. Mackenzie's amendment stood as follows by provinces:—

	Yeas.	Nays.
Ontario	20	63.
Quebec	15	43.
Nova Scotia	6	13.
New Brunswick	10	5.
British Columbia	0	6.
P. E. I.	1	4.
Manitoba	1	2.
	53	136.

Fifteen Ministerialists and six members of the Opposition did not vote. The National Policy majority stands 146 to 59.

Navigation on the lakes west of Lake Ontario may be said to have opened. The Cleveland and Detroit steamers are running; the Dresden and Wallaceburg boats ply to Detroit; the Chicago and Manistee line on Lake Michigan runs regularly, and schooners have left Chicago. From Lake Huron grain-laden steamers from New Baltimore have reached Detroit, and tugs from Lake St. Claire; and on the 15th inst, the steamers of the North Western Transportation Co., will leave Windsor for Lake Superior.

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.

April brings the spring's work fairly upon us. We cannot long sit with folded arms over the kitchen fire, but must be up and at work. It is to be presumed that the plan for the summer's campaign is all laid out, and that you know just what has to be done. You will not, therefore, need to lose much time in planning out the work, or in considering what to take hold of next. The manure is to be got out; the ploughing is to be done at the earliest possible moment, the kitchen garden is to be laid out and many of the vegetables sown or planted. Early peas must go in now, and that parsnip bed dug over deeply and sown just as soon as the ground is fit for it. If you laid down a piece this fall, the clover seed ought to be sown now. The ploughs, the hoes, the spades and the forks must swing with a will through the stirring months of spring. Look out for good clean seed. The weeds that overwhelmed you last year, skimming the cream of the profit on your crops, will threaten the same inundation this year, but it will not do. Better attempt half as much ground and do it well, than to suffer the weeds to grow and ruin both land and crops. Make up your mind to that. An acre well tilled and thoroughly manured will give you more real profit than two or three overrun with weeds. No farmer can afford to grow weeds. If, therefore, you have a piece that got the better of you last year, and ripened a crop of weed seed, sow it with oats or wheat or millot this spring, plough it up again as soon as the crop comes off, and lay it down as soon as you can get it clean from weeds. It will cost too much to keep it under the hoe, and run the risk of another crop of weeds this year.

Don't hurry about letting the cattle out upon the grass this month. You will gain nothing by it. There is an old saying that April grass is poisonous to stock which means, we take it, that if you let cattle out too soon, they get a taste for grass and lose their appetite for dry fodder, and so, as the grass is not sufficient nuitrive to support them at present, they cease to thrive, and fall off rapidly till they can get feed enough to run upon in May. Many a farmer makes this mistake, and thus injures his grass lands and his stock. This spring will offer unusual temptation to this, and we hope you will make more than usual effort to avoid it.

We have said that it is best to take care and not get the stock out too early upon the new grass. We have only to add that all kinds of stock need greater care through this month in order that it may come out, in May. A daily carding now is of great importance, as animals that have been closely housed all winter, will be shedding their coats. A few roots now will be of great service, and if you are likely to be short of hay, a daily feeding of cotton-seed meal will help it out and abundantly pay for the outlay.

Scrape up and apply all the manure you can, but don't spread it over too much ground. Put it on thick, and lay out to get the biggest kind of crops rather than try to make it go as far as possible, and so half manure and half cultivate a large surface when you can get better crops with less labor from a small one. Do everything better than last year, and our word for it you'll have better results.

HINTS FOR THE WORK OF THE MONTH.

Raising Calves—To purchase improved stock, requires much money. But the same result may be gained by keeping a well selected bull and raising the heifer calves with care. Calves will thrive well when taught to drink from the pail the third day. It is well for them to suck the cow and soften the udder, for three or four days.

Sheep.—Lambs and sheep intended for sale should be pushed as fast as possible with safety. But most haste in this respect often secures least speed. Ewes that have raised lambs and that are to be sold, should be fed so as to be out of the way by June.

Cows—There is no better feed as a steady diet for cows, than grass; but there are many cases in which some stimulating food may be used with benfit. Early grass is not healthful being immature and too laxative. It would be better to follow the old English practice in this respect, and not turn cows to grass until May. May-day is an ancient farmer's holyday on this account in England, and we might well follow their practice. This, of course, refers to localities with the same season—earlier at the South, and even later at the far North.

Horses.—As the coat begins to loosen the skin is often irritable. This may be corrected by giving in the food daily one ounce of an equal mixture of sulphur and cream of tarter for a few days. Good grooming with a soft brush and a blunt curry-comb should not be neglected. If the gums are swollen, rub them with a corn-cob dipped in powdered borax. Cleanliness is a great preventure of disease. As the weather becomes warmer, more oats, rye, or barley, and less corn may be fed. An occasional feed of cut ruta-bagas will be useful.

Brood Mares.—As foaling approaches, brood mares should be turned into a loose box. The extra exercise is beneficial and they rest more at ease. Their work should be lightened. The most gentle treatment should be exercised; the temper of the coalt often depend upon this.

Pigs.—Pork is looking up, and pigs are worth more than they were a few months ago. While prices are low, the cost of feeding should be reduced. Pigs can be kept most cheaply upon grass in summer, and an orchard is a good place for them; they will do service in destroying insects.

Currants.—If not pruned last fall, do it at once, cutting out branches where they are crowded, and shortening the new wood. Manure abundantly. If the soil is light and dry, cover it with coarse litter.

Grapes.—If any were left unpruned last fall, prune at once. Plant vines early.

PROMISCUOUS DANCING.

A friend has brought us a copy of the *Christian Herald*, in which there is an article on dancing, which he requests us to transfer to our columns for the benefit of our readers. It is a trans-atlantic production, and was written by a Minister who, having been suspected of preventing some of his young people from appearing at a ball, was visited with an anonymous note, signed "A True Christian, but no Hypocrite," requesting him to preach on the words—"A Time to Dance."—Ed. W.

My dear Sir (or Madam)—Your request that I would preach from Eccles. iii. 4. I cannot comply with at present, since there are some Christian duties more important than dancing, which a part of my people seem disposed to neglect. Whenever I perceive, however, that the duty of dancing is too much neglected, I shall not fail to raise a warning voice against so dangerous an omission. In the mean time, there are certain difficulties in the text which you commend to my notice, the solution of which I should receive with gratitude from a "True Christian."

My first difficulty respects the *time* for dancing; for, although the text declares that there is a time to dance, yet when that time is, it does not determine. Now this point I wish to ascertain exactly, before I preach upon the subject; for it would be as criminal, I conclude, to dance at the wrong time, as to neglect to dance at the right time. I have been able to satisfy myself, in some particulars, when it is *not* "a time to dance." We shall agree, I presume, that on the Sabbath-day, or at a funeral or during the prevalence of a pestilence, or the rocking of an earthquake, or the roaring of a thunder-storm, it would be no time to dance. If we were condemned to die, and were waiting in prison the day of execution, this would be no time for dancing; and if our feet stood on a slippery place beside a precipice, we should not dare to dance.

But suppose the very day to be ascertained; is the whole day, or only a part, to be devoted to this amusement? And if a part of the day only, then which part is "the time to dance?" From the notoriously pernicious effects of "*night meetings*," in all ages, both upon morals and health, no one will pretend that the *evening* is the "time to dance," and perhaps it may be immaterial which portion of the day-light is devoted to that innocent amusement. But allowing the *time* to be ascertained, there is still an obscurity in the text. Is it a *command* to dance, or only a *permission?* Or is it merely a declaration of the fact, that as men are constituted, there is a time when all the events alluded to in the text do in the providence of God come to pass? If the text be a command, is it of universal obligation; and must "old men and maidens, young men and children," dance obedience? If a permission, does it imply a permission also to refrain from dancing, if any are disposed? Or, if the text be merely a declaration that there is a time when men do dance, as there is a time when they die, then I might as well be requested to take the first eight verses of the chapter, and show in what consists the evil of those innocent practices of hating, and making war, and killing men, for which, it seems, there is "a time," as well as for dancing.

There is still another difficulty in the text, which just now occurs to me. What *kind* of dancing does the text intend? for it is certainly a matter of no small consequence to a "True Christian," to dance in a Scriptural manner, as well as at the Scriptural time.

Now, to avoid mistakes on a point of such importance, I have consulted every passage in the Bible which speaks of dancing; the most important of which permit me to submit to your inspection.

Exod. xv. 20. "And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her, with timbrels and with dances." This was on account of the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea.

Judges xi. 34. The daughter of Jephthah "came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances." This also was on account of a victory over the enemies of Isreal.

Judges xxi. 21. The yearly feast of Shiloh, was a feast unto the Lord, in which the daughters of Shiloh went forth in dances. This was done as an act of religious worship.

2 Sam. vi. 14 and 20. "And David danced before the Lord with all his might." But the irreligious Michal "came out to meet David, and said, how glorious was the king of Israel today, who uncovered himself to-day in the eyes of the handmaids of his servants, as one of the vain fellows shamelessly discovereth himself!" Dancing, it seems, was a sacred rite, and was usually performed by women. At that day, it was perverted from its sacred use by none but "vain fellows," destitute of shame. David vindicates himself from her irony, by saying, "It was before the Lord;" admitting, that had this *not* been the case her rebuke would have been merited.

1 Sam. xviii. 6. On account of the victory of Saul and David over the Philistines, "the women came out of all the cities of Israel singing and dancing.

Psal. cxlix. 3. "Let them praise his name in the dance."—Psal. xxx. 11. "Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing." The deliverance here spoken of was a recovery from sickness, and the dancing an expression of religious gratitude and joy.

Exod. xxii. 19. "As soon as he came nigh unto the camp he saw the calf and the dancing." From this it appears that dancing was a part also of idol worship.

Jer. xxxi. 4. "Oh virgin of Israel, thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and go forth in the dances of them that make merry." This passage predicts the return from captivity, and the restoration of the Divine favour, with the consequent expression of religious joy.

Matt. xi. 17. "We have pipped unto you, and ye have not danced; we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented." That is, neither the judgments nor the mercies of God produce any effect upon this incorrigible generation. They neither mourn when called to mourning by his providence; nor rejoice with the usual tokens of religious joy, when his mercies demand their gratitude.

Luke xv. 25. "Now his elder son was in the field; and as he came, and drew nigh unto the house, he heard music and dancing." The return of the prodigal was a joyful event, for which the grateful father, according to to the usages of the Jewish church, and the exhortation of the Psalmist, "praised the Lord in the dance."

Eccles. iii. 4. "A time to mourn and a time to dance." Since the Jewish church knew nothing of dancing, except as a religious ceremony, or as an expression of gratitude and praise, the text is a declaration, that the providence of God sometimes demands mourning, and sometimes gladness and gratitude.

Matt. xiv. 6. "But when Herod's birth-day was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod." In this case, dancing was perverted from its original object, to purposes of vanity and ostentation."

Job. xxi, 7. "Wherefore do the wicked live, become old, yea, are mighty in power?"—Verse 11. "They send forth their little ones, like a flock, and their children dance. They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Therefore they say unto God, depart from us, for we desire not the knowledge of thy ways. What is the Almighty, that we should serve him; and what profit shall we have if we pray unto him?" Their wealth and dancing are assigned as the reason of their saying unto God, "Depart from us," and of their not desiring the knowledge of his ways, or of serving him or praying to him.

From the preceding quotations, it will sufficiently appear—

1. That dancing was a religious act, both of the true and also of the idol worship.
2. That it was practised exclusively on joyful occasions, such as national festivals or great victories.
3. That it was performed by maidens only.
4. That it was performed usually in the day time, in the open air, in highways, fields, or groves.
5. That men who perverted dancing from a sacred use to purposes of amusement, were deemed infamous.
6. That no instance of dancing are found upon record in the Bible, in which the two sexes unite in the exercise, either as an act of worship or amusement.
7. That there is no instance upon record, of social dancing for amusement, except that of the "vain fellows," devoid of shame; of the irreligious families described by Job, which produced increased impiety, and ended in destruction; and the Herodias, which terminated in the rash vow of Herod, and the murder of John the Baptist.

I congratulate you, Sir, on the assured hope which you seem to have attained, that you are a "true Christian," and on the meekness and modesty with which you have been able to express it: and most sincerely do I join with you in the condemnation of all "hypocrites."

I am affectionately yours, &c.

Mr. Mackenzie as a Practical Man.

According to a return just brought down, the expenditure on the following portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been:—

Pembina Branch	$1,668,910
Fort William to Sunshine Creek	778,436
Sunshine Creek to English River	1,302,121
Rat Portage to Cross Lake	1,541,525
To which is to be added: For advertising, Chief Engineer's travelling expenses and balance of W. H. Carpenter's contract on the Red River route	11,896
Total	$5,404,190
Expenditure at Thunder bay	26,150
Expenditure at Fort Francis lock	247,791
Total	$5,718,131

The total estimated cost of the two contracts from Fort William to Sunshine Creek and from Sunshine Creek to English River was $1,307,857. As will be seen from the return, there has already been paid on these contracts $2,710,819 and as there is $110,000 more in the estimates to finish them, it will be seen that the auctal cost will be $1,513,000 more than the estimates, or $200,000 more than double. Mr. Mackenzie in the first place adopted estimates which required a large amount of trestle work and comparatively little earth. The successful contractors put their trestle work low and the earth work high, the main part being at 33 cents per cubic yard, while a contract 113 miles further from the base of supplies has since been taken at 25 cents. The contractors no doubt were well pleased, and it was quite legitimate for them to do the best that they could; but the result shows that Mr. Mackenzie's claims to be a practical Minister of Public Works have had anything but a sound foundation, as the result has cost the country a million and a half of dollars on this contract alone.

The greatest fraud on the country in the whole affair is the Contract 15 from Rat Portage to Cross Lake 36½ miles, in addition to track laying on 112 miles. The orignal estimate was $1,594,085, of which some $335,000 was for trestle work. All this trestle work has now been changed, and without getting any new tenders Mr. Mackenzie has allowed the old contractors to build solid work at the following rates:

Solid Rock per yard	$2.75
Loose " "	1.75
Earth excavation	.37

as compared with the following prices in the new contract of Purcell & Co.

Solid rock per yard	$1.50
Loose " "	90
Earth excavation	25

or even with the following, of Fraser Manning & Co., whose contract commences where that of Sutton & Co., finishes, and 118 miles inside of that of Purcell & Co. Fraser Manning & Co's prices on a far more difficult contract are:

Solid Rock per yard	$1.85
Loose " "	75
Earth excavation	31

No wonder that $1,584,000 has already been paid to Sutton Thompson & Whitehead only $10,000 less than the original estimate, although the contract is not yet half finished, and $1,000,000 is in the estimates for next year to carry on the work. Yet the country was told at the time that all this was going on, that it was such a great advantage to have a *practical* man at the head of the Public Works Department. The country begins to think now that sound judgment and common sense would have saved it a good deal of money which the practical man has wasted.

During the last three years the exports of dead meat to Great Britain from America were as follows:—

	Pounds.	[illegible]
1876	4,576,000	$ [illegible]
1877	49,210,000	4,552,523
1878	54,046,771	5,009,856

It is estimated that England can consume 4,000 head of American cattle every week, and a very large share of the supply should go from Canada. It is a thriving and paying trade, and our farmers and breeders should put forward their best efforts to meet the demand.

President Grévy, being asked recently to write something in a lady's album, indited the following:—"Life is like a game of chess; each holds his rank according to his quality, but when the game is over, kings, queens, knights and all are thrown into one common box."

—The French and Belgian Governments are contemplating the formation of a commercial alliance in opposition to the German protection scheme.

Always speak well of the dead, and once and a while a good word for the living.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Une dépêche de St. Petersbourg en date d'hier nous apprends que les nom de l'assaillant de l'empereur de Russie est Bolowpeff. La ville a été de nouveau illuminée hier soir.

La refinerie de sucre de Redpath, à Montréal, aura un capital d'un million de piastres.

Le Lieutenant Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-Ecosse va partir prochainement pour l'Angleterre. On croit qu'il sera fait chevalier lors de son séjour dans la mére-patrie.

Les journaux du Havre signalent une recrudescence dans le courant d'émigration qui existe actuellement entre l'Europe et les Etat-Unis. Chaque jour le chemin de fer améne au Havre des émigrants venant de l'Autriche, de la Hollande, de l'Allemagne, etc.

On vient de reprendre les travaux de reconstruction de l'Hotel de ville de Paris, que la persistence du mauvais temps avait interrompus, et on va les pousser avec la plus grande activité. On ne pense pas que l'Hôtel-de-Ville puisse être terminé avant trois ans, tant sont considérables les travaux de construction de cet édifice, qui couvre une superficie de 10,500 mètres.

On télégraphie de Londres: Que le tarif canadien est condamné dans tout le pays. Des personnes ayant des intérets à différentes places vont se réunir en assemblée. La chambre de commerce de Hundersfield a passé une résolution portant: Que, considérant que la politique commerciale adoptée par le Canada prohibant effectivement les importations des manufactures anglaises, le Conseil suggère de nouveau à la Chambre des Communes de nommer un comité choise pour prendre en considérations les rapports de la mère-patrie avec les colonies, dans le but de placer les relations commerciales sur des bases les plus satisfaisantes. Des assemblées ont été tenues en différentes places dans le pays et ont passé des résolutions attirant l'intention du Secrétaire Colonial sur plusieurs points du tarif canadien devant être considérés comme très nuisibles au commerce anglais.

L'hon. M. Langevin s'est embarqué samedi à Halifax, à bord du *Caspian*, L'hon. maitre général est accompagné dans son voyage en Angléterre de l'hon. M. Abbott et de son secrétaire privé M. H. J. Mackay. On pense que leur voyage durera six semaines.

Une légère secousse de tremblement de terre s'est fait sentir, lundi, à Cornwall, Ont., vers 11 hrs., a m.

Les journaux d'Ottawa disent que le commerce du bois scié semble reprendre vigueur. Plusieurs ordres considérables ont été reçus de New York et d'autres points des Etat Unis, dads le cours de la semaine dernière.

On dit que S. E. le marquis de Lorne et S. A. R. la princess Louise se rendront à Quebec après leur visite à Montréal, et qu'ils y demeureront trois semaines.

A Never failing Remedy for Billous and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind spasms Giddiness, Dizziness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness &c., is Dr. Harvey's Anti-billous and Purgative Pills containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite and strengthens the whole nervous system.

"Cuts."—The best thing we know of to heal a cut or wound is to bind up the injured part with a cloth saturated in Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

We Pledge Our Reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been administered. Cures dysentery and Diarrhea and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

More People, Adults and Children, are troubled with worms, than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appitite to-day, and a ravenous one to-morrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Eat Brown's Vermifige Comfits or Worm Lozenges, and if the couse be worms, you will be cured.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

Presbyterian.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. Meikle, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. 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. 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. [illegible], Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, [illegible] Dunlop, W. [illegible], George Morrison, Thomas Pattison, [illegible] Meikle.

[illegible] the Peace.—Thomas [illegible], Esq. [illegible] John McAlister, [illegible] (Jerusalem) and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

District of Terrebonne.—In the future the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 15th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

Circuit Court of Argenteuil.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 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 Desaletaux, 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.

CHATHAM.—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 tri-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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