# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879. NO. 35

**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.

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

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COLLECTING AGENT
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Collections made and Insurances effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

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

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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
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Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.
WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHEIU.
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HUTCHISON & WALKER,
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112 St. Francois Xavier Street.
(JUDAH'S NEW BUILDING)
ADJOINING OLD POST OFFICE.
M. HUTCHISON, B.C.L., W. S. WALKER, B.C.L.

**DENTISTRY!**

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

## Business Notices.

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 132 McGill Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine antila and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

**GEO. BOND, & CO.**
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk [illegible] Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 19y1

JAMES BARLEY,
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LACHUTE.
S[illegible] ways on hand. [illegible]
Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 21, 1878.

**C. R. MONCK,**
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE.
[illegible]
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
Edward Hume,
[illegible]

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

D. P. BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
of East and West India and French Goods,
[illegible] Montreal.

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.
12y1

**Robert Lovell,**
VETERINARY SURGEON,
of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Rodrigue's Hotel, on Thursday, 1st. May.
Any persons having horses wishing to consult him [illegible] It is his intention to make fortnightly calls.
References to Gentlemen whose horses have been [illegible] by him [illegible] Messrs. Hamilton Bros. [illegible] Rev. Mr. O'Connor, [illegible] and H. McMullen, Rigaud, and others.
28m3

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
28.1

### AN IRISH FARRIER.

Did you ever ride on an Irish outside jaunting car? If you have, you may well feel for me [illegible] from Croom to Limerick on a vehicle of the kind, not that the jeopardy of this conveyance is not greatly avoided in the country; for although I admit there is occasionally a fear of being shaken off over rough macadam, or thrown into a deep ditch, yet your limbs are not in momentary fear of being crushed by a passing Jehu. On the roads of Ireland there is no crowd of equipages. Centralization has done its best, and all the respectability of the country flock to Dublin.

This is a long exordium; but never mind—better late than never. *So, revenons à nos moutons.*

I was travelling from Croom to Limerick on an outside car with Major Vokes, the celebrated chief magistrate of this county—a functionary about whom as many tales are told, in Munster, as are related of Robin Hood in Nottinghamshire. We were jogging along, truth to tell, half asleep, when Corporal Mulreedy—a policeman in livery, who was driving the carriage—turned round and gave us the pleasing information that Master Bob (the Major's favourite horse) had cast a shoe, and that consequently it would be impossible to reach the city in time for the sessions then going on. After a short coloquy in Irish, our driver informed his master that there was a smithee some half a mile down a borheen, and, by his chief's ordes, to that smithee we now proceeded. As we neared the forge we perceived to our astonishment, or I should rather say mine (for the police major seemed as little subject to surprise as a red Indian), that several little groups were collected around the shed he sought—why or wherefore of course we could not imagine, nor indeed did Vokes seem to notice the circumstance in any remarkable manner.

Our limping animal, and the shoe in the driver's hand, told our tale and expressed our want. The crowd made way for us, and we were soon ensconced in the farrier's shop indulging in a pleasant chat.

"You've a large assemblage to-day. Is it a fair or a pattern?" asked Vokes.

"By no means," replied the shoer.

"Are you a friend of Tom Vokes?" suddenly demanded the farrier, after a pause.

"Me! by no means. I give you my honour I never saw him in my life; and I've every reason to believe I am his worst enemy."

I was about to interfere; a look from Vokes silenced me.

"God bless you for that same," said the farrier; "it's all right then, and I'll tell you the truth. This scoundrel, this blackguard of the world—may the curse of Comwell be on him!—caused my uncle to be hanged, for being concerned in the 'ruction when the Blennerhassets were killed. Well, there's myself and Carmody, Vowler, and Tim Sullivan, of Carrickoulish, whose brother he killed [illegible] they burned the gauger when he came to take Carmody's cattle, and two or three other boys; and we've all sworn [illegible] on the Holy, that we'll kill Tom Vokes, and it's many a day we've looked out for him. But [illegible] we'll have him—glory to Ireland! we'll give him a [illegible] that'll send him to the grave of [illegible]. Sure he's coming in at two o'clock to-day, and we'll teach him a lesson in manners."

I stood [illegible], I confess I did not like it. Not so Vokes, who seemed to enjoy the joke, and replied with a smile.

"Do you know his person?"

"Devil a [illegible], I never set [illegible] till I take my shot."

"Well, he's about my size. But as to your vengeance, you must delay it for two or three hours, for just before I left the main road I saw Major Vokes going into Limerick well mounted.

"Sure that's provoking! What will we do?"

"Well," chimed in the fearless functionary, "I'll tell you how you can manage it; let Carmody, Sullivan, and yourself be in waiting for him as he comes out. There's the 'Brian Borhoime' [illegible] there at five, and I'll stake my life he'll come out unattended. See that your guns are well charged, and mind no one but the ringleaders are there. I'll not be far off. But now the horse is shod, I'll hasten on, and recollect what I've told you. Good-bye, boys," roared Vokes, and away we drove.

I would have spoken to him, I would have expostulated, I would have asked an explanation, but he was equally deaf to all. He laughed, told anecdotes, sang, talked in Irish with the Corporal; but not a word on the subject of our late encounter would he deign to bestow on me.

At three o'clock the Sessions closed; and after partaking of a hurried luncheon, the car came round to the door, and the Major requested me to mount. It was now past four.

I rather demurred to the proposition, and tried to show the folly of driving unarmed and unattended into a nest of murderers.

"Gighy-magow," said Vokes; and as I well knew this meant an expression of unalterable determination, I foresaw the folly of reasoning with him. To attempt to dissuade him from this perilous journey I felt was a task beyond my power—to allow him to dare the dangers alone would be the act of a coward; so I jumped up, and away we drove.

Major Vokes was in prime humour; I cannot say that I shared his hilarity.

At length we came in sight of the public house styled the "Borhoim," and in front of it a large party of persons awaiting to meet our carriage.

"Drive for your life!" cried I.

"Don't be making yourself a bosthoon," calmly replied the Major.

The stoical coachman drove steadily on. I could have seized the reins and throttled him with pleasure, but as a military officer I felt it might seem a want of courage; so I silently prepared for my doom.

In ten minutes more we were abreast of the assassins. But how great was my astonishment! there stood the stalwart farrier, Sullivan and Carmody; yes; there they stood (with three or four other desperate looking ruffians) all handcuffed. Around them were some twenty policemen all armed to the teeth.

When Vokes arrived the prisoners uttered a cry between a groan and a yell of execration.

"I promised that you should see me," said the police cheif, "and here I am. Two of you are old offenders and have hitherto eluded me. Faith! you were soft to be taken in this trap. Sergeant Macmohan, take them into Limerick. Good-bye, boys! You've seen (as you wished) Tom Vokes."

"By dad, we have," replied the farrier; "but it's no use fighting with fate. Sure we all know you've a charmed life. But if ever I get out you will not live long, if I have to buy a silver bullet!"

"You'd better buy something else," said Vokes, "for it's you that murdered the widow Casey!"

"Who told you that?"

"Faith! we don't talk now," said Vokes. "Drive on," and away we went.

The farrier was tried at the following Assizes, convicted on clear evidence, admitted his guilt, and was hanged.

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—An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was only one whole nose left in the whole crowd, "and that belonged to the tea-kettle."

—An old preacher once took for his text, "Adam, where art thou?" and divided his subject into three parts—1st. All men are somewhere; 2d. Some men are where they ought not to be; and 3d. Unless they take care, they will soon find themselves where they would rather not be.

—Trying to take the "Shine" out of him.—London shoeblack (to Scotch drover issuing from Euston Station): "Here you are, Scotty, brush y'r boots for two-pence, and make ye look like a gentleman." Drover: "Tippence! Sae muckle as that? Man, laddie, if ye'll juist len' me y'r brushes for a meenute, I'll poalish them mysel' for neathing.

## 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 for general insertion, but not necessary for publication.

### THE CANCELLATIONS OF CROWN LANDS.

[illegible]

LETTER NO. 4.

*To the Editor of* THE WITNESS.

In our former letters we referred to the cancellation policy of Mr. Langelier in relation to Agricultural lands located and settled upon previous to the discovery of phosphate of lime in the Ottawa region. We now propose to point out the dangers that threaten actual settlers and purchasers of unpatented lands in the phosphate districts in any part of the Province.

In 1878 the Legislature, under a mistaken impression, gained from exaggerated reports of the extent and richness of the Ottawa region, enacted the law, 41 Vic., Chap. 4, known as "The Phosphate Mines Act," which law was not intended to be retroactive in its operations, but to apply only to lots sold after the passing of the Act.

It provides for the public sale of phosphate lots at an upset price of two dollars per acre, or fifty cents per ton on all the ore removed therefrom. The timber on such lots reserved for three years after the patent issue. It also provides that for each lot which may be sold at the usual price, (30cts per acre) and on the ordinary conditions, for agricultural or other purposes, but on which it shall be established *at any time after the sale, either before or after the issue of the patent,* that phosphate of lime is being worked, the purchaser or proprietor shall be obliged to pay in cash to the Commissioner an additional amount sufficient to raise the price of such land to the rate of two dollars per acre, and the royalty in addition. Any man who purchases and settles upon an agricultural lot under such conditions will find himself in a

PERILOUS POSITION.

Phosphate mining is an exceedingly uncertain business. The mineral is generally found either in pockets, or gneiss, crystaline limestone and mica. Occasionally it is discovered in large beds but such mines are the exception, and when they are found they are very valuable. Experience has proved however, that nineteen twentieths of the phosphate mines in the Laurentain Mountains are mere "pockets" containing at most a few tons of ore. In many cases where big "shows" have been discovered, when they came to be worked the phosphate was found to be plastered on the rock as though it had melted and slopped over, and such deposits amount to not more than enough to pay for the mining tools and the labor of extracting the ore. Should the settler discover a phosphate mine upon his lot the effect of the law is to make him conceal the fact and by every means in his power to prevent its development. He knows that if he opens it up the Commissioner of Crown Lands will at once declare it a phosphate lot, demand *an immediate payment of $340,* and bring it under the operation of the Phosphate Acts, 41 Vic., Chap 4, and the amended Act of last session 41-42 Vic., Chap. 6. In order that the public may understand the force of the latter Act we will give an abstract from the first section:—

"Phosphate lots *on which any improvements shall have been made with the view of making an agricultural settlement therein,* or on which any claims might exist, or on which explorations and excavations shall have been made for the discovery of phosphate, *may be sold* by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or under his direction *by private sale,* and not by auction, at the price of two dollars per acre *payable in cash.*"

Should the settler be unable to raise the $340 demanded of him "payable in cash," the Commissioner can sell his lot and improvements to anyone else "by private sale, and not by auction." But should the settler raise the money and pay the demand of the Commissioner he is not even then the owner of his lot.

HIS PATENT IS MERELY A LEASE

because he is compelled under the section of the Act of last session to work his mine continuously, whether the ore is valuable or not, no matter what the condition of the market may be, and no matter whether he can dispose of it or not, or pay an annual rental of ten dollars per annum to the Crown, which conditions attach to the land forever, unless this wretched law is repealed. He may, perhaps, try to console himself which the reflection that the lumber on his lot may be worth all the money he paid for it, but he may wake up some fine morning and find the licensee of the limit in which his land is situated, engaged in cutting down the pine or other valuable timber he may have been preserving for years for building or other purposes. He cannot interfere, his lot has been declared a phosphat lot, and under the Phosphate Mines Act, the lumberman has the right for three years after the issuing of the patent to cut and haul away every stick of wood on it if it suits his purpose to do so.

Now, Mr. Editor, we challenge Mr. Langelier or anyone else to defend such a law. From our own observation and experience we declare it to be legislation of a dangerous and oppressive character. It has crushed the very life out of phosphate mining, as one of the Ottawa industries, it has terrified *bona fide* settlers, disgusted capatalists, and discouraged the development of the country. Yet we are charged by Mr. Langelier, with being selfish and unpatriotic because we have taken the liberty to warn British subjects against such anti British laws, and have dared to challenge the Commissioner with having enforced those laws in a most oppressive and harrassing manner, and with having grossly and wantonly interfered with vested rights that were never questioned until he assumed the administration of the Crown Lands of the Province. We have the honor to be, &c, Respectfully yours,

A. & GEO. C. HOLLAND.

Ottawa, March 18th, 1879.

### Exodus.

*To the Editor of the* WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In last week's issue of the *Argenteuil Advertiser,* I see about a column and a half spent in puffing and blowing under the above heading, and is called, I suppose, an "Editorial" by the Editor of that paper. In his Editorial of the 16th April, he tells us that the young men were going to Manitoba to get rid of the N. Policy. We doubt very much the sanity of an Editor that would make such an assertion. Any school-boy knows that Manitoba is under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, hence under the N. Policy. We are not surprised at our young men leaving this province for Manitoba having confidence in the Government at Ottawa, and having been inspired by the great National Policy, that Government has passed, they go forward to lay hold of that vast North West, determined to make this Canada of ours, a great Dominion, determined to keep Canada for the Canadians. When such arbitrary acts have been committed by the Joly Government in connection with settlers on Crown Lands, we do not wonder at our young men going, and in defence of this your up-town contemp. plays the part of a trickster and wriggling round, singles out our County and says, "we challenge proof of one single case in THIS County," &c., &c. No one says that it was done in this County, but the Messrs. Hollands of Ottawa, are willing to adduce proof of it being done in other Counties. Then we have some assertions made. Now we would simply ask any honest minded reader how they can rely on the veracity of assertions and opinions of Editor or Editorials of the *Advertiser,* after the following, viz:—(we quote first from Lachute Directory in that paper.) "Since the location and construction of this Railway, Lachute has had a rapid growth," also "Lachute is destined to become an important town at no distant day." The following is quoted from last week's Editorial, "The Railway has by no means fulfilled the expectation of the benefits that were to accrue from its possession, it is still a country village, its growth has been of a flimsy character at best. It is questionable if the traders and merchants of a dozen years ago did not do a greater business than is now done."

Now, which of the above pictures are true? Query: Which is to be believed?

I am yours etc.,
TIMOTHY'S BROTHER CLOVER.

P. S.—Rumor says the Grits held a cacus the other evening, to take into consideration the finding of a shanty, wherein to locate Editor and "Pwess."

CLOVER.

*To the Editor of the* WATCHMAN.

SIR,—I wish to inform parties who have made arrangements to go Nor' West, that the next party of the Argenteuil colony will leave from Montreal, on May 6th. Mr. John Ritchie of the Sailor's Institute (near Custom House) Montreal, will give every needful instruction about bonding and checking of baggage, purchase of tickets etc. anyone taking horses would require to give him notice the previous week. Mr. Geo. Lindsay, Rapid City, Little Saskatchewan, will guide every settler to suitable land. He is uninterested and reliable. The road from Winnipeg to Rapid City is now much travelled and well known. The rivers of the Nor' West are falling and the roads will be quite passable when the colony arrives. Have nothing to do with any but the above named men. Beware of confidence men. Take as much provision for the inner man as you can carry. Don't go to eating houses.

Yours etc.,
L. O. ARMSTRONG.

Lakefield, April 23rd, 1879.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—Being aware of the interest you evince in agriculture, from observation during a perusal of the columns of the WATCHMAN, I beg leave for space in your valuable paper to call the attention of its readers to that notoriously barbarous and absurd practice of agriculturists, in submitting their horses and cattle to quacks or charletans to be bled indiscriminately for whatever malady they may be suffering from. In fact, I feel assured that your readers will bear me out in making the statement, that more horses and cattle are annually sacrificed upon the altar of quackery, than are lost by all the epizootics or diseases that they are liable to. In making the above statement, I base my remarks on reliable statistics published by the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain, in March, 1878; also from actual observation. Some of your readers, no doubt, may say that they know of good results to have followed bloodletting, which I do not doubt, but they were more from chance than the result of scientific therapeuticks, as no man but a physiologist and pathologist is capable of extracting blood from man or beast at the proper time, so as to produce medicinal results. In fact the diseases in which bloodletting may be employed with advantage are very rare, and the services of professional men are rarely or never called into requisition before the time for beneficial bloodletting has already passed. Hoping that your readers may give the above remarks that close attention they deserve.

I remain, yours respectfully,
H. J. McMARTIN, V. S.
St. Andrews, April 29th, 18.9.

### EDITORIAL WIT.

THE EDITOR OF THE *Collingwood Bulletin* must be a "phunny phellow." In his last issue he gets off the following at the expense of a local *confrere* :—

"A REMARKABLE MACHINE.—The *Enterprise* of last week says: J. M. Fyfe & Co. advertise a new invention called the Excelsior Milk Pail. It can be used either as a water pail, watering can, a milk pail, a strainer, or a milking stool. Now, that is handy. You can sit on the milk pail and gently draw the lacteal fluid into the milking stool; or you can place the watering can beneath the cow's unbrageous shade and milk into the strainer; or you may sit on the strainer and milk into the can through the watering stool; or you can sit on the stool and milk the watering can through the strainer; or you can sit on the cow and strain the milking stool through the canner. If the cow kicks over the milk pail and spills the watering can, you may milk her through the strainer into the milking stool; or if she kicks over the milking stool and spills the water pail, you can still sit on the milk pail and milk into the strainer through the watering can; or if the cow kicks over the strainer and spills the milking stool, or if she kicks over the watering can and spills the starning stool, or if the cow milks over the kicking pail and strains stooling can, or if the strainer pails over the cowing stool and waters the milking cow; there is little doubt but some portion of the pail, or the stool, or the can, or the cow, or the strainer, would be left to compensate you for so unexpected a catastrophe. And it is even possible that by a judicious arrangement of the pieces still more wonderful and startling combinations and variations may suggest themselves. Indeed it would be impossible to fix a limit to the results of a mind devoted to scientific discovery."

### Home Religion.

Home religion is a thing of the heart—which is the same thing as saying it is a thing of love. It may exist in connection with forms; it may exist in its sweetest unfolding, independent of forms. It may say grace at table; and it may not say grace at table. It may be gifted to sustain a family altar; and it may not have the gift requisite. But if the heart is right, there shall be grace and prayerfulness albeit forms be lacking in the family. There is a way of eating your food which thanks God better than by any formal grace saying that can be devised. There is a way of kissing the wife after the meal and husband is leaving for the office which covers the whole ground between husband and wife intended to be covered by the influence of the family altar. We have known a man ask for a blessing on food which he himself condemned in the very next breath. To thank God for food, and scold your wife or the cook in the next breath because the steak is overdone, or the cakes are not browned to your suiting, or the tea too strong, is something more, friend, than impiety; it is indecency. Home religion should be—loving. It should be very patient too—especially on those days when it is hard to be patient. It should be cheerful, especially when it takes wit to invent occasions of mirthfulness. It should be brave not to face the troubles that are without, but the troubles that are within. A kindly word, a pleasant speech, a cheerful or sympathetic look, a touch of the hand in the old tender fashion of the courting days, a stroking of the cheek and the soft movement of the palm over the hair—"Foolish tricks!" You are a fool if you say it, friend. You didn't think they were foolish tricks once, and you were wiser then than you are now that you have dropped them. A little more courting in married life would keep married life what courtship is. The foolishness of love is wiser than the wisdom of hate; and the more foolish you are in these directions, the happier will your home be, and the sweeter will be your home religion.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

### INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

**Sabbath, May 4th, 1879.**

THE SUFFERING SAVIOUR. Isa. 53: 1-12.

The Saviour reported himself as the Messiah and the Son of God, but as we see from the Gospel in vain. He came from Nazareth: he was called Joseph's son, he did good on the Sabbath day and all these things were against him in the eyes of his rejectors. It is so to-day as the God of this world keeps men from seeing the excellency and safety of his service. To sue him for silver, to cry for Barabas's pardon and not his was terrible: but what of those who reject him to day? He is the arm of the Lord "made bare," but in vain.

He did not dazzle with splendour as they expected. He was a tender plant, weak and feeble to the eye of man. He was only a rod out of the stem of Jesse, like a sprout from the root of a fallen tree. He had no reputation, and men of all classes, his own relations and strangers rejected him in scorn; so it is no wonder he was a lonely, sorrowful man, and not countenanced by those who ought to have welcomed him. Such was the *picture* of prophecy and the *facts* of the gospel.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. This chapter proves the Inspiration of Scripture.
2. Unbelief prevents blessings.
3. Christ comes to suffer, and succeeds in his work and is honored at last.
4. Those who reject him are not aware yet of the consequences.
5. Those who accept him will be rewarded as Christ was rewarded when he overcame the world and triumphed in glory.

### The Wanderer's Prayer.

On a cold, dreary evening in autumn, a small boy, poorly clad, yet clean and tidy, with a sack on his back, knocked at the door of an old Quaker in the town of S——, "Was Mr. Lanman at home?" The boy wished to see him, and was speedily ushered into the host's presence.

Friend Lanman was one of the wealthiest men in the county, and president of the L—— Valley Railroad. The boy had come to see if he could obtain a situation on the road. He said he was an orphan—his mother had been dead only two months, and he was now a homeless wanderer. But the lad was too small for the filling of any place within the Quaker's gift, and he was forced to deny him. Still he liked the looks of the boy, and said to him:

"Thee stop in my house to-night, and on the morrow I will give thee the names of two or three good men in Philadelphia, to whom thee may apply, with assurance to a kind reception at least. I am sorry that I have no employment for thee."

Later in the evening the old Quaker went the rounds of his spacious mansion, lantern in hand, as he was wont, to see if all was safe before retiring for the night. As he passed the door of the little chamber where the poor wanderer had been placed to sleep, he heard a voice. He stopped and distinguished the tones of an earnest simple prayer. He bent his ear nearer, and heard these words from the lips of the boy.

"O Good Father in Heaven! help me to help myself. Watch over me as I watch over my own conduct! Bless the good man in whose house I am sheltered, and spare him long that he may continue his bounty to other suffering and needy ones, Amen."

And the Quaker responded another amen as he moved on; and as he went on his way he meditated. The boy had a true idea of the duties of life, and possessed a warm grateful heart. "I verily think the lad will be a treasure to his employer!" was his concluding reflection.

When the morning came the Quaker had changed his mind concerning his answer to the boy's application.

"Who taught thee to pray?" asked friend L——.

"My mother, sir," was the soft reply, and the rich brown eyes grew moist.

"And thee will not forget thy mother's counsels?"

"I cannot; for I know that my success in life is dependent upon them."

"My boy, thou mayest stay here in my house, and very soon I will take thee to my office. Go now and get thy breakfast."

Friend L—— lived to see the boy he had adopted rise, step by step, until he finally asumed the responsible office which the failing guardian could hold no longer.—*Selected.*

A KINGSTONIAN'S OBSERVATION OF THE NOR'WEST.—Mr Benjamin Folger, who has been absent in the Northwest for some time, returned this morning and gives encouraging accounts of that new country. He says that since the Pembina branch has been in operation, that is for the last few weeks, emigrants have poured in at the rate of 100 per day, the new comers being of the most respectable classes of farmers of Ontario and Quebec. Some came all the way from Massachutts and Pensylvania. There is no doubt that the prairie province is to be the granary of Canada, and every man who goes there now, satisfied to buy land and follow the plow, can have a comfortable home for himself and his family in a very short time. Land can be got from the Government for nothing and from individuals at $1 to $2 per acre. All the land is good, and those that have some say it raises 30 bushels an acre. Any one who goes there should, in Mr. Folger's opinion, have a wife and from $200 to $500. That is enough to make a good start, and success will throw itself upon him. Roads at present are bad, but going along between St. Paul and Winnipeg, the traveller could see the farmer sewing grain. In that journey there is not a marble slab to be seen, and our Canadian Northwest is so healthy that in Manitoba recently they had to shoot a man to start a burying ground. Evidently that is the place for the enterprising of all classes but doctors.

### 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, MAY 2, 1879.*

NOW IS THE TIME.—Before the elections the Grits used to say that when "Tory" rule raised the laborers' wages to $1.25 a day they would vote Conservative. We notice that a firm of Pacific Railroad contractors advertise for 2,000 men, and offer to pay them $1.25 per day, and secure them good board at $3 per week. We hope our Grit friends will be as good as their word at the approaching elections.

LORD LORNE DEFENDS THE NATIONAL POLICY.—"A despatch from Lord LORNE is just published in London, England, in which he justifies the Dominion protective tariff on the ground that the action of the United States is invariably hostile to Canada on all matters relating to tariffs, and that manufacturers in the United States can disorganize and destroy any special Canadian industry by combining to flood the Canadian market with similar products sold below the actual value. The absence of duty thus has the same effect as that produced by the Government bounty. The Canadian Minister of Finance appends a memorandum, saying that if the tariff materially alters the volume of trade with Great Britain, it must be on the side of an increase, and that in several branches this result will certainly follow."

MR. ROCHESTER, M. P., has placed the following resolution on the notice papers:—"That MR. ROCHESTER, the member for Carleton, having stated in his place in the House, that at the recent election of a member for this House, for the County of Carleton, the Hon. R. W. SCOTT, a member of the Senate, then occupying the position of Secretary of State, did interfere in said election by furnishing money to the Rev. John May, to induce him to become a candidate at said election, and that the said R. W. SCOTT, did offer to bribe one JOHN A. GRANT, also at said election, to withdraw from the contest in favor of said MAY, a committee be appointed to investigate said charges, and that such committee consist of Messrs. MCCARTHY, THOMPSON, (Haldimand), COLBY, TROW and RICHEY, with power to send for persons and papers"

MR. JOLY'S MISSION.—Mr. Joly's sudden departure for England has been the subject of some speculation. His friends in the press have, as if by authority, started the story that his departure was due to a suggestion from the Dominion Government. The *Herald* of Friday morning thus put the point: "It was not his intention to cross the "water unless the Imperial authorities "should decide to hear counsel in the "matter: but he has yielded to a repre"sentation from the Dominion Govern"ment, and it seems very probable "that, such being the case, it has been "intimated that the question is to be "argued in England." We are authorized by the very best authority to say that this statement is untrue. No such representation from the Dominion Government was made to Mr. Joly. Whatever motive may have prompted him to the course he has seen fit to adopt, the Ministry at Ottawa had no hand in it. Our Rouge contemporaries will have to discover some other excuse for the Provincial Premier's mission. We have no doubt they will be able to invent one, as they have reduced lying to a science.—*Gazette.*

### THE CANCELLATIONS OF CROWN LANDS.

If the unfortunate people in this Province, who have been dispossessed of their property by the Quebec Government, had the power to bring their cases before the law courts, there is no doubt many of the cancellations made by Mr. LANGELIER would be declared illegal. But the Commissioner can be as tyrannical as he pleases and the law cannot reach him. There is no petition of right in this Province and the Commissioner is practically constituted the sole judge of his own acts.

In some of the cancellations that have been made by Mr. LANGELIER, the Crown had acknowledged and registered from one to five transfers of the property. Yet the confiscation has taken place in the face of the following provision of the Act, 32 Vic., Chap, 11. Sec. 18:—

"All assignments to be registered must be unconditional; and all the conditions of sale, grant or location must have been complied with, *or dispensed with by the Commissioner of Crown Lands* BEFORE SUCH REGISTRATION IS MADE!!"

The mere fact that a transfer had been acknowledged by the Crown, and had been registered in the books of the the office would surely be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the Commissioner had been satisfied that the conditions of sale had been "complied with," or that such conditions had been dispensed with by him or his predecessor.

### THE NEW INSOLVENCY LAW.

The following memorandum affixed to the New Insolvency Bill is about the best argument in its favor as well as description of its provisions that can be produced in so small a space:—

"In most commercial countries the the opinion prevails, that in the interests of commerce, remedies beyond those of common law, should be provided in favor of the creditors of the trader:—1. To place the assets of the debtor in the hands of a trustworthy custodian *at the earliest possible moment* after his insolvency appears. 2. To discover and set aside all payments or settlements giving any creditor any preference over other creditors, and for this purpose to give power to examine the debtor and others. 3. To discover the debtors of the insolvent and to recover the amounts they owe him, for that and other purposes to obtain possession of his books. 4. To provide a convenient mode of realizing the assets of the estate for the common benefit of the creditors. 5. To obtain the appointment of a proper person to carry out the liquidation of the estate. And on the other hand, that a trader debtor should have some mode of relief from his indebtedness, if he has been honest in the conduct of his business and in surrendering his assets.

"All Insolvency and Bankruptcy Acts rest on these principles, and their efficiency depends upon the success with which the results sought for, and other incidental to them are attained.

"The Insolvency Acts of 1864, 1869 and 1875 contain, practically, the same provisions on all these points, and experience has shown that, while the remedies they afford to the creditor for obtaining possession of the assets of the estate, and information as to its condition, for checking fraudulent preference, are efficient, the relief they offer to the debtor, and the facility with which he can recover back his estate, offer too great temptations to speculative insolvency; and that the absence of supervision over assignees has led to the grossest extravagance, or worse in the management of estates. These evils have reached such proportions that a very general demand is made for the repeal of the entire Acts, although in reality the creditor's remedies for obtaining possession of the estate are in the main satisfactory; and it is in fact the *mis*management of estates, and the *abuse* by insolvents of the privileges granted by the Act in their favor that require to be prevented.

"In attempting the solution of the difficulty thus presented, these leading objects have been kept in view in consolidation and amendment of the existing law, namely:—1. To preserve all the provisions for the remedial purposes already described that have been found effective, arranging and simplifying them as much as possible. 2. To improve the administration of the estate while in the hands of the assignee, and to reduce its cost. 3. To deminish the facilities now possessed by the debtor for obtaining his discharge. 4. To deprive him altegether of the power of getting back his estate, leaving it to be divided among the creditors. To provide additional supervision over the insolvent and assignee. For these purposes the three Acts now in force have been consolidated. Every section has bee scrutinized, simplified where possible, redundancies of language removed, and difficulties of construction and ambiguities corrected.

"With regard to the administration of the estate; the official assignees have been abolished; provisions have been made for appointing custodians of the estate while the meeting is being called to appoint the permanent trustee; these custodians make no disbursements, exercise no discretionary power, and are incapable of being made trustees, or of taking part directly or indirectly in the winding up of the estate. And a moderate tariff of fees has been prepared for their remuneration, which they cannot exceed.

"The duties of the trustees are better defined, and security by him is better provided for. His remuneration is fixed, his disbursements are restricted, his dealings with the funds of the estate are regulated, and their more effectual safe-keeping provided for. Severe penalties are inflicted for the retention of funds, for over charges and other misconduct, and the jurisdiction of the judge over him is made more simple, summary and complete.

"The debtor can only get his discharge by consent of four-fifths in number and value of his creditors, exclusive of his relatives.

"The deed of composition and discharge, and the sale *en bloc*, which have proved such fertile sources of fraud and imposition, are done away with.

"The grounds of opposition to discharge, and the precautions for ascertaining the conduct of the insolvent, are increased and expanded.

"The provisions respecting leases, have been simplified and rendered more equitable: and the proceedings for the sale of real estate in the Province of Quebec, and for the protection of mortgage creditors, are improved in many important particulars.

"The effect of the discharge is limited, and provisions are made for the protection of farmers, and of the poorer class of creditors and non-traders generally.

"As to supervision, the appointment of a judge in insolvency has been provided for in the more important centers of trade.

"These are the leading features of the amendments to the existing law, and they are so framed as to preserve what is good and well understood in the present law; to supplement where it has been found defective, and to deal trenchantly and severely with the numerous and extensive abuses which have crept into its administration. And while it attains these objects, the Bill submitted is still some forty sections shorter than the Act of 1875, and its amendments."

### NO DUTY ON WOOL.

There are two members in Parliament very much alike. They sit together in the House, are about the same age, have about the same abilities, and exert about the same influence in Parliament and out of it. It is strange too, that they are both inclined to sleep when the debates are long and tedious. It is not strange therefore, that they should be both alike in political principles and that they should both speak on Thursday evening of last week in the same way. One complained that the Government had not fulfilled their pledges to the farmers by leaving wool on the free list and the other complained that the Government had not fulfilled their pledges to the agriculturalists by leaving wool on the free list. These two gentlemen are both Free Traders of course, yet complain because no duty is put upon wool so as to keep United States wool out of the Country. Strange inconsistency! Are they not aware that the farmer is as effectually protected by the placing of wool on the free list, as he could be if wool were subject to a duty of 50 per cent., for the reason that Canadian farmers have no competitors in this market, not a pound of American wool is brought into Canada, and the Cape wools which we import can neither now nor at any future time be produced here. But as a matter of fact the farmer derives the greatest possible benefit from the absence of a duty on wool, inasmuch as it enables woolen factories to be successfully operated in Canada and furnishes a home market for the coarse wool which the Canadian farmer grows and in which he has no competitor. The home market places in the farmer's pocket the cost of transportation of wool to the United States.

The tariff, as wisely arranged, will keep shoddy out of the country and place our Canadian wool in the market and afford better cloth at about the same price as shoddy has heretofore been selling at and will prove a boon to manufacturers and farmers and consumers, all of whom will be satisfied when they all get to understand the working of the tariff. But to thoroughly understand it requires that the wool of partizan prejudice be removed from their eyes, and that they should keep them open to see and their ears open to hear both sides of the question, and otherwise not to complain because *there is no duty* put on wool and again complain *because there is a duty* put on other things.

### OTTAWA.

*[From our Special Correspondent.]*

OTTAWA, April 28, 1879.

On Thursday last, the Tariff Resolutions passed the House without any further amendments being offered and Mr. Tilley introduced a bill founded on them, which was read a first time. It will have to come up for a second and third reading before it is passed, and it is probable Mr. Mackenzie in pursuance of his "do nothing," policy will move an amendment just for the sake of form.

On Friday the discussion of the estimates were commenced and a number of items passed with but little discussion. The other items will create more debate as on several of them the policy of the late government will be questioned, and of course they will have to defend themselves and their policy.

On Thursday afternoon a number of Government measures were introduced, among them being an Act to consolidate, amend and simplify the acts respecting Weights and Measures. This act contains a number of changes in regard to the standards, but the principal change is the abolition of the Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures. In addition to the power of appointment of Provincial Inspectors, given before, power is given to appoint assistants, to whom the inspectors may appoint inspection districts from time to time as found expedient or necessary. Officers of the Inland Revenue Department may be appointed district Inspectors and shall discharge the duties of their office in conjunction with and in addition to their regular work. Several changes are made in regard to the penalties to be imposed: for having false or unjust weights and measures, and for fraud in using false weight, shall be a fine not exceeding $25, and in case of a second offence not exceeding $50. The maker or seller of unjust weights and measures shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $50, or in case of a second offence $100. The penalty for using unstamped weights and measures shall be a penalty of not more than $50, nor less than $5 for each offence. The penalty for using lead or pewter weights not cased in brass, copper or iron shall be a penalty not exceeding $25, or in case of a second offence, $50.

I have given these details pretty fully in order that our farmers and business men may know as much as possible how to protect themselves from fraud.

April 29th, 1879.

Yesterday afternoon was occupied by a discussion of the National Currency Resolutions, moved by Mr. Wallace of York. He made a lengthy speech on the subject which was listened to with great interest by the members. The discussion took place on the Bill of Mr. Methot fixing the rate of interest in Canada and prohibiting usury. The Bill was lost by a majority of 29. Dr. Christie voting against it. This afternoon and evening was occupied mainly in discussing the new Insolvency Act, but the feeling of the House was against Insolvency Legislation, and at midnight a vote was taken on amendment in favor of repeal pure and simple of all Insolvency Laws, which was carried by a majority of 24. Yeas 99. Nays 75. The result of this vote may readily be imagined when it is known that for the future the law will be, "first come, first served."

April, 30th.

The House was occupied all afternoon and evening considering the Estimates. On the item $300,000 for Carrillon Lock and Canal. Dr. Tupper announced that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the work this year on account of the great deterioration that would happen to the works already done if it were not carried on.

I have obtained three hints from an agricultural friend, two of them relate to Potatoe bugs, and one to Grass-hoppers.

A simple remedy for the former and one that can do no harm and cost but little money, is to plant white petunias among the potatoes. The effect of this plant is to kill the bugs by thousands.

Another and still more simple remedy is one that has been tried by a farmer near Ottawa for ten years and never known to fail: it is to put two or three flax seeds in every hill of potatoes.

As to grass-hoppers, a field of oats surrounded with peas is safe from this pest.

Let these be tried in Argenteuil.

KRISS KRINGLE.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The Editor of the *Advertiser* in this week's issue, out-Herod's himself by making a most wanton and cowardly attack on an esteemed gentleman who recently left this village for Toronto. While he was here the Editor was as quiet as a mouse; but, like all cowards, no sooner is that gentleman's back turned, than he seized the opportunity of spewing out his spite against him, (vain hope) of injuring him in public estimation. Here, where the *Advertiser*-man is well known, his impotent rage will pass harmless—nobody minding him—and beyond the precincts of Argenteuil the *Advertiser* is unknown, and therefore can do the gentleman no harm.

Yours, ARGUS.
Lachute, May 1st, 1879.

One by one, when pricked, the Free Trade bubbles burst. The Theorists devoted tons of phamphlets to prove that Redpath's Sugar Refinery at Montreal, in being forced to close, was a blessing to our people. What are the facts today? Under protection, the great Refinery has risen, Phœnix like, from its ashes, and sells a cheaper and much better article than was sold by American refiners.

The minister of Militia has given notice of a bill amending the Militia Act so as to make the municipalities responsible for the payment of troops called out to aid the civil power. An explicit law on this point has been very much needed, as recent events have shown, and its passage will prevent the recurrence of unseemly and acrimonious debates in our City Councils and vexation and unjust delays in the payment of volunteers for service rendered in response to the call of the authorities.

BEAR RIVER, April 28.—The lumber mills at Bear River are in full blast, and turning out more than their usual quota of lumber this spring.

"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.

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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 11, 1879

Great Advantage
To Buyers.
IF YOU WANT
*Cheap Felt Hats,*
*Cheap Dry Goods.*
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*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,
31tf.

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.,
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Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
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Rev. J. A. Iveson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
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F. Lapointe, Esq, St George St., Montreal.
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J. A. Hare, Esq, 400 Notre Dame St., Mont'l,
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The latter only used in old and complicated cases.
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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 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 on disappointed in the spring.*
*Samples of the COOLEY Butter may be seen a 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 unprecented 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 fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

December 16th, 1878. J. H. MENZIES.

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 1—214, ST. JAMES STREET.
Montreal.
PRESIDENT.—John Crilly, Esq., Wholesale Paper Manufacturer, of Montreal.
Vice-PRESIDENT.—Frank O. Wood, B. A. B. C. L.
SECRETARY.—A. A. Dickson.
INSPECTOR.—G' A. Tessier.
This Company insures all classes of desirable risks in the Province of Quebec, (except in large Towns and Cities,) at equitable rates. All necessary information will be given on application to
PLACIDE LATOUR,
Lachute P.Q.
16m3
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 conveniences. 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
Lachute, March 14, 1879. F. C. IRELAND, 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.
31m3.

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 entrusted 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. 32tf

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

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. 31—m3

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

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

H. J. McMartin, V. S.
Ottawa River Navagation Co.
G. T. Colwell—Protection for all.
G. J. Walker—Annual Exhibition.
Wm Hay—Insolvent Act of 1875.
Charlebois & Brother—Lachute Foundry.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Harvey's anti-bilious pills
Brown's worm lozenges,

# LOCAL.

The factories are very busy.

The North River is very high.

ALL THE RAGE.—Out-door labor and exercise.

"Beggars can't be choosers" so they must take a back place if they cannot get a front one.

HITS.—Mr. Hitemgraph has hit himself a harder blow this week than we could possibly have given him.

MR. WM. HAY was appointed Official Assignee at the meeting of creditors of Mr. John Walker, on Wednesday last.

Planting shade trees is going on briskly. Fruit trees and vines are also arriving from distant nurseries for planting.

Numerous strangers are every day to be seen here, prospecting with a view to business engagements of various kinds.

MORE CAPITAL.—We are pleased to learn that several thousand dollars additional capital have just been placed in the Lachute Wooden ware factory.

There might be another saving of $50 a month made by removing the fifth wheel to the coach and quadruple that sum by charging "those friends" that have *free passes* on the line.

ANOTHER PROOF OF PROGRESS.—Mr. F. C. Ireland has sold during the two years past, $5,275 worth of village lots and mill privileges in the West End, and sales are being effected almost every week.

PROFANE BOYS.—It is said the school boys of Lachute are the most profane lot to be found in any Canadian village. Strangers and pedestrians are shocked at the obscene language used by some of them.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the O. R. N. Co's steamers commence running their regular trips on Monday next. The published fare is so low that no doubt a large number of persons will patronize the steamers.

MR. G. T. COLWELL's advertisement shows that he has hit the right mark, and is prepared to supply a long felt want in Lachute. All persons need the protection of good fiting cloths, and there are ample proofs of his abilities walking our streets.

The Auction sale of Messrs A. Benn &Co. yesterday, was well attended, and the new Auctioneer, Mr. Todd, acquitted himself very creditably. He has the faculty of keeping the attention of the audience, and can take a nod for a bid just as if he ment it.

THANKS TENDERED.—Mr. William Leggo, Jr., upon leaving Lachute for New York, was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks by the officers and members of the Olivet Sabbath School for his services as secretary, and many regrets were expressed at his leaving.

SQUARE.—The discouraged colletor of the WATCHMAN again presented that little matter. "Well," says his friend, "you are round again." "Yes," says the collector, with the account in his hand, "but I want to get square."

FARM SOLD.—The South part of the Struant farm has been sold for $3,000, leaving 400 acres yet in Mrs. Clunie's hands. It will be remembered that the whole place was bought by the late Mr. Clunie for about the same sum that has been received for less than 100 acres. This is another good proof of progress.

LACHUTE FOUNDRY.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that the Messrs Charlebois & Brother, are prepaired to do all kinds of work in their line, at the lowest prices. They are experienced in their business and have every facility for turning out the work most needed in this locality, and their success in giving satisfaction to the public is certain.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Dr. H. J. McMartin, Veterinary Surgeon, of St. Andrews, and a graduate of McGill College, Montreal, who intends visiting Lachute every Tuesday. Farmers and others having ailing horses or cattle had better engage his services while here. Being a graduate of McGill, must give Mr. McMartin the confidence of the public, which is backed up by an excellent social connection.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—Lachute College has been well represented at McGill University during the past year by the following gentlemen, all successful in their examinations; In Law, R. H. Hammond; in Medicine, Edmund Christie; in Science, James Dudderidge; in Arts, Wm. McClure, Thos. Barron, Robert Stewart. William McClure has graduated with the highest honors, having taken first rank honors in Mathematics and the Anne Molson Gold Medal.

MONUMENTS.—Mr. C. R. Monck is just now displaying in front of his marble shop, quite a number of monuments and tombstones, which he has manufactured to order. The designs seem to be very fine and the workmanship superior. See his advertisment elsewhere.

THAT SPECIAL TRAIN.—The Special Train on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. which has run so long at such a cost to the country is discontinued, as we are informed. We have frequently drawn attention to the utter folly of running this train and are pleased to see one step towards economy.

PROGRESS.—The rapid rate at which Lachute has prospered since the opening of the Railroad, is evinced not only by the large addition to the buildings, which have more than doubled in five years, but the amount of business done by merchants and traders, has increased with equal strides. We venture to say that there is double the quantity of goods sold in the West End now that there was five years ago.

POSTHUMOUS HAIR.—A Mr. White of the Township of Hawkesbury, died about two months ago and was buried near the house in which he had lived for many years, and on Monday last, his remains were removed to the burial ground by his two sons. Before final interment the coffin was opened, and to the astonishment of the two brothers, the hair had grown all over the deceased's face, even on the forehead, and was fully four inches long and so firm that it could not be pulled out without great difficulty. This is a very singular instance of the growth of hair after death and in so short a time, but its truth is vouched for by the most positive proof.

# OTTAWA-VALLEY NEWS.

*(From Local Correspondents.)*

### St. Andrews.

Crime, with its hydra-headed consequences, would seem to be no bar to social intercourse with its perpetrators in this Canada of ours, and especially in this Grit-ridden portion of it, judging by the hearty welcome accorded to a late functionary of this Township, on his return from the *land of liberty* across the border, after a voluntary exile of some two years in that eldorado of the unconvicted felon, far-famed Chicago, rendered desirable for the benefit of his health, if not of the pockets of the too confiding simpletons who, not satisfied with the meagre returns offered by legitimate transactions, but, "listening to the voice of the charmer," entrusted their all to his keeping, and lost both principal and interest. But, laying aside the fear of legal troubles, the most hardened reprobate could scarcely venture thus audaciously to brave the resentment of his dupes unless he came prepared to do them the tardy justice, too late, alas! for some of them, of paying them in full of all demands, as his triumphal entry into this village would seem to indicate all and sundry seeming to vie for the honor of a nod of recognition from the great financier, whose arm must ache pretty considerably by the continual hand-shaking of his trusty and TRUSTING friends. No wonder financial tergiversation is rampant in our midst when its votaries are thus encouraged and countenanced by even the respectable portion of the community, who ought to show a better example by sending such pests to coventry if averse to the more invidious, if not less necessary duty, of invoking the penalties of the law for the punishment and repression of such evils.

In a few days we will be favored again with steamers and we shall patronize them. Those having the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. in their hands thought last fall to teach our Merchants and others who patronize the boats, a lesson by charging them higher rates than those who gave all their custom to the cars, and we were made to suffer for it until we commmenced teaming as in the old times. The opening of navigation will make things more lively, and St. Andrews will put on all its attractive feature after the long winter's snow and ice.

### Grenville.

We notice signs of improvement in the village, and the N. P. has evidently inspired confidence in the people generally. A want long felt is being supplied in the shape of side walks now in course of completion all through the village.

The Ladies Seminary re-opened after the Easter Holidays on Monday last: Miss Rourke from Montreal in charge. The higher branches are taught here at a moderate fee. Board can be had in this village as cheap as in any country village.

The question of enlarging the present Boys School here is being agitated, and it is hoped the Commissioners may see their way clear to the speedy carrying out of the idea. It is certainly needed as the present building is much too small, and the attendance is too large for one teacher to do justice to—as complaints are being constantly made regarding the slow progress made by the scholars.

At the annual Easter Vestry meeting of the Episcopal Church here, it was decided to build a new fence opposite the Church, and also to remove the boulders from the Burial Ground and level and embellish the grounds, plant trees, &c. The delegates appointed to the Synod were Messrs, Whinfield and Owens. Wardens—Messrs. Schneider and Pridham. Sidemen—Messrs. Whinfield and Murray. Caretaker—Mr. Taylor in place of Mr. John Shepherd, resigned,

A vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Blair for her very many acts of benevolence in connexion with the Sabbath-school and for her valuable services as organist during her residence in the place.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Buckingham, for his lecture delivered here in aid of the Church during the past winter.

Amongst other matters a Finance Committee was appointed to aid the Church Wardens (to the relief of the Incumbent) in all matters pertaining to receipts and disbursements of monies. In the past it was felt that too much of this duty was left for the Minister to attend to; by the present arrangement it is hoped that he will be altogether relieved of this burden.

By the way, in regard to that Government advertisement concerning "Private Bills." You seem to be a little puzzled about it, and apply to it the Grit doctrine, that to the victors belong the spoils. Well, no doubt, they have put it into practice in this case, as they do in every other case where they can wedge it in. But in regard to the fact, as to how it came into your columns at all, we can explain it only by the supposition that the clerk in charge of the department took it upon himself to send it to the most respectably conducted newspaper in the county, and one whose columns he was sure would be read. P.

### Calumet.

The prospect of employment brightens as the spring advances. About sixty men will be at work in the ballast pit at the Rouge, shortly, and a new wharf for the accommodation of the ferry-boats from Ontario, as well as a track leading thither, are to be commenced as soon as practicable. The spool factory is to commence operations this week, and by the first of May, about forty men will be busy at the Rouge booms, sorting logs. A little church is to be built at the Calumet this summer, Mr. Wm. Walker contributing the site.

### L'Orignal.

The L'Orignal warf has been repaired. Three defective piers have been replaced by new ones, and new stringers have been laid down. These improvements were much needed.

Captain Seguine is fitting up the Ferry Steamer *Cultivateur* in grand style for the business between L'Orignal and the Calumet. The strength of the engine has been increased and a new paddle wheel has been added, which has given the steamer nearly double the speed it formerly possessed, while the accommodation of the public has been conserved by the addition of a ladies cabin and other conveniences. The whole is being re-painted and will be in readiness for the approaching opening of navigation.—*News.*

VENNOR ON MAY AND THE SUMMER.—"A rainy period and somewhat warmer weather is now approaching, but this will again be followed on the closing days of April or begining of May by another spell of very backward, cold and likely wintry weather. I expect snow-falls will be recorded in many parts during the fore part of May, which will be cold and wet throughout. Many think that owing to the excessive snow-falls of the past winter we are likely to have a dry and hot summer season. I conclude the very opposite will be nearer to the actual state of things. The summer, at any rate up to the middle of July, will give abundance of rain, and with a tempeature below the average: August, September, and October will be the fairest months, but of this portion of the year and the winter following I shall have further remark to make in a bulletin I purpose publishing about midsummer. The summer season in Great Britain this year, I think, will correspond with that with us, and will, on the whole, be cool and wet, and not 'hot,' as predicted by a Scotch meteorologist."

Mr. Vennor has sent us the following—It is a very backward spring fully one month behind last year, it has not fairly come yet. Watch and see what May will bring forth. 23 newspaper in the Dominion record one of the latest springs on record. Plenty of snow yet.

# CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

*[Compiled from our Exchanges.]*

### OTTAWA.

The next party for Manitoba will leave Ottawa district about the middle of May.

It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, have had another conference to try and come to a settlement before the final passage of the alimony bill, and that the former expressed his willingness to restore the latter to all her rights and privileges, but that she refused a settlement unless he would give her a written statement that he believed the charges that had been made against her had not been founded on fact.

A great many of the members are beginning to prepare to start for home, it being expected that parliament will prorogue within two weeks.

A mare was bought on Monday for His Excellency the Governor-General, from S. Marrauger, of the Gatineau Point, for which $150 was paid. The animal was sold at a sacrifice, as she is a rare specimen of the Sunshine stock.

It is understood that Mr. James Shannon, of the Kingston *Daily News*, has been appointed Postmaster of that city. A good deal of dissappointment is experienced, and no little dissatisfaction expressed by many residents of Kingston who were supporting the claims of ex-Ald. Harty, to the position.

It is expected that Parliament will prorogue about the middle of May.

### MONTREAL.

More visitors are expected in Montreal on the 24th of May than were in that city on the occasion of the boat race in October last.

The programme for the 24th will include the mess dinner at the Windsor, similar to that of last year. Lord Lorne is to be present.

River navigation will commence on Monday between Montreal and Quebec,

The Rev. Dr. Sullivan, late of Chicago, was yesterday inducted as paster of St. George's Church.

An average spring shipping trade is expected.

## LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, MAY 1st, 1879.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour per barrel | $[illegible] | @ | $0.50 |
| Flour per bag | 2.55 | @ | |
| Oats per bushel | 0.41 | @ | 0.[illegible] |
| Corn " " | 0.00 | @ | 0.7[illegible] |
| Peas " " | 0.00 | @ | 0.75 |
| Oatmeal per 100 lbs. | 0.00 | @ | 2.50 |
| Corn Meal " " | 1.25 | @ | 1.40 |
| Moullie " " | 1.25 | @ | 0.00 |
| Grue " " | 1.00 | @ | 0.00 |
| Bran " " | 0.90 | @ | 0.00 |
| Dressed Hogs " | 5.00 | @ | 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 | 7.50 | 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 |

## H. J. McMARTIN V S.

GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUE'S HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAUVE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

P. S.—Ridglings or Creptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., casterated on the most scientific principles. 35—1y.

## OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

## MARKET LINE.

THE splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves *Montreal* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 6 a. m.

*FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.*
*DECK FARE - - - - - - - 10 Cts.*

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
35—tf. *President.*

## Protection For All!

ONE month from date the undersigned will teach the art of garment cutting to persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the same. Terms made known on application.

N. B.—A quantity of reliable patterns of my own systems will be disposed of cheap.

I will also dispose of—for cash—my Library, containing some choice works on theology, history, biography, etc. A rare chance for ministers or Sabbath School Teachers.

G. T. COLWELL
Lachute, April 29th, 1879. 35—1m.

THE
## Annual Exhibition
OF
## STUD HORSES,

In connection with the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, will be held in

ST. ANDREWS VILLAGE,
ON
TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1879,
at 2 O'clock, p. m.

G. J. WALKER.
Lachute, April 28th, 1879. *Sec.-Treas.*

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,
AND AMENDING ACTS.

IN THE MATTER OF
JOHN WALKER

Of the Township of Grenville, in the County of Argenteuil in the District of Terrebonne and Province of Quebec,

*An Insolvent*

I, the undersigned, William Hay of Lachute, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee, in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

*W. HAY.*

Lachute, April 30th, 1879.

## Lachute Foundry!
## CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO. are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

**Give us a Call**

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.
Lachute, April 30th, 1879. 35—3m.

## 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 Blacksmith 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. 31w

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. 31w3

## 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.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

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
3 7 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 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.

## 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 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

## 1,000 TABLE LEGS.
FOR SALE CHEAP
By Charles Drake,
WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE
30—4w.

## 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 the lowest prices. Farm produce bought and sold on commission. The Lumber business of [illegible] on the Rouge, is under his charge. The Local Office of the Rouge Boom Co. is held here and he is also Agent for the [illegible] Fire Insurance Company.

R. LANIGAN.
Calumet, Feb. 1879. 20m3.

# 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

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### The Roses of Eden.

Fair Eve knelt close by the guarded gate, in the glow of the Eastern spring,
She saw the flash of the angel's sword and the sheen of the angel's wings;
She thought, as she held her sobbing breath she could hear the happy sighs
Of the tiny rivulets that fed the mosses of Paradise;
She knew how the birds were fluttering, among the clustered flowers
And gorgeous blooms and arching trees that shadowed Eden's bowers,
And she cried aloud in an agony of wild, remorseful prayer:
"Give me one bud, but one, but one, from the thousands that blossom there!"

He turned as he heard her piteous voice, in his grave, angelic grace,
And he looked with a wistful tenderness on the beautiful woman's face;
And because it was so beautiful and because she could not see
How fair were the pure white cyclamen, crushed dying at her knee;
And because he knew this punishment through the weary years must burn,
He gathered a rich, red rose that grew where the four rivers met,
And flung it to the frail, fatal hands, that clasped imploring yet.

And though for many a cycle past that rose in dust has lain;
With her who bore it on her breast, when she passed from life and pain,
There is never a daughter of Eve but once, ere the tale of her days is done,
She will know the scent of the Eden rose, just once beneath the sun!
And whatever else she may win or lose, endure, or do, or dare,
She will never forget the enchantment it gave to the common air;
For the world may give her content or joy, fame, sorrow or sacrifice,
But the hour that brought the scent of the rose, she lived it in Paradise.

—*All the Year Round.*

## LADIES COLUMN.

A Lady Correspondent says:—"I have read your flower talks, and come to the conclusion that I would try my hand with house plants. I want some good kinds, but what they are I don't know. Will you tell me what to get, and where to get them? I want such kinds as will give the best satisfaction for the least trouble. If there are any kinds that will grow and do well without any special care, those are the ones I want."

I shall be most happy to tell you all I know in my own unscientific way. I am glad you have a love for flowers: it shows refinement of mind: and the cultivation of the beautiful gives a reflex beauty to the heart.

We have yet to see a plant that will do well without what you call "special care." Some plants will flourish under neglect, where others would die, but in the matter of watering, soil, etc., every plant *must* have some care given it. We think it is in watering that most of this "special care" is demanded. A geranium does not require a large amount, and a calla does. A fuchsia is a great drinker, and an azalia is not. We must study the needs and wants of plants in this respect, if we would succeed with them. To give all kinds the same amount of water would be foolishness. To give all kinds the same soil, would also be foolish; but plants will *live* in a soil not adapted to their needs, but they will not live unless they are given "special care" in watering.

If you realy love flowers you will be willing to study them, and we take it for granted that you do love them, or you would not think it worth while to attempt growing them. In our next issue we will give some hints as to the selection and management of house plants &c., &c.

### JOTTINGS FOR THE LADIES.

He was honest in his intentions, but three years of constant courting had failed to overcome his excessive bashfulness. They were sitting in chairs at a respectable distance apart. Said the young man, having spent five minutes in search of a subject, "How do you get along with your cooking?" "Nicely," replied she; "I'm improving wonderfully." I can make splendid cake now. "Can you?" said the young man in a pleased manner. "What kind do you like best." "I like one made with flour and sugar and citron and raisins and currants, and lots of those things, and beautiful frosting on top," responded she. "Why, that's a wedding cake!" exclaimed the young man nervously. "I meant wedding," said she, shyly. Their Banns were quickly published.

"What is home without a baby?" is a question we are tired of seeing in our exchanges, so we will settle this matter at once. A house without a baby is one where you won't get hold of a bottle of paragoric every time you make for your whiskey flask; a place where men are not made howling maniacs by sitting down on disper pins; a house where diminutive shoes are not fished out of the soup, and watches are not found floating in the washbowl; a house where a man of the house is at the head instead of the foot of the class; a place—but we don't want all the mothers of the land sailing into us; let somebody else continue the refrain.

Mrs. M. C. Williams has succeeded her husband as president of the State National bank, of Releigh, N. C.

Mrs. Oliphant's handwriting is the smallest of that of any literary person. Printers refuse to strain their eyes with it, and it has to be copied for them.

The bridesmaids of the Princess Louise Margaret had to pay somewhat dearly for the honor of appearing in this capicity. These young ladies were informed that in order to insure uniformity their dresses must be made by a *modiste* who will charge them fifty guineas each, and that they were to be coiffered by the same artist. In addition to this they were each required to give a cheque of fifty guineas to buy a present for Her Royal Highness.

Women Wanted.—There is a good chance for some of those fair dames who have put in such numerous answers to the advertisement of Y. Z. in Manitoba. According to all accounts the male sex in that quarter of the globe are in the ascendant in the proportion of about three to one.

In Winnipeg you have to go to Morrow to get a marriage licence.

A Miss Hannah Jack, of Lorne, has made a quilt of 10,500 pieces of silk.

The number of women preachers in the United States is sixty-eight.

Eve, it will be remembered, had no spring bonnet, yet she married the first gentleman in the land. She had a fall suit, however, of the fig-leaf pattern when she left Eden.

There is said to be a new church started in London, Ont., which forbids the members wearing gay colors, flowers, feathers, ribbons, or fancy trimming on any garment.

The bonnet, instead of remaining the dainty little nothing, it has been for so many years, has blossomed this year into something of magnificent proportions—speaking comparatively, of course. The Metropol, one of the most admired of the new designs, has ample spaces of crown and rim, and admits of great variety in ornamentation. Feathers are not in vogue to the extent that they formerly were, brocaded ribbons and lace having, in a measure, superseded them; but a Marguerite, with a dainty Marbout plumage, will be one of the most attrative things of the season.

An amusing case came before the judge of the Bristol County Court the other day. A dressmaker sued a lady for the cost of making a dress, the defence being that it was a misfit. The lady retired to a private room to try on the dress in the presence of experts—two dressmakers—who could not agree, and the learned judge then adjourned the court for a few minutes, and had the parties before him in his private room, where the dress was tried on. His honor pronounced it a very bad misfit, gave judgment for defendant, and awarded her the cost of the material, which was claimed as a set-off.

A despatch from Rome says Dr. Newman is one of the five cardinals to be created at the Papal Consistory yesterday.

## 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.*

### SUGAR CANE.

Sir:—The sugar-cane grown at Grimsby by me was planted about the same time as common field corn. The seed should always be soaked in warm water before planting. Plant in hills the same distance as corn, and from eight to ten seeds to a hill. The cane should be hoed while very young, and kept clean until it is eight or ten feet high; it will then do for itself. The cane will do to cut in the latter part of August and September, and should be worked while green. The yield of syrup is from 250 to 300 gallons per acre on good ground; and the sugar 6 to 7 pounds to the gallon of good, thick syrup. The sugar-cane is no more trouble to harvest than corn, and there is as much fodder, or nearly as much, to the acre; the leaves and seed are not used in making syrup, that is what you get for fodder. The stalks grow from 12 to 16 feet high; the juice from the stalk is much sweeter than from cane grown in the South or Southern States. Here in Canada it takes about five gallons of juice to make one of syrup, while in the Southern States it takes about seven. Imphee is the best kind to grow in Canada, as it is better suited to this climate, and grows faster and ripens quicker than other canes.—C. W. W., in the *Farmer's Advocate.*

### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

It is coming to be better understood that success in farming depends far more upon how much one gets per acre than upon the number of acres he cultivates. If a man's time, team, seed, implements &c., are worth or cost $500 a year to cultivate fifty acres, and the crops produced, whatever they may be are equivalent to 12 bushels of wheat per acre, worth on an average $1 per bushel, he has just $100 left for interest of land, taxes, &c. If the crops equal 15 bushels of wheat per acre, he has $250 surplus for land, etc. If they are equal to 20 bushels of wheat per acre, he has $500 surplus; if 25 bushels per acre, he has $750. The same rule holds good for 100 acres, or any other area. The great question then is, how to increase the yield per acre, with only the same cost for labor, teams, implements and seed.

### AS TO FERTILIZERS AND THEIR ACTION.

Omitting the question of drainage, and of green manures and supposing the land in proper dryness and tilth, there is no doubt that a sufficient amount of the right kind of manure or fertilizers will secure from 8 to 13 bushels per acre *increase.* Recent observations, careful experiments, and extensive chemical investigations, show that our cultivated crops need for their best growth the presence of several substances. Three or four are seldom abundant in soils, or are largely available in but few, and are rapidly exhausted by the removal of crops. Two of these, for example, Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen*, are indispensible as plant food. Potash is also needed as food and to develop and prepare other food. Lime acts like potash in feeding and preparing food for plants.

### THE MOST VALUABLE CONSTITUTENTS OF SOILS AND MANURE.

Of those four substances, Nitrogen, Potash, Lime, and Phosphoric Acid, some soils and crops want one, some want two, and some want three, if not all of them. Good Barnyard Manure invariably contains all of them. So long as one can get enough, and near enough to the fields, that is all that is needed. With it, if the other conditions of the soil, its dryness and tilth of mechanical condition, be right, we can raise our crops from an equivalent of 12 bushels of wheat to 20, or 25, or more bushels per acre.

But unless it be on farms mainly used in stock raising, there is far from enough good yard manure to secure the high profits. And just here another question comes in. If a soil lacks potash only, a small quantity of this in the form of potash salts, or of ashes, may be as useful as thousands of pounds of yard manure containing only the same amount of potash. In that case we could buy and apply the potash more cheaply than we could haul and apply the manure to a field distant from the yard, allowing the manure to cost nothing. If the soil lacks only phosphoric acid for a certain crop, a bag of superphosphate or dissolved bones will supply more of it than several tons of yard manure. If, then, we can ascertain just what a field lacks, we may find it very profitable to buy the special fertilizer the soil wants, and use the yard manure on such fields as need all it contains, or on those heavy soils where its loosening effect will be most useful, and where little hauling is required.

### WHAT OUR SOILS NEED.

But soils are so variable, even on the same farm, that it is next to impossible to say, without actual trial, that for a particular crop, this soil wants potash, that one wants phospate, this one wants nitrogen that one wants plaster, this one wants lime and so on. Novices in agricultural science, and certain quacks, a few years since claimed that a chemical analysis would reveal its defects. This is not now claimed.

If the farmer knew just what his soil lacked, he could cheaply supply that lack and farm it much more profitably; now he tries one thing and another in doubt and uncertainty, but then he would if properly educated, know at once which of the above remedies to apply, to reclaim and enrich the soil.

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*Phosphoric Acid, united with lime makes the solid parts of the bones of animals. It must come from the food eaten, and the grain, hay, etc., must get it from the soil. But it is rare to find land containing 1 pound of available phosphoric acid in 1,000 lbs of the soil. This explains why it is so soon exhausted by growing crops, and why it is so important as a fertilizer (Chemists take away the lime from burned bones and get the phosphorus so much used for friction matches.) Nitrogen abounds in lean meat (muscles) cheese, &c., which come from plants. It is scarce in most soils, hence its usefulness as a fertilizer to supply crops. Potash abounds in the ashes of wood and all plants. We wash it (potash) out of ashes, evaporate the water and get the solid potash. This, too, is seldom abundant in soils, though important to the growing plant, and hence it is valuable as a fertilizer.

## 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 staff of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper does not hold himself responsible for its contents.]*

### THE HON. S. L. TILLEY ON TEMPERANCE.

Being once asked how he got along as Governor of New Brunswick without having liquor on his table at Official Entertainments, which was so customary, Mr. Tilley replied as follows:

"It was a novel thing till of late, in New Brunswick, as perhaps in all the Provinces, to give entertainments at Government House without wine. As a pledged teetotlar and one who has believed for the last thirty years that in temperance was increased by the social influence of persons in high positions, I felt that when accepting the Lieutenant-Governorship, I could do so only on one condition, and that was to carry out my principles as a teetotlar. In all the entertainments I have given, I have never had wine in my house or on my table! and I do not hesitate to say that there is scarcely a man in New Brunswick, whether a teetotlar or a wine drinker that has not sustained me in this course and commended me for it."

Mr. Tilley still carries out his principles at Ottawa and exerts an influence for the good of temperance upon others in high positions, and is assisted in his work by three other Cabinet Ministers who are teetotlars, viz: Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Bowell, and Hon. Mr. Aitken.

### TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

The temperance people in England have been lately urging that one of the great causes of the depression in England was the large amount yearly spent in spirits and beer. The consumption for 1878 was as follows:—

| | Gallons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Sprits.... | 29,358,715 | at 20s. | £29,358,715 |
| Foreign " .... | 10,488,667 | at 24s. | 12,633,864 |
| Wine............ | 16,272,295 | at 18s. | 14,645,065 |
| Beer............ | 1,117,316,751 | at 1s. 6d. | 83,798,753 |
| Cider &c......... | 17,550,000 | at 2s. | 1,750,000 |
| | | | £142,188,900 |

As compared with 1877 the consumption of spirits had decreased £600,000 and of wine £1,250,000, but beer on the other hand had increased over £2,000,000. In 1857 the consumption of intoxicating liquors amounted to £92,319,146 in 1863, to £92,888,185, in 1872 to £131,601,090, in 1876 to £147,288,760, while in 1878 as seen above it was £142,188,900, being five million Pounds less than in 1876, but fifty million Pounds more than in 1862, and nearly double the annual public expenditure. The population had increased fifteen per cent in 1878 over 1863 but the consumption of liquor, especially beer, had incresed far more, and it is argued that the increased wages of the working classes have been spent mainly on beer instead of being saved or used for improving their condition.

A Committee of the House of Lords has reported in favor of adopting the Sweedish or Gottenburg system, which vests the sale of all liquors in the Municipalities. The main arguments in its favor are that it will lessen the number of places for sale, and that the person selling, being paid by salary, will have no object in trying to increase his sales. The liquors sold would also be purer and less adulterated while it is a condition that tea, coffee and articles of food shall be sold at the same place. It is not unlikely that a successful attempt to introduce this system will be made. The Birmingham Council have already by a large majority signified their willingness to give it a trial.

While the temperance organizations in England are endeavoring by moral suasion, legislative enactment, and in other ways to suppress the evil of drunkenness, an institution is rapidly spreading through all cities and towns which promises to be a most valuable auxiliary in the good work of reform. This institution is the Workingman's Club, or coffee house, a place where fermented and spirituous liquors are unknown. Through these the object is to provide the workingman with a place for social entertainment and intercourse, where he may read the papers, chat with his friends, have a game at whist, dominoes, billiards or balls, and go home to the bosom of his family free from the hurtful influences of intoxicating drink. Great objections have been made to the form of amusements and entertainment provided by the managers of the club, in fact, it was the determined opposition to anything of the kind by the leading temperancemen that prevented such clubs from being established many years ago. The coffee, cocoa, tea and other un-intoxicating beverages were right enough for the most rigid and straight laced of temperance people, but the idea of competing with the publicans, by allowing the use of the "devil's pasteboard" and other alluring games was intolerable. The general idea was that a temperance club room should be sacred to mental culture, and as a matter of abstract principle, we are not prepared to say that the idea did not run in the proper direction. But the classes of people whom it was desirable to reach and reform were not to be brought over by the offer of opportunities for mental culture. They had to a greater or lesser extent been brought up under public house and kindred influences, and to wean them from such it was necessary to provide for them counter attractions in the way of amusement. These modern temperance clubs appear to have been established on that principle. In place of beer, whiskey and rum—coffee, coca and tea are provided, and in place of the rabbit hunt, the pigeon shoot, the raffle for a copper kettle, or quoits-mabble concert, there are the greatest instructors and educators of the age—the newspapers—the debating classes and the card and billiard tables. And there is an abundant made its mark in the work of temperance reform, for the Licensed Victuallers Association have already taken the matter up and made arrangements to have a coffee room for the working man, and, where possible, entertainment specially suited to his tastes. It is a significant sign of the times and drift of public opinion that so prominent a man as Mr. Bass, the bitter ale brewer, has given his approval to the temperance coffee clubs by contributing towards the support of one and speaking in high terms of the system. Many publicans are also in favour of keeping houses of entertainment where the sale of intoxicating drinks would be excluded.

### A Thrilling Narrative.

The following, says the Yarmouth, N. S., *Herald*, is an extract of a letter received by one of his friends from Capt. Angus Smith, of Barrington, master of the barque Forrest, of St. John, N. B. The events happened on the passage from Baltimore to Londonderry.

"When you get this, get down on your knees and thank God that we are alive to-day, for I have passed through the most trying scenes of my life. This has been the roughest passage, without exception, that I ever made across the Atlantic, and I have crossed a great many times. Gales of wind we do not mind so much when we have a good ship under us and plenty of sea room. But there are other dangers. We had nothing but a continuation of gales since we passed Cape Henry until we arrived here. But that was nothing. On Tuesday the 11th of February, a day to be remembered by me as long as I live, it blew a terrific harrican, the sea running mountains high, our ship laying to with only the lee clue of the main topsail and canvas in the mizzen rigging, upper dead eyes in the water most of the time, expecting to have to cut away our masts every minute. One sea broke on board, smashing the skylight and cabin doors and windows, filling the cabin with water, breaking the stove and settees, washing the panels out of the fore cabin and destroying nearly all our dry stores. I had to get sacks of oil over the sides to keep the ship from foundering. It was the heaviest gale of wind and the roughest sea I ever saw. But that was nothing. At ten o'clock at night, in the darkness and fury of the storm, a light was seen under our bow, which proved to be a large ship laying to on the port tack, we were laying to on the starboard tack. The sight was fearful. The two ships were coming together, and as soon as they struck both must go down instantly. Can you imagine our feelings, expecting every moment to be our last! The scene was terrible. No pen can describe it. The crash comes. We pass on the weather side. Not a voice is heard from either ship. Every one is waiting his doom. But God in his great mercy heard our prayers and saved us. Our yards caught the other ship's rigging. The fore and maintopsail yards broke in halves. The mizzen topmast and rigging were carried away but the *hulls never touched.* Had they struck but once, both ships would have sunk in mid ocean; and not a soul could have escaped to tell the tale. How they went clear, God only knows, for I cannot tell. The thought of it now makes me tremble."

### The National Policy.

*To the Editor of the Mail.*

Sir,—For thirty years and over I have been a constant reader of the *Globe*, and a Reformer, and as I see occasionally a letter from persons calling themselves Conservatives, expressing themselves as opposed to the present tariff, perhaps by way of an offset you will allow a Reformer to say a word or two. To be brief, I am disgusted with my party; and for this I am denounced as a Tory. A Tory be it, or anything else you please, rather than remain connected with men who are showing themselves hostile to the best interest of the country. Surely it is better to increase the tariff than for the next five years to have about $7,000,000 of a deficit, as appeared at the end of Mr. Cartwright's term of office. It was the flimsy and trashy arguments of the *Globe* and a careful study of the question of Protection in the United States that changed my views respecting Protection; and I heartily wish the new tariff God speed. I have already experienced a benefit from it, and I am not a manufacturer, but a consumer.

Yours, &c.,
A REFORMER.

Newmarket, April 10th.

Mr. Sothern (Lord Dundreary), with the Duke of Beaufort, Sir John Reed, Bart., and Mr. Florence, intend starting from Quebec early in the summer on a six weeks' fishing expedition to the Natashquan river, a magnificent salmon stream 250 miles from Gaspe Basin by sea. The river has been rented by Mr. Sothern for five years from the Department of Marine and Fisheries at a yearly rental of $450.

—Mr. Bunster gives notice of an address to the Queen, praying that she may submit to the Imperial Parliament a measure for the repeal of the 58th Section of the British North American Act, 1867, and for the election of the Provincial Governors by the people of each Province of the Dominion.

A Rochester justice closes the marriage ceremony with this injunction—'What love hath joined together, let no discord put asunder.'

It is now stated that Eugenie sent Prince Napoleon to South Africa to get him away from the low company in which he has been disgracing himself.

A steamer laden with Kentucky mules sailed from New York on the 22nd. The animals were purchased by the British Government for service in the Zulu campaigne.

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Québec, Avril, 25.—L'hon. M. Joly est parti ce matin pour Halifax en route pour l'Angleterre. Il va représenter les intérêts du L.-Gouverneur de Québec.

Il sera remplacé au département de l'Agriculture par l'Hon. M. Starnes.

La date des élections locales de la province d'Ontario est officiellement fixée. La nomination des candidats aura lieu le vingt neuf mai et la votation le cinq juin. Le parti conservateur s'occupe sérieusement de compléter son organization pour engager cette grande bataille, et vaincre le gouvernement de M. Mowatt.

Lundi dernier, un char de première classe du train du Québec a roulé en bas des terrassements à St. Vincent de Paul. Ce terrassement qui a été fait en Janvier dernier avec de la terre gelée et de la glace est en train de disparaître avec le dégel.

Une députation indienne conduite par le chef Johnson s'est rendue à Rideau Hall aujourd'hui et a présenté une adresse au nom des six nations iroquoises.

Une révolution a éclaté à Panama. Il y a eu bataille dans les rues pendant 14 heures. Beaucoup de personnes ont été tuées. On dit que l'ordre est rétabli.

Une explosion produite par le feu grisou a eu lieu dans la mine de charbon d'Agrappe à Bruxelles. Les ouvrages en bois de l'intérieur prirent feu et il y eut un effondrement. 140 hommes travaillaient en ce moment à l'intérieur et on craint qu'un grand nombre n'ait péri.

On apprend par les derniers rapports de Capetown, que le col. Ward a perdu 7 officiers et 75 soldat en repoussant une attaque des Zoulous.

Le col. Pearson télégraphie de Ekowe que 152 hommes de son détachement sont malades et 50 sont blessés.

Les inondations ont recommencées dans la Hongrie. Une dépêche de Pesth dit que plusieurs centaines de milles de territoire sont territoire sont submergés. Les villes de Belzerene, Tamish et Gynlavaraisav sont sérieusement menacées. L'eau à Szegidin a monté de huit pouces et les habitants abandonnent leurs maisons,

Dans les quartiers ouvriers, à Paris, on constate un vif mécontentement au sujet des persécutions organisée. Les pères de famille demandant s'il ne sont pas libres de faire donner à leurs enfants l'éducation qu'ils veulent, sans rencontrer l'opposition du gouvernement.

Nous apprenons qu'une terrible épidémie sévit à Tanger, (Maroc). Le choléra, le typhus et la famine se joignent pour décimer ce pays. Les habitants en partie arabes sont fatalistes et ne prennent aucune mesure pour détourner le fléau qui fait d'innombrables victimes. La plupart des cadavres sont exposés à la pluie et au soleil, ce qui répand une infection effroyable. Dans certains parties du pays, la famine est telle, que les malheureux habitants sont obligés de se repaître de la chair des cadavres pour ne pas mourir de faim.

Il existe au Brézil dans l'état de Cauca, deux tribus indiennes, les Hiotoles et les Guerquis, entre lesquelle règne une inimitié telle que chacune de ces tribus fait des efforts inouis pour détruire et anéantir l'autre nation, sont animé contre leurs ennemis d'une rage qui tient de la folie. Si, dans leurs différentes rencontres, ils parviennent à faire quelques prisonniers, ils les vendent comme esclaves ou leur donnent la mort après leur avoir fait subir les tortures les plus affreuses et poussent la barbarie jusqu'à se jeter sur ces cadavres encore palpitants et les dévorent à belle dent.

Une dépêche de Londres dit que l'hon M. Langevin est arrivé en cette ville hier.

Une correspondance de Londres sur le *Dundee Advertiser*, dit que le mauvais état de la santé de la reine est le sujet de graves réflexions en Angleterre.

La douleur qu'elle a ressentie de la mort de la princesse Alice, et la fatigue qu'elle a éprouvée lors du mariage du duc de Connaught l'ont beaucoup affectée. On croit généralement qu'elle devra bientôt abandonner la conduite des affaires et abdiquer le pouvoir; a moins que sa santé ne s'améliore beaucoup. Des détails à ce sujet seront probable ment connus avant la fin de la session du parlement.

On parle beaucoup à Québec des préparatifs a faire pour la prochaine réception de Son Altesse Royale et de Son Excellence le gouverneur-général. L'état financier du trésor civique inspire cependant aux citoyens de cette ville des craintes qui jettent quelques ombres sur le tableau. On forme le projet de s'adresser au gouvernement local afin d'obtenir de l'aide pour faire face aux dépenses qu'entraineront né cessairement ces préparatifs.

Dans une circonstances remblable, lors de la visite du Prince du Galles, le gouvernement avait daigné fournir son contingent et avait beaucoup coopére à l'organisation de la fête préparée pour la réception de l'héritier présomptif du trône d'Angleterre. La question en sera traitée à la prochaine assemblée du Conseil de Ville.

"I am like a calendar," said a cheerful old man of four score; "my days are all numbered."

A Few of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges will remove the worms which are apt to accumulate in the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffer from them, but youth often, and these Lozenges are a specific. Druggists everywhere sell them for 25 cents per box.

An Excellent Article.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stamach and bowels and by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Summer Heat.—This is the season for Bowel Complaints. Green Apples and cucumbers produce them and Perry Davis' Pain Killer cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, and says "Peace, be still," and the wind is assuaged, and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps the Pain-Killer, and no father should be without it in his family.

More People, Adults and Children, are troubled with worms, than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite to-day, and a ravenous one to-morrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Eat Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or worm Lozenges, and if the cause be worms, you will be cured.

### CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

Episcopal.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath at [illegible] o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute [illegible]. 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. [illegible]

Methodist.—Rev. E. Robson, minister. Sabbath [illegible] services in the Church at [illegible] p. m., and at Oliver Hall [illegible]. Week services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 [illegible] Friday evening at 7:30 [illegible] every Sunday afternoon.

[illegible] Church on Bethany [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Sabbath [illegible]

### OFFICIAL LIST.

[illegible] Thomas Christie, Esq., M. D., Lachute.

Member of the Provincial Assembly.—Robert [illegible], 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, [illegible]

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron [illegible] Esq., [illegible] of Lachute, J. [illegible], Esq., and John McAllister, Esq., (Glenora), 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 at 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 [illegible]. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 15th to 17th, May 25th to 30th and September 15th 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 15th to 18th February, May and October.

### List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

BEECH RIDGE.—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about five 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 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

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Is the cheapest and most perfect one in the market. It 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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Oysters—solid meat—35c. per quart—received fresh by rail every week.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

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

11 16y1.

# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1879. NO. 36

**THE WATCHMAN**

AND

**Ottawa Valley Advocate.**

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

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

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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.

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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 Methuat's Store.

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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 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,

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**EUCLIDE ROY,**

ADVOCATE.

No. 64, Place Jacques-Cartier.

(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

MONTREAL. 22. tf.

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ADVOCATES, ETC.,

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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.,

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

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COLLECTING AGENT

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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,

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

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

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

**DENTISTRY!**

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

Lachute.—At Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday, of each Month.

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

Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE.

51tf

## Business Notices.

**HENRY BEATTIE,**

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

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

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Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.

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Stearns & M rray, Proprietors.

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

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Risks taken at Current Rates.

W. HAY, *Agent, Lachute.*

JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, *Joint Gen Agents.* 42y1.

**Robert Lovell,**

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 cal'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, Rigeaud, and others. 28m3.

**ALEX. McKENZIE,**

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

28y1.

### The Irish Eclipse.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL.

In Watherford, wanst, lived Profissor MacShane,
The foinest asthronomer iver was sane;
For long before noight, wid the scoience he knew,
Whereiver wan shtar was, sure he could see two!
Quoite plain,
Could Profissor MacShane.

More power to him! iv'ry claare noight as would pass,
He'd sit by the windy, a shoving his glass;
A poke at the dipper, that plaised him the laist,
But a punch in the milky was suited his taste—
Small blame
To his sowl for that same!

Now wan toime in Watherford, not long ago,
They had what the loike was not haard of, I know.
Since Erin was undher ould Brian Borrhoime:
The sun was aclipsed for three days at wan toime!
It's thrue
As I tell it to you.

'Twas sunroise long gone, yet the sun niver rose,
And iv'rywan axed, "What's the matther, God knows?"
The next day, and next, was the very same way;
The noight was so long it was lasting all day,
As black
As the coat on yer back.

The paiple wint hunting Profissor MacShane,
To thry if he'd know what this wondher could mane;
He answered thim back: "Is that so? Are ye there?
'Tis a lot of most illigant gommachs ye air,
To ax
For the plainest of facts!

"Ye're part of an impoire, yez musn't forget,
Upon which the sun's niver able to set;
Thin why will it give yer impoire a surproise
If wanst, for a change, he refuses to roise?"
Siz he,
"That is aizy to see!"

### "You Preach; I'll Keep 'em Awake.

A sense of duty often causes some ludicrous mistakes, as the following story will illustrate:—Near Dumfries lived a family who had adopted an orphan who was regarded as half-witted. He had imbibed strict views on religious matters, however, and once asked his adopted mother if she did not think it wrong for the people to come to church and fall asleep, paying no better regard to the service. She replied she did. Accordingly, before going to church the next Sunday, he filled his pocket with apples. One baldheaded old man, who invariably went to sleep during the sermon particularly attracted his attention. Seeing him at last nodding, and giving nasal evidence of being in the "land of dreams," he struck the astounded sleeper a blow with an apple on the top of the bald pate. The minister and aroused congregation at once turned round and gazed indignantly at the boy, who merely said to the preacher, as he took another apple in his hand, with a sober countenance;—"You preach; I'll keep 'em awake."

### THAT BLESSED RAIN.

"Oh, yes," said the doctor, rising at last from the bedside of his patient, "we are mending—we are certainly mending. All that your mother needs now, Miss Fay, is a nourishing diet—plenty of beef tea and sherry—and we shall keep her with us many a long year yet."

He was a large length man, and he looked down cheerfully on Bertha Fay as he spoke, rubbing his plump, white hands—and anticipating a delightful answer.

There was none. The girl's lips moved, but there was no articulated response, and a look passed over her face that seemed one of actual agony.

Certainly her cheeks grew very pale. The doctor stared at her in amazement.

"Beef tea, sir, you said, and an sherry," she faltered.

"Yes; you know how to make beef tea I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the sherry—nice dry sherry, mind—be sure and give her a glass every day with her dinner. Here is my card. Tell Dindley I sent you; and he will give you a first-class article."

Bertha bowed.

"A bit of nice beefsteak for her dinner, and cream with oatmeal at night. Avoid hearty suppers."

Bertha bowed again, and the Doctor took up his hat and went away.

"A very singular girl," he said to himself as he went down the steps. "She has hung over her mother every minute for the last three weeks, and now I assure her that she will get well—a thing that seemed impossible three days ago—she don't even smile. I hate these undemonstrative people!" exclaimed the doctor, always impatient of everything incomprehensible.

Such eccentricities were almost the only thing that ruffled him.

And Bertha Fay! She stood still, listening to his retreating foot-steps.

She stood as pale and still as a marble statute; a far-away strained look in her eyes that grea ly detracted from her beauty. For beauty she certainly had, at least there was the faint tint of a dimple in the white cheek. The features were finely chiseled the ripples of dark hair fine as silk; but the countenance was pale to sallowness now, and the expression one of monotonous melancholy.

Bertha turned aside to a window, at last, and slipped her hand into the pocket of her dress. She drew forth a dainty pearl portmonnae, and then unclasped it. It was empty.

"Nourishing diet—beef, wine—her life depends on it now. And I have no money!"

No wonder the doctor did not suspect. The girl wore a dainty wrapper of rose colored cashmere. The room was furnished in oak and green velvet. The hangings of the bed were white as snow, and the invalid was wrapped in cambric and lace.

Yes, the woman was beautiful, and the sick woman had been most comfortably couched and tended. She had suffered much, and Bertha had kept well the secret that their account at the bank was overdrawn, and they were utterly penniless. But now she was so desperate in her contingency that it seemed as if she must cry aloud.

The invalid stirred on her pillow.

"Bertha, dear, are you there?"

"Yes, mother."

Bertha came to the bed, and put her young face down beside the wrinkled face on the pillow.

"The doctor says that I am getting better."

"Yes, dearest mother."

"You must not tire yourself out so now. Stretch yourself here on the bed, poor child, and have a nap. Mab will wait on me."

There was a moment's silence.

"Let her make me some toast and a cup of tea with cream in it. Do you know dear," with a faint smile, "I think I am actually hungry?"

Still Bertha did not speak.

"Are you asleep, dear Bertha?"

"No, mamma; I was thinking. Mab had gone away," she added. I did not think you needed her—only us two—and I will get your lunch."

"Mab gone! Why Bertha, there is so much work to do! Stop, child—don't look so nervous and harrassed. Lie down and rest I—"

"I must go on an errand, mamma. I'll not be gone over ten minutes."

Yes, nervous and harrassed the girl looked. She tied a veil tightly over her face, and caught up her shawl. In an instant she was in the street.

"Oh, she said she was hungry!" she sobbed, the tears running down her cheeks as she treaded several short streets.

At last she was in the open thoroughfare, and looked about her.

Right opposite was a window full of watches and jewelry, and above hung three gilt balls.

"That must be the place," murmured Bertha.

With an aching heart she drew a ring from her finger.

It was a beautiful ring—a circlet of very large and pure rubies. They flashed like sparks of fire in the sunlight as the girl drew it from her hand. Then she plunged across the street and with desperate haste unclosed the pawn broker's door.

There was a fat black-whiskered man, smelling of garlick, behind the counter. He snatched eagerly at the ring as Bertha offered it for his inspection.

No words could describe the pain with which she saw it seized by his fat fingers.

"Dish ring, I will give you ten dollars for it mish."

"Ten dollars! And when I bring you back the money, I can have the ring back?" added Bertha earnestly.

"Yesh: you can any time widin t'ree mont's."

He handed her two crisp five dollar notes. Her thin fingers closed over them but she had removed her veil, and stood looking at the man.

"You will be sure and not sell the ring sir. I will certainly redeem it before the three months are out. My name is Bertha Fay," she added, "I live at 70 Albert street."

The old broker smiled at the unsophisticated air. His customers were not usually so willingly frank and communicative.

"I will write it down. You can have de ring when you bring back de money," he added civily.

Bertha came out, trying to think only of the notes in her hand. They would buy her dear, sick mother nourishing food. But when she reached the market, she found she was still crying softly for her ring. Again she drew down her veil. She bought a steak, nice fresh butter and a French loaf.

She could have hugged the bundle with gladness and gratitude as she received them.

"Darling mother, your precious life is safe!" she murmured.

She ran home, opened the draught of the range broiled the steak, made some tea, and was at the bedside of the invalid in less than half an hour from the time she had left, with an appetizing repast spread upon the tray.

"Oh, how nice!" exclaimed Mrs. Fay, "Help me to sit up, dear. Did you cook the steak yourself. I don't remember that Mab ever prepared anything so nicely. It is all delicious.

And weakly, yet with evident enjoyment, she ate and drank all that was brought her.

Her daughter hung over her with delight.

"Bertha, dear, I think you ought not to have discharged Mab. There are the fires to make—you never made a fire in your life—and the steps to wash—"

"Dearest mother, I had as soon make the fire as not and as for the steps, never mind. Lie down and sleep, then you will get strong."

And Bertha, who for three weeks had dragged through the unaccustomed task of making fires, cooking, washing dishes, sweeping, and nursing an invalid day and night, arranged the bed clothes, lifted the tray and ran down the stairs with a light step.

The next day she brought the sherry more beef, and another French loaf; and then she must needs hire a strong woman to laundry the great basket of cloths which had accumulated during her mother's sickness.

Washing and ironing were arts unknown to Bertha, even if she had the strength. Her frail, white hands, and delicate muscles, never would have accomplished the task.

But the trouble was that the ten dollars began to dwindle.

"It will not hold out much longer," said Bertha, at last. "What can I do? I must earn some. I must earn enough to live on, and get back my ring."

Still keeping her mother in ignorance of their straightened circumstances, the girl daily stole forth, during the afternoon nap invalid of her, and went from store to store offering her services.

But business was dull; there was more help than occupation; and although many, pleased by her appearance, promised to give her a chance when times improved, she effected no engagement.

Weeks of desperate effort and weary waiting went by. The day came when poor Mrs. Fay, nursed in luxury and unequal to the emergency, was required to know that actual poverty had overtaken her.

At the most meagre rates, Bertha obtained a little plain sewing—enough to buy their daily bread. Beyond this she accomplished nothing; and when at last three months were up, she could not produce a single dollar. And then the girl shed the bitterest tears of her life.

Philip St. Henry had just returned from abroad. It was summer and the season unusually hot.

He strolled along Washington street, a handsome fellow to see certainly. But you have seen happier faces, perhaps.

"A wearisome coming home," he said looking along the familiar street. "I who was coming home to be married!"

A look of bitterness crossed the handsome blonde face.

"How soon she forgot me! See what a woman's promise is worth!"

He was proud and resentful. Two unanswered letters had been enough. He thought he had whistled his faith less lady loved down the wind, yet he would have given all he had gained abroad in those two years to have met Bertha Fay that day face to face.

It was a hot day. Suddenly it was stifling, then a great rain cloud emptied itself almost before the sun was obscure.

Everybovy hastened to a shelter. Philip St. Henry looked down at his lavender pantaloons, and stepped into a doorway. Of course the shower would not last long.

The rain came down in bucketfuls. Watching it absently it did not occur to him at first to observe the features of his locality. At last he saw the three gilt balls.

A pawnbroker's establishment sometimes holds rare curiosities, and the rain still falling heavily, St. Henry obeyed a sudden impulse and stepped within. The owner was fat, black whiskered and smelled of garlick. He was arranging some rings on a velvet cushing.

"Are those rings to be sold?" asked St. Henry, carelessly.

"Dey ish, sir,"

"Suddenly the cool blonde face flushed.

"That circlet of rubies—will you let me see it?"

The man permitted.

"I once owned this ring. Will you tell me who brought it here?"

"It ish not stolen eh?" cried the broker in alarm.

"Oh, no. I shall not take or claim it unless I pay you for it. But I should like to know who brought it here."

St. Henry was trembling though he made an effort to conceal it.

"It ish a very nice ring." The man hesitated. "A young woman brought it. She had a leetle loan of me, an' lef de ring for securities. De time has run out. I puts de ring for sale."

"It is a very nice one as you say. The young lady did not care for the ring, I presume?"

"Perhaps she did dough. She had been cryin,' I remember. She was in drouble, I dought. I often see people in drouble, sir."

"Do you know her name?"

"Yes, Miss Bertha Fay, No, 70 Albert street."

"What is the price of this ring?"

You may have it for twentee dollars. It is worth twice dat sir."

St. Henry did not speak again. He paid for the ring and left the establishment.

Half an hour later, Bertha, sad, pale and weary, opened the door to a handsome and prosperous, young gentleman—very unlike any visitor who had entered her door of late.

"Philip!"

"Bertha, can this be you?"

Before the girl's white tired, melancholy countenance, all his resentment faded into thin air. Before she could speak he had drawn her into his arms, and kissed again her dear thin cheek.

"We have been unfortunate Pailip."

"I see. Why did you not answer my letters from Paris?"

"I never received them. I have had no word or news of you for over a year."

"Nor I from you. And I had concluded that you had repented of your engagement."

"Repented? I? Oh, Philip, it seemed so hard when you had to go, too. Papa died; and then the property went piece by piece—there was no one to manage it rightly. I did not care that we were no longer rich, but to suffer—"

"Bertha did you actually need to pawn my ring?"

"Philip, my mother was almost starving. She was sick and weak, and the doctor said she must have nourishing food. I had none for her. I wept over my dear ring before I let it go; but there was no other way. It was all I had that was valuable. It did such violence to my feelings to put it to such a use; but I was desperate. I promised myself to redeem it soon, but I have had no money since."

"Don't—don't, my darling, look so broken hearted! Poor bird! how cruel the world has been to you! Bertha, see—here is your ring."

"Oh, Philip! how—"

"This blessed rain drove me into the shop where it was. From what the broker said, I gathered hope that you were not, as I believed, indifferent and fickle. I had such an angry, miserable heart, child, when I first found it. To think you should barter away the ring which had symbolized my faith in you! It looked bad, did it not, Bertha?"

"Yes."

But he said you had been crying. This turned my thoughts. I never saw you cry, brave, happy little thing that you used to be. I wondered what was wrong. Then, when I remembered the instability of riches in America, the shocking thought that you might be in need came to me, and drove me here. I saw the great rich house, Bertha, so poor; suffering, in this house?"

"But we cannot eat the house," said poor little Bertha.

"Child it would easily sell, in these hard times, even, for thirty thousand dollars."

"Well," said nineteen year old Bertha, "how could I sell a house? And mamma knows less about such things than I do."

"Poor little thing! You could have mortgaged it for enough to live on in comfort all the days of your life!" laughed Philip, with tears in his eyes as he looked down into the pretty, puzzled face. "Fortunately you did not. We will keep it now for home. And the larder shall never be empty again, Bertha."

That blessed rain!—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Lieutenant-Governor Couchon, of Manitoba, is expected in town on Tuesday next.

### Jeemes Gets his "Sugar an' Tea for Naething."

Last Saturday, Betty an' me were oot getting our provisions, an', in ga'ing alang a street in the South-side, (Glasgow,) Betty gripit me by the arm, an' pointing to a shop window, says:—"Guid keep us, Jeemes! d'ye see that? sugar for naething?" "Eh! what's that?" I says, getting oot my specs. "That's extraornar; trade must be dull atweel when they've to gie awa the goods for naething. My certy, it's a new gemm this. Puir bodies; hoo can they afford a' that gas an' a big rent?" "Betty," I says, "ye ken I've never grudged to pay a fair price for onything I buy; but when folks offer ye a thing for naething, I would be stannin' in my ain licht if I didna tak' it. Gie me the basket an' I'll go in an' get eight pun, an' after I come oot you can slip in an' get anither eight pun; it'll no look sae greedy-like. Jist wait a wee." An' in I goes. "I'll tak' eight pun o' that sugar!" I says. "Certainly, sir." An' in a jiffey I got the sugar in a paper poke, an', putting it in the basket, I shut doon the lid, an' says, I'm very much obleeged to ye to be sae kind to me—me a perfect stranger. I really canna fin words to express my thanks. Sugars not very dear, but it's aye something; it maun be a sair loss to you. Hooever, I must jist thank ye," an' wi' that I made to come out.

"Hey," cries the lad at the back o' the coonter, "ye've forgot the tea! There's two pun o' tea goes along wi' that!"

"Lod save us, tea!—tea, did ye say? Betty," I cries, "Its no only sugar they're giein' away," but tea. Great criftens, that bates a'! Tea! Certainly, I'll tak' the tea, an' I held up the lid o' the basket, an' he popped in a package o' tea, a' ready made up. I thocht wis vera fortunate I had seen the shop before the unemployed got word o' it, or they wid hae haen it a' rockit oot afore I got near't.

"Is there naethin' else—coffee or onything?" I says.

"No!" he says. "It's jist the tea an' sugar go thegither." "Weel I'm sure we ocht to be thankfu' for that same; altho' if there wat a bit pun o' coffee I wilna object. Weel, guid day to ye! guid day!" an' I cam oot. Lod, he jumpit ower the counter, and gripit me at the door, an' shook me, and says, "The money, sir?"

"Money," says I perfectly dumfoun'ered, "ye ne'er said there wis ony money, but it's no ower late yet! Hoo much dae ye gie? Ye're a perfect angel in thae bad times! I hope the money's no spurious."

"Ye've to gie me the money," he says, "Me?" I says, "Money for what?" "For the tea," he says. "Did ye no say it went alang wi' the sugar?" "Certainly." "An' didna you say ye gied the sugar for naethin'?" "Yes." "An' what's the money for then?" "For the tea," he says, getting angry. "Noo, look here," I says, pulling him into a close oot o' the crood, "Let us understaun each other! Noo just listen! "Betty, haud the basket a wee. To begin at the beginning; Did ye no say ye gied sugar for naething?"

"We do." "Weel, so faur so good—ye gied me my sugar for naething, an' when I wis coming oot, ye cried after me that ye gied tea alang wi' the sugar."

"But ye're to pay for the tea."

"Tut! tut! will I hae to begin again?—Noo look here an' pay attention! We'll tak' it backwards this time! Are ye listening? Didna ye ca' me back when I wis gaun oot weel enough pleased wi' the sugar, an' no askin' for tea, didna ye cry me back an' said ye gied tea alang wi' the sugar?" "I did."

"Weel, an' hadna ye gien me the sugar for naethin'?" "I had."

"Weel, an' what hae ye to say for yersel', eh? It's not the worth o't min' ye, but I'm no a man to be made a fule o': hooever, there's my card, ye can summon me, but I'm thinking ye'll get the warst o't. No, no! I wisna born yesterday. I thocht there wis some jookry-paukry aboot it. Come awa', Betty, here's oor caur', an' the crood "hoorahed," an' the policeman threatened to tak' him up for obstructing the pavement, an' we cam' awa'."

He thocht he wis' cute, but he found oot there wis some gey land-heeded folk in the coal trade as weal as in the tea trade.

Yours,

JAMES KAYE.

### Consecration of Bishop Sweatman.

TORONTO, Ont., May 1.

St. James Cathedral was crowded this morning, the occasion being the consecration of the Right Rev. A. Sweatman, M. A., as Bishop of Toronto. Services commenced at 9.30, Morning Prayer, to the Lessons, being read by the Rev. Canon Stennet; the Lessons were read by the Rev. Canons Brent and Morgan, after which the Psalms and *Te deum* were sung by the choir, clergy and congregation. The Prayers were said by the Rev. Canon Osler, to the end of the Third Collect. At a quarter to eleven, the clergy met at the School-House, and walked in procession to the Cathedral, in the following order.—The Verger, Lay delegates of the Synod, the Clergy in surplices and hoods, the Venerable the Archdeacons of York and Peterborough; the Very Reverend the Dean, the Bishop Elect, attended by his Chaplains; supported by S. B. Harman, D. C. L., Chancellor of the Diocese, and Richard Snelling, L. L. D. Registrar of the Diocese, the Bishops. At the south door of the Cathedral the procession opened out, and entered in reverse order, the Right Rev. the Prelates going first, the Lord Bishop of Quebec as the presiding Prelate and Consecrator, preceded by his Verger, leading the same up the centre aisle, the whole congregation rising and an appropriate voluntary being played on the organ. Owing to the illness of the Bishop of Ontarior, Bishop Williams, of Quebec, officiated as Consecrator. The Bishop of Huron delivered an appropriate sermon, taking as his text, St. John, chap. 3, v. 22. Bishop Bond of Montreal, Fuller of Niagara, Fauquier of Algoma, and Hellmuth of Huron were present. At the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop Elect vested, was presented to the Bishop of Quebec, the Consecrator, the presenting bishop, saying.

"Right Rev. Father in God, we present unto you to this godly and well learned man, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop."

The consecrator then demanded the authority for the consecration, which was produced and read by the Chancellor. The choir sang an anthem, after which the Bishop Elect having asumed the robe of the Episcopal habit, knelt down; the *Veni Creator Spiritus*" was said, the solemn service being concluded by the laying-on of the hands of the Right Rev. the Consecrator and of the other Bishops, and the delivery to the consecrated Bishop of the Holy Bible with an exhortation. The Holy Communion was then administered. After prayer, the presiding Bishop pronounced the Absolution, followed by the Benediction.

### The Queen at Baveno.

A Turin journal of April 7 states that Her Majesty had already derived benefit from her sojoun in Italy. On the 1st of April she took advantage of a lovely morning to walk for a long distance along the shore of the lake, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and unattended. She was dressed in the most simple manner, in lustreless black barege, walked very rapidly, and from time to time stopped to admire a fine view. Before the Queen returned to her temporary home, she visited the Villa Durozza, where a part of her suite is lodged, and inspected the rooms she has hired there. Then taking the path to the left she descended again to the shore of the lake. Perceiving some washerwomen at work, she sat down on a stone near them and in excellent Italian conversed for some time with them. The Queen and Princess were taken for ordinary tourists. Her Majesty was charmed at the error. On her way to the Villa Clara she visited the stables. The coachman, an Englishman, in charge of them was so embarrassed at finding himself in the Royal presence that he was not able to reply to the Queen, who, taking him for a Lombard, spoke to him in Italian.

Her Majesty frequently strolls along the road and among the cottages near the gates of her villa, and the other day she inexpressibly delighted the old head of the boatmen here by stopping, with the Princess, before his door and speaking to him.

She asked some questions about an oleander growing at the door, "speaking," said the old man in telling his tale, "Italian like me," an affirmation which he repeated again and again in the scarcely intelligible dialect of his native hills. Her Majesty's linguistic attainments had evidently impressed him with much admiration. "Inghilterra deve essere contenta," he concluded; "ha una gran brava Donna per Regina."—"England ought to be content she has a great and noble lady for her Queen."

The Queen seems to care no more for weather or mountains than a genuine Highlander. Many London ladies would stare with blank incredulity if shown the path by which the Qeeen, turning from the lake, began to ascend a hill. Nevertheless, for competent strength and activity it was an admirably chosen path, ascending the mountain side among granite boulders, and over mossy banks enamelled with a wonderful profusion of primroses and violets. It afforded exquisite views of the lake, and the sunset gleams on the distant snow-capped summits.

### WIT AND HUMOUR.

Tourist (to the Celtic guide): "Why is it, my good man, that the Highland miles are so much longer than the Lowland ones?" Celt: "Shust because ta quality is no sae coot, as they hafe to gif better measure."

A rich contractor was holding forth upon the instability of the world. "Can you account for it, sir?" he asked, turning to Foote. "Well, not very clearly," he responded' "unless we suppose it was built by contract."

A fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl: "How do you do, my little dear?" "Very well, I thank you," she replied. The visitor then added. "Now, my dear, you must ask me how I do." The child honestly replied, "I don't want to know."

An Englishman was boasting to a Yankee that they had a book in the British Museum which was once owned by Cicero. "Oh that ain't nothin'," retorted the Yankee; "in the museum in Boston they've got the lead-pencil that Noah used to check off the animals that went into the ark."

An American minister preached in Washington lately, and took for his text, "God made made man in His own image." He then commenced; "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Then he made a long pause, and looking around the audience, exclaimed. "But I opine God Almighty hasn't had a job in this city for nigh unto 15 years."

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A very old lady on her death bed, in a penitential mood, said: 'I have been a very great sinner for eighty years, and did not know it.' An old darkey woman who had lived with her a long time, exclaimed; 'Lord! I knowed it all the time.

### 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, MAY 9, 1879.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—The London *Christian World*, of April 11, makes the following remarks on the action of the Governor-General referring the LETELLIER case to the Imperial Government:—"The functions and duties of a Governor-General in a colony require peculiar delicacy, tact, and wisdom, and perhaps Canada has been a little spoiled by having had the remarkable qualifications of Lord DUFFERIN for such a position. Lord DUFFERIN as everybody knows, had a singular faculty for saying and doing the right thing at the right moment, and in the right way. The Marquis of LORNE has not hitherto possessed the reputation of being endowed in any special degree with the same gift. He has lately managed to ruffle the susceptibilities of the Parliament of the Dominion rather seriously. The Privy Council of Canada having disapproved of a course taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, demanded his dismissal. The Marquis of LORNE, instead of acting upon this expression of feeling, remitted the case to the Home Government. The conduct of the Governor-General is condemned by Canadian politicians of both parties as unconstitutional, it being alleged that to submit the advice of the Privy Council of Canada to the review of Her Majesty's advisers in England upon questions of a purely administrative character is subversive of the principles of responsible government granted to Canada. The dispute is an awkward one, and occurring at this early stage of the Marquis of LORNE's administration forebodes difficulties in the future."

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION—ONE HUNDRED CARS WECKED.—At Stratford, on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, a car, No. 390, containing (as per way-bill) 30 cases of blasting powder, shipped from Montreal, and consigned to C. R DUNBAR of Amherstburg, exploded with a fearful noise, leaving not the vestige of the car or its contents to be seen. The consignment left the Hamilton Powder Company at Belœl, on the 28th April. "as 30 cases of blasting powder—weight, 3,750 pounds." A like consignment was sent about the same time, and by the same shippers, to Port Colborne. But from the nature of the explosion at Stratford, it is believed the material was either dynamite or nitro glycerine. So far as ascertained there are 120 cars damaged 21 of them so badly wrecked that their numbers cannot be ascertained, and their contents scattered over a space of several acres. Twenty-five dwelling houses in the vicinity of the explosion are badly damaged. Three persons killed, and six seriously wounded. The estimated damage to rolling stock about $20,000, and to freight in transit (not including the explosive material) about $1,500. When the explosion happened the cars were being shunted in the Grand Trunk yard. The damage to private property is very great, and the other owners are consulting lawyers to see who is responsible. The shock was felt at all the surrounding towns, and was supposed to be an earthquake. The consignee, Mr. DUNBAR, has been summoned to attend the inquest, when, it is to be hoped, the whole of the facts in relation to this deplorable affair will be elicited, and the guilty parties whoever they may be who are responsible for this frightful destruction of life and property, be held to a strict account, and that justice will be meted out to them commensurate to their crime.

THE HANLAN-HAWDON single-scull boat race for $2,000 and the championship, was rowed over the Tyne course, from the Mansion House to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, on Monday. The attendance of spectators was immense. An even start was made and an exciting struggle ensued. After the men struck water the race was never in doubt, for HANLAN swept away, while HAWDON splashed considerably. The latter soon settled down and put in some heavy work, striking as high as 43, while his opponent was swinging along without exertion at 35. When the grindstone quay was reached, HANLAN had drawn clear amid tremendous cheering from the bank. This nettled HAWDON, and he dashed into his work with even greater ferocity, throwing the water like angry surf behind his shell. At Waterson Works HANLAN had two lengths of a lead, and seemed to be going with the greatest ease, while his opponent was showing signs of having had enough of the pace. Their stroke was, HANLAN 32, HAWDON 38. Entering the narrows between Armstrong's wharf and the Meadows, HANLAN put on a spurt, his effort being greeted with applause such as never before echoed from the Tyne. Without effort he quickened to 35, his stroke being gigantic. In two hundred yards he swept ahead four lengths. HAWDON pursued gamely but hopelessly, for from this on HANLAN amused himself. The victory was well received by the Tynesiders. The weather was fine, and not less than fifty thousand present. The official time made by HANLAN was 22 minutes and 2 seconds. He is to contest with ELLIOT, the champion sculler of England, on the 16th of June, over the same course. The betting is two to one on HANLAN, with no takers.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Council of this Association was held in Toronto, on the 29th ult., to make final arrangments to fully carry out the proposed plan of giving to the coming show at Ottawa, in September, a truly Dominion character. A communication from the Manufacturers' and Arts Association of Quebec was received and read. It was to the effect that the association of the Province of Quebec would dispense with their annual exhibition this year in order that the Exhibition at Ottawa, which would partake of the nature of a Dominion exhibition, might prove a success. The President stated that His Excellency the Governor General had consented to present the medals awarded to the successful competitors.

### PROTECTION.

It is not in Canada alone that protection principles are spreading, but in the old world also. Notably in Germany and France. On Thursday, 1st inst., a meeting of delegates from fifty-eight protectionist Chambers of Commerce in France was held at Paris, presided over by M. POUYER QUERTIER, who in his address declared that free trade merely played into the hands of England, and that that country was in danger of losing her European and American markets. The meeting adopted a petition demanding the establishment of retaliatory tariffs which would insure the existence of native industry. In Germany a protectionist policy has been announced, and is now under discussion in Parliament. The mining companies and iron works anticipate a very favorable effect from the new tariff, and there is consequently heavy speculation in their share. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a table of comparative prices before and since the announcement of the proposed duties. It shows that on January 31, Bochum Cast Steel shares were 36½; on April 18, they were 52½. Hibernia and Shamrock rose from 49 to 58. Hoerder Foundry from 23 to 3.½, Laura Foundry from 62 to 72, Louise Tiefban from 32½ to 45, Menden and Schwerte Works from 54 to 67½, and Osnabruck Steel Works from 25 to 36, &c.

If, then, wealthy and populous countries like France and Germany are obliged to resort to protective tariffs, how much more necessary is it for Canada, which may be said to be only struggling into existence and having a wealthy and powerful nation on her boarders to contend with, to adopt a similar course of action in the protection of the mining, manufacturing, farming and commercial industries of the country.

### THE NATIONAL POLICY AND ITS EFFECT.

Our radical contemporary is never weary of reiterating with "continuous iteration," the assertion that the new tariff has increased the cost of everything which it protects. The assertion is conveyed in many forms, but is never accompanied by any proof. We go to the stores to purchase the necessaries of life and find that "all things remain as they were." But, lest anyone should be misled by the statements of our contemporary into supposing that protection has had the effect of increasing the cost of the article protected, we propose to put a prominent Radical into the witness box to prove to the contrary. If there is a dyed-in-the-wool Grit in in Canada, it is Senator SIMPSON, the Chairman of the Goverment Committee on the Printing of Parliament, better known to the public as "Big Push" SIMPSON, from his connection with the Radical corruption fund, of which Geo. BROWN was the custodian. In the Senate, week before last, in moving the adoption of the report of the Printing Committee recommending the ratification of the new contracts for printing, binding and supylying paper, we find by the official report, that he said:—"The Committee were obliged to fall back on the present contractors, who deposited the $5,000 security demanded. The tender of these gentlemen, who had performed the work in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, was a very low one—about 16 per cent. less than the contract they had held during the past five years. The tender of the present contractor for binding was the lowest, and the Committee recommended that it be accepted. It was a reduction of about ten per cent. on last year's prices. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in awarding the contract for supplying paper The tender of Barber Bros., the one accepted, was fifteen per cent less than their contract last year."

Now, we wish to call attention not merly to the fact that the new contracts are much lower than the former ones, but that they are to extend over five years, so that it cannot be said that the contractors' calculations have been based upon a condition of affairs existing under partial Free Trade and in times of depression. Now, we ask, Why are their contract prices so greatly reduced? Is it not from a conviction amounting almost to a certainty, that prices will diminish rather than increase under protection, in consequence of the larger home market afforded by the exclusion of foreign competition? There cannot be a doubt of it.

But we have another proof, not only of the fallacy of our contemporary's arguments, but also of his own instructive conviction, of their disingenuous character, as the fact that he has not announced any increase in his rates for advertising or printing. If his editorial assertions were true, he would be obliged to advance his prices; and, assuming that he is sincere, but misguided, we will take it for granted that he has done so, but fears that the announcement of the fact would damage his business. We are happy to be able to inform the public that *our rates* are unchanged, and that we hope to be able to reduce them under the beneficient influence of the National Policy. The man who tells you that because he has a larger market for what he produces he must necessarily increase his prices, is either dishonest or incapable, and, in either case, is not a safe person to deal with.

### OTTAWA.

*[From our Special Correspondent.]*

OTTAWA, May 6th.

The past week has been one of hard work, both Government and Opposition felt that the end was approaching, and although the Grit organ called on the Opposition not to allow the Session to close until Mr. Letellier's fate was decided, yet they seem as anxious as are the supporters of the Government to get home. Prorogation may be now looked for as a certainty by this day week, by which time both sides may be informed of the result of the Governor-General's appeal to England concerning the Letellier matter. In the meanwhile business is rapidly progressing.

Shortly after the opening of the House on Tuesday, Mr Mackenzie asked whether the despatches to the Imperial authorities, according to report published in England, would be laid before the House. Sir John Macdonald told the leader of the Opposition that he had sent a cable message to England, asking whether any such despatches had been published, and if he learnt that such was the case he would at once bring the same down to the House. Several bills including those to amend the Pacific Railway Act of 1874, and to provide for the salaries of two additional judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, having been respectively read a second and third time, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The unfortunate experiment of the *Nothern Light* was declared by the Minister of Marine to be a failure in the course of the discussion on the repairs of Government steamers. It was, he said, possible that winter navigation might not altogether be deemed a total failure, but the much talked of vessel was utterly unfit for work. Sir Albert Smith ventured a few words in defence of the *hybrid lymphid* in particular, and former and latter winter navigation in general. Some discussion ensued as to the question of inter communication by vessel or otherwise in the lower Provinces, and the answers proved that the Government was ready to afford every facility to the people of our Marine Provinces.

Some discussion arose as to the Geological Museum at Montreal. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Mills both being of opinion that it should be moved to Ottawa, where it would be of more use, Sir John Macdonald concurred, and said, that while he thought perhaps two museums could be in existence; he thought also the main portion should be at Ottawa. The rent paid at Montreal would build a substantial building in this city. Messrs. Huntingdon and Macdougall took a different view.

On Friday, Mr. Bergin introduced a Bill into the House of Commons, having for its object the regulation of the labor of children in factories. Considering how this became a gross and cruel abuse in England, it was well that time should in this respect be taken by the forlock and possible evil avoided in Canada. Few rights want more jealously guarding than those of children, and no possessors of rights are so helplessly unable to assert and enforce them of their own will and strength. As rights are more easily infringed in young countries, especially if they exhibit a tendency to the tyrannical disposition of democracies. This Bill of Mr. Bergin's is certainly a timely one.

Some discussion took place upon the question of the pay of the Militia when called out in aid of the civil power. The resolution gave a scale of pay for the municipalities to follow. It was concluded that the volunteers in such cases were merely constables, and that the Local Government alone should deal with the question. The burden of the contention came from those constitutional tinkers who revel in the fog so fast thickening and arising from the assumptions of the Provincial Administration. The best answer was found in the fact that Montreal had refused to pay for the force called out there, and the Government had been obliged to advance $10,000 pending its recovery. The resolution proposes to enable the Government to pay the full amount, and recover it from the municipalities. Sir John Macdonald remarked as to the objection concerning jurisdiction, that a Government was not worthy the name if it could not preserve order in the country when occasion required. The resolution was read a third time and a Bill accordingly introduced.

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Fortin, spoke at great length upon his motion, for a committee to take into consideration his resolutions on the subject of the rights and interests of the Canadian fishermen as effected by the admission of inhabitants of the United States to our fisheries, and setting forth the opinion that the amount of the award accruing to Canada (after paying expenses) should be made a special fund, and the interest be employed in restoring exhausted fishery grounds, and developing in every way the sea fisheries of the Dominion. His speech was an able one, reviewing the fishery question past and present. Mr. Macdonald of P. E. I. moved an amendment to the effect that the claims of Prince Edward Island be reserved.

On Monday the services of the militia in 1837 and 1838 came up. Their usefulness to the country in these years cannot be over-rated, and though it has often been suggested that a portion of the public domains be conferred on the survivors, this has never been done. Mr. Hooker's motion, that some of the unoccupied land in Manitoba be conferred on them, has again brought the matter before the Government. Although Sir John A. Macdonald said, it is now too late to consider it this session, the subject is deserving of the care of the Government. The tenure of office of the late Minister of Marine, was an unhappy one as far as the Canadian fleet is concerned. What with the *Glendon* and the *Northern Light* Sir Albert Smith seems to have had a pleasant time. The illfated *Glendon* was the subject of renewed discussion today, and Sir Albert endeavoured to shift the responsibility attaching to the purchase upon his departmental officers. Mr. Pope showed that the vessel was completely useless.

Mr. Holton, with a malicious facetiousness that would win him golden opinions from the most truculently insolent sections of the press, endeavoured to provoke a discussion on Mr. Mousseau's motion concerning the Letellier matter. His objections however were overruled, and it was shown that he was violating an accepted rule of the House.

Mr. Domville's Bill to make further provision in relation to the statutory holidays, was read a third time, and on division, after some of the most frivolous and needless opposition.

A lengthened debate arose on Mr. Bechard's Bill, and Mr. McDonald (Pictou) pointed out that the vote of the House, the other day, did not represent the feeling of the country. The Bill was finally read a third time, on division, by a vote of, yeas, 130; nays, 55.

This afternoon a series of Government Resolutions relating to Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces were discussed and passed, and Mr. Tilley brought down the Supplementary Estimates for the current financial year. This evening a number of Government Bills were discussed and passed.

KRISS KRINGLE.

Mr. Mackenzie spent $287,705 on the Fort Francis Lock. He built it by day work and charged it to the Pacific Railway account, contrary to the law. It is a hundred miles from the present route of the Pacific Railway, and will not save a dollar of the expense of constructing that road. So much for having a "practical" man at the head of the Public Works.

## ATTENTION!

L. O. L. No. 713, will meet in Olivet Hall, on Monday night the 12th of May, at the usual hour. A full attendance of the members is requested.

By Order, E. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Lachute, May 7, 1879. 36w1.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her daughter have just received a visit at Athens, Greece, from five Cretan chiefs in company with whom the late Dr. S. G. Howe fought against the Turks, in his early manhood, in the struggle of the Greeks for freedom. They spoke most warmly of the gratitude felt towards him by their countrymen.

Dr. Butt, the Home Rulers' leader, died on Tuesday.

"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. 34—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 11, 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 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. Carder, 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, Leamington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo, Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Emman'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 Huson, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq, Coburg, Ont.
Mrs Evans, [illegible] street, Toronto, Ont.
C F Rees, Esq, 58 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq, 65 Peter st., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 181 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Caine, Eglington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont
Dr W. T. Smith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris Ont.
John Inglis, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Saunders, Esq, Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
G. Smith, Esq, Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq, Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannum, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 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. Hare, 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 guests, 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.

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 Goverment for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferental 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.*

*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 $1.50 a year.

SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.
*Sample Copies Free.*
Address FRANK M. REMIS,
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. George 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. 11m6.

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.

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 conveniences. 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.
44m3.

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

NO SURRENDER!!

1690

THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,
FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,
Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.
For further particulars send for circular.
30—m2.

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. 1]9y3

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
ReadymadeClothing
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, but if left in the grain intended for sowing will be
Worse than Wasted.

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

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

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. 14w78

### 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.

L. O. L. Monday night in Olivet Hall
A. Benn & Co.—Groceries and Dry Goods
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harveys anti-billious pills
Brown's worm lozenges.

## LOCAL.

Go to Benn's for Bargains.

A Fact.—If merchants wish to succeed they must advertise.

The Rev. A. Burwash, will preach every Sunday in Victoria Hall, all are invited.

Horse Bills.—Get your horse bills printed at this Office, where you will find an excellent assortment of horse cuts to select from.

Wanted.—An active man to canvas for a useful and ready selling article at which money can be made, apply at this Office.

Personal.—The Rev. L. O. Armstrong is expected to preach in the Court House, Lachute, on Sunday afternoon at 3.30. There will be a Special Offertory for the *Widow and Orphan's Fund*.

A Rare Chance.—The Methodist Parsonage, with stables, garden, &c. is offered for a year, or the summer, on very reasonable terms to a good tenant.—Apply to the Rev. E. Robson, on the premises.

A Duck.—The man who was so drunk last week, that he wanted to kill his wife, was quieted down by being put into the river. This is a good remedy, when wisely administered, as it was in this case.

Mr. H. J. McMartin, V. S., requests us to say that as Tuesday next is the Horse Show day at St. Andrews, he will not be at Rodrigue's Hotel on that day but will be there the following Tuesday, 20th May.

"Where the shoe (really) pinches" is the fact of our remarks anent the school boys being perfectly true, Mr. *Advertiser*. But you know the old adage—birds of a feather &c.—therefore we are not surprised at your championing them.

Shoo! Shoo!—There is considerable wear and tear of temper these days about the hens being in the garden. They are in our garden and in almost everybody's garden. The stones fly and the hens fly and then some angry words fly too, but the hens cackle and the roosters crow in triumphant determination to scratch again, first chance.

Personal.—We learn from a letter written by Mr. Gamble to a friend in Lachute, that he has received his "marching orders" and is now *en route* for Winnipeg, from which point he will proceed East 110 miles to Rat Portage, North of the Lake of the Wood. Mr. Gamble and his amiable wife will be sure to make many new friends as well as meet many old ones, some of whom will doubtless find work on that section of the Canada Pacific Railway upon which Mr. Gamble is engaged as Engineer.

A Priest who gave his name as Father Pacifico, arrived at Lachute, last week, from Lachine, and lectured in the First Presbyterian Church on Monday evening to a large audience on his reasons for leaving the Church of Rome. Giving as his chief reason his desire to embrace the true religion of Jesus Christ, and also that he might marry a nun that had made good her escape to the United States, and was now living in Chicago, whither he was bound. A collection was taken up at the close amounting to $18, which was handed to the Rev. gentleman, who left by the Tuesday evening train for Ottawa, happy.

Chartography.—In the month of March, Inspector Emberson, through the columns of the Watchman, offered three prizes to the schools of his district, which includes the Counties of Argenteuil, Chateaugy and Huntington, for the best maps of the Province of Quebec. A large number was sent in with the following result:—The maps of Gordon Forlong (Lachute College) and John Cairns (Huntington Academy) were equally good and the first: R. H. Benedict (Lachute) second. Those of Elenor Ireland (Lachute) and D. Rogers (Franklin) also deserve great praise and are worthy of additional prizes.

We took a stroll along the banks of the North River last Sunday afternoon, and were delighted with the grand appearence of the river as the water rushed over the rocks with fearful impetuosity reminding us of our beloved Chaudiere at Ottawa. The evening was balmy and pleasant and many of our towns people were out enjoying the beauties which the grandeur of the river scene presented. The weather just now is delightful, and the trees are full of birds, making the air melodious with their glad notes. The trees too are beginning to put on the their summer dress, and every thing betokens the immediate approach of warm weather. The farmers are busy putting in their crops which, we hope, may turn out remunerative, and that they may get good prices for all they have to sell. The trade of the country also, we are happy to say, is brightening, and business men look more cheerful.

### The Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council met last Monday. A telegram was received from the Mayor, stating that he would be unable to be present. It was moved by Mr. Meikle, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that Mr. McOuatt take the chair.

The following accounts were presented, received and ordered to be paid as soon as there was sufficient money in the Secretary's hands:—

An account from Mr. McAllister, for reparing the bridge on the Lachute Road, $2.00.

An account from Mr. Kingsbury, (East Settlement), for breaking the portions of road belonging to Mrs. Watts, $1.40.

An account from Mr. Morell, for boarding Thos. Quinn, for one month, $12.00.

After considerable discussion the matter of the final disposal of Thos. Quinn, was left in the hands of Mayor Barron and Councillor McOuatt.

A petition was presented from Mr. John Barron, (Upper Lachute), requesting that inspectors be appointed in accordance with the provisions of a *proces verbal*, made in 1849, concerning a water course in that vicinity. Messrs A. Bowe and Jas Lieshman were appointed.

Mr. Shephard asked the Secretary if he had received his books from the late Secretary yet? He replied, that he had not, he had asked for them several times but they were not forthcoming, and that he needed them very badly, if he did not get them soon he would be obliged to open a new set; he at the same time asked that an inventory might be taken of all books, papers, etc. that are to be handed over to him.

The Council then adjourned until seven o'clock on Saturday evening, to ascertain if the books had been handed over to the new Secretary, and to consider the advisability of taking an inventory, which in all probability will be a work of considerable expense.

## CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Compiled from our Exchanges.*]

OTTAWA.

The Hon. R. T. Jones has arrived in Ottawa, to object to some of the proposed amendments of the Insolvent Law.

Since the first of January last over eight hundred persons have gone to Manitoba from the Ottawa district.

Engineers and others leave Ottawa next week for Manitoba, on an exploration survey.

Mrs. Patrie, Aylmer, gave birth to triplets last week. They are all doing well.

An excursion from Utica to Ottawa on Dominion Day, is spoken of.

It is said that the assetts of Mr. Thos. Vincent are double his liabilities. A Mr. Richardson, of Minnesota, who is supposed to be a brother in law of Mr. Vincent, has written for particulars.

The Manitoba Presbytery has appointed Mr. Charlton, M. P., to represent them at the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, which will open in Ottawa in June next.

The water in the Ottawa river is now two inches higher than this time last year.

Messrs. McRae & Co., launched two more barges on Tuesday.

Mr. R. B. Hare, son of Mr. Robert Hare, of Nepean, reached the city on Tuesday evening on his way home from Germany, where he has been studying for the last four years, going through a course of scientific studies in one of the principal Prussian Universities, gaining the highest degree. Mr. Hare is a graduate of Victoria College Cobourg.

Sir Selby Smyth has signified an intention of trying to place the Brooklyn Thirteenth regiment more prominently in the sham fight at the Queen's Birthday review, and has written to Col. Fletcher to ascertain whether the Americans would like it, and whether they would have ammunition to spare for firing purposes. This is, perhaps, with a view of contesting their rapidity of fire with the Canadians, and for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity of witnessing the tactics of the N. Y. National Guard.

MONTREAL.

On the 25th ult., Alderman McShane shipped six car loads of choice Western cattle, *via*, Halifax to England.

A young waman named Ellen Fraser committed suicide in Montreal recently because she had a quarrel with her sweetheart.

Jean Paquet, cashier of the Hochelaga Bank, has been found guilty on the charge of stealing $12,000, the property of the bank. The defense took the ground that being manager he could not be charged with larceny. Judge Ramsay charged against the prisoner.

The ladies of the Montreal Art Society intend leasing one of the stores of the New Gallery for a School of Art, and will adopt the principle of making a market, if possible, for pictures painted by those who have talent, but limited means. A Montreal journal says: "The Princess Louise is anxious that such shall be the case, and has taken a deep interest in the work.

QUEBEC.

The Corporation of Quebec, have appointed a committee to prepare a welcome to the Governor-General and Princess Louise.

The Military Authorities at Ottawa have forbidden the erection at Quebec, of the proposed elevator, up the sides of the cliff, to the platform.

The prospects for the cod fishery at Gaspe are said to be good. Quite a quantity of herrings of the spring catch have arrived at Perce.

Owing to Mr. Joly's departure for England in connection with the Letellier question, the opening of the Quebec Legislature will be delayed until June.

During Mr. Joly's absence in England his position as Minister of Agriculture and Public Works will be taken by Hon. Henry Starnes, President of the Council.

The Cancellation policy of Mr. Langelier is being continued by his successor in the Crown Lands Department. Notice of the cancellations of several lots are published; chiefly in Ottawa and Pontiac counties.

The keeper of the Belle Isle lighthouse, in a letter to the Superintendent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at this port, says that the first ice made in Straits, January 21st, and since that date there has been very little ice—at times perfectly clear. There has been no northern ice or icebergs drove out yet; what ice has been in the Straits this winter would not interfere with the navigation of the Straits by steamers. The fall and winter has been the finest experienced since he had been on the Island.

The Hon. Honore Mercier, of St. Hyacinthe, was on the 30th ult. sworn in as Solicitor General for the Province of Quebec, and a member of the Joly Administration.

It is currently reported that the Dominion Government have decided on retaining the services of the entire body of the water police for the coming season.

TORONTO.

The Episcopal synod of the Diocese of Toronto, are about to provide a See house for the Bishop.

The Hon. Mr. Mowat has been unanimously chosen to contest East Toronto in the Legislature.

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.

GENERAL NEWS.

An emigration to the Holy Land has set in, but not of the Jews best fitted to colonize the soil. There is 18,000 Jews now in Jerusalem, and their brethren in various countries send them $390,000 annually. It is now proposed to assist these paupers to come back and support themselves.

It is proposed to attempt Zulu captures by the lasso. A great many of the horses lately forwarded to the Cape have been used in lassoing and it is believed that if a light cavalry corpse is formed, armed with this novel weapon, the Zulus, who have no cavalry, will be panic stricken.

The scaffolding that has remained for 56 years around the tower of Rouen Cathedral, in France, was removed a few days ago, the lantern having at length been completely restored.

The Chinese are more and more ousting Europeans from the profits they have hitherto enjoyed. They have lately formed at Hong Kong a Chinese Marine Insurance Company with a capital of $600,000.

The German singing societies of Paterson, N. J., sang choruses on Garret Rock on Sunday morning last to the glory of the rising sun, as has been their custom on the first Sunday in May for many years. It is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 persons were present.

The Prince of Wales is to visit Australia, to attend the great exhibition.

The Italian budget shows a surplus of 12,000,000 lire. The taxation is to be generally readjusted.

The first Christian Chinese church in New York was opened last Sunday, under the auspices of the Methodist Society.

Montgomery the absconding jeweller of Port Hope, has left a large number of firms in for various sums amounting to nearly $3,500.

The Guelph Carriage Goods Company have just shipped fourteen cases of springs to India. A large order has been received from Europe.

A young man of Guelph for using obscene language the other day at the Market square received a sound thrashing.

A cargo of hogs from Philadelphia was slaughtered last week at Liverpool, owing to the appearance of typhoid amongst them. It is feared that this will lead to restrictive measures being adopted.

Mechanics are crowding into Winnipeg at such a rate that the majority may expect a blue look out for work. So says a letter to a Guelph resident.

If there are any more Royal weddings, deaths, receptions and departures, Mr. Tennyson says he shall strike for higher wages.

The leaders of the late invasion of Indian territory have been arrested and will be punished.

A gentleman who has returned to New York from Cuba says that the fires on the sugar plantations last April were far more destructive than reported.

The royal plate at Windsor is reported to be worth £1,800,000. It includes a gold service ordered by George IV, which will dine 140 persons, and the same monarch added to the collection one of the finest wine coolers in the world, a shield formed of snuff boxes worth £9,000, and 30 dozen plates worth £10,000. There is also a variety of pieces brought from abroad and from India; the latter includes a peacock of precious stones of every kind, worth £30,000, and Tippo's foot stool, a tiger's head with crystal teeth, and a solid ingot of gold for his tongue.

There is every prospect of an early spring in England. In the first week in March primroses, violets, snowdrops, lillies and other spring flowers were peering through the ground, and many were in full blossom.

FOREIGN.

The motion for the second reading of a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, in favor of which the Prince of Wales presented a petition in the House of Lords on Tuesday, was defeated by 101 to 81. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Bishop of Ripon voted with the minority, and sixteen bishops with the majority.

The steamship Arragon arrived at London on Tuesday from New York.

Cape Town advices to the 22nd ultimo, says there is little to report in the shape of news, excepting that the British are building a bridge over the Tugela river, and two chiefs with terrible-looking names have surrendered.

## DEATH.

WESTGATE.—In the Township of Gore, on the 28th of April, Thomas Westgate, aged seventy-eight years. Deeply regretted.

ORR.—On the 5th inst., Jane Hicks, widow of the late Samuel Orr, Esq., aged 68 years.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the sudden death of Robert Wilson, Esq., of "The Pines," Alexandria, which event took place at 10 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 10th, ult., as the result of injuries received a few hours previously, from the kick of a horse, which he was driving.

Mr. Wilson was a Scotchman by birth, having first seen the light in Perthshire, on the 28th day of April, 1801. At the age of 21 years he moved to Canada, and in 1856 took up his abode in Alexandria, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

Mr. Wilson's untiring energy and strength of character were developed in every undertaking in which he embarked. He was a prosperous and successful merchant until about five years ago, when he retired from business. At that time his resolution to seek rest was intensified by the depressing blow which he suffered in the death of his eldest son, Mr. Ruthven Wilson, a young and promising barrister, who was cut off in early manhood. Although to some extent relieved from the cares of business, Mr. Wilson continued to labor unremittingly for the good of his fellow men. For the last twenty-five years of his life he was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. He was the prime mover in the erection and maintenance of the Church at Alexandria. In public he was active and conscientious, and in the capacities of member of the County Council and Chairman of the Board of High School Trustees, his services were fully appreciated by his constituents. He was a consistent total abstainer, and a life-long advocate of the temperance cause. In politics Mr. Wilson's predilections were those of an old time Reformer, but of late years he had found it more consistent with his convictions to espouse the cause of the Conservative party. At the time of his fatal accident he was being strongly urged to accept a nomination in the interest of that party for the legislature of Ontario.

The remains of the deceased gentleman were interred at Kirkhill, Glengarry, on Monday, the 14th inst. Notwithstanding the almost impassible state of the roads, the cortege was composed of upwards of thirty vehicles. This large attendance, combined with the entire cessation of business throughout the village, went far to show the deep respect in which the people of Alexandria hold the memory of one of their most prominent men, and the warm sympathy felt for the family who have been left to mourn their sudden and irreparable loss.—*Com.*

### LACHUTE MARKETS.

Lachute, May 8st, 1879.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour per barrel | 5.2 @ | 5.50 |
| Flour per bag | 2.55 @ | |
| Oats per bushel | 0.4 @ | 0.4 |
| Corn " " | 0.0 @ | .71 |
| Peas " " | 0.00 @ | 0.75 |
| Oatmeal per 100 lbs | 0.00 @ | 2.50 |
| Corn Meal " " | 1.25 @ | 1.40 |
| Moulie " " | 1.25 @ | 0.00 |
| Grue " " | 1.00 @ | 0.0 |
| Bran " " | 0.90 @ | 0.03 |
| Dressed Hogs " | 5.00 @ | 0.0 |
| Pork per lb | 0.08 @ | 0.10 |
| Beef " " | 0.03 @ | 0.03 |
| Mutton " | 0.17 @ | 0.09 |
| Lamb " " | 0.09 @ | 0.00 |
| Hay per ton | 7.50 a | 9.10 |
| Potatoes per bag | 0.65 a | 0.75 |
| Butter per lb | 0.12 a | 0.14 |
| Cheese " " | 0.10 a | 0.11 |

# WILL KEEP!!

The auction now being over we announce to the public that we will keep on hand, a well assorted stock of

**GROCERIES**

and the leading line in

**DRY GOODS &c.,**

also that we will sell cheap.

ALFRED BENN Co.
Lachute, May 7, 1879. No8tf

## H. J. McMARTIN V S.

Graduate of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUE'S HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAVAGE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

P. S.—Ridglings or Cryptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., castrated on the most scientific principles. 35 ly

## OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO

**MARKET LINE.**

The splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6 a. m. Returning, leaves *Montreal* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 6 a. m.

*FIRST CLASS FARE* - - 25 Cts.
*DECK FARE* - - - - - - 10 Cts.

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
*35—tf* *President.*

## Protection For All!

One month from date the undersigned will teach the art of garment cutting to persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the same. Terms made known on application.

N. B.—A quantity of reliable patterns of my own systems will be disposed of cheap.

I will also dispose of—for cash—my Library, containing some choice works on theology, history, biography, etc. A rare chance for ministers or Sabbath School Teachers.

G. T. COLWELL.
Lachute, April 29th, 1879. 35-1m

THE

## Annual Exhibition

OF

## STUD HORSES,

In connection with the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, will be held in

ST. ANDREWS VILLAGE.

ON

**TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1879,**

at 2 O'clock, p. m.

G. J. WALKER.
Lachute, April 28th, 1879. *Sec.-Treas.*

## Lachute Foundry!

**CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.**

The undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of

JOSEPH PILON & CO.

are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

**Give us a Call**

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.
Lachute, April 30th, 1879. 35—3m.

## 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.

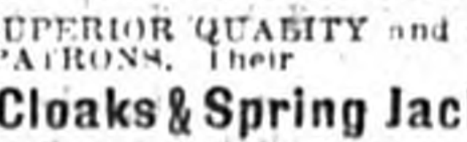
## BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith 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. 31w3

## 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 predecessors. 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. 3-v1.

## 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 Bankford'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.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

## J. PALMER, & SON,

DEALERS IN

All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25c. PER OUNCE.

Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at

377 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
28y1.

## 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.

## 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 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.

## 1,000 TABLE LEGS.

*FOR SALE CHEAP*

**By Charles Drake,**

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE
30—4w.

## 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. 20m3.

BOOK AND JOB
# Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

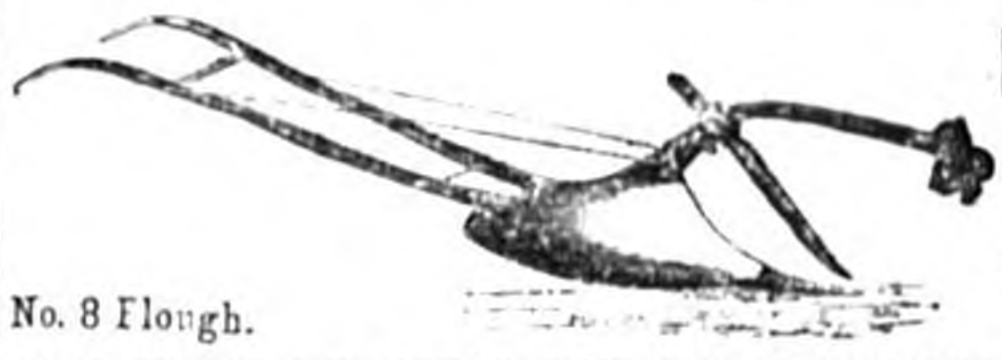
Greatest Despatch

AT THE

**Watchman Office,**

ACHUTE, - - - 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. ☜



No. 8 Plough.

## Frost & Wood,

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

Manufacurers

Of all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

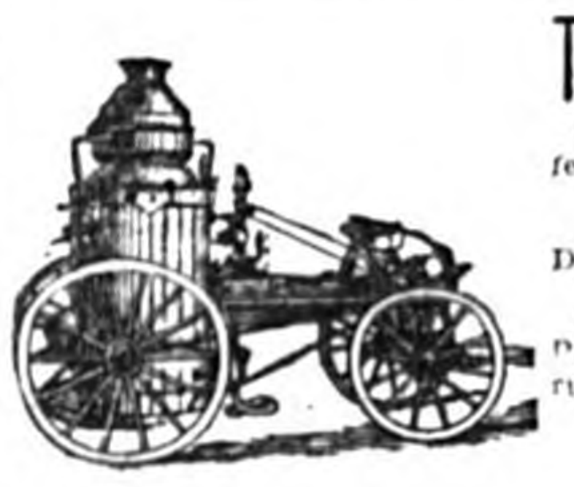
The above cut represents one of the most widely known ploughs now used in Canada. It has all the advantages of a Solid Iron Plough at about half the cost.

Messrs. FROST & WOOD, have also a Large Variety of Cheaper Ploughs, Riding Cultivators, Wheeled Cultivators, Field Rollers, Mowers and Reapers, Self-Jumping 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,
Waterous 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.

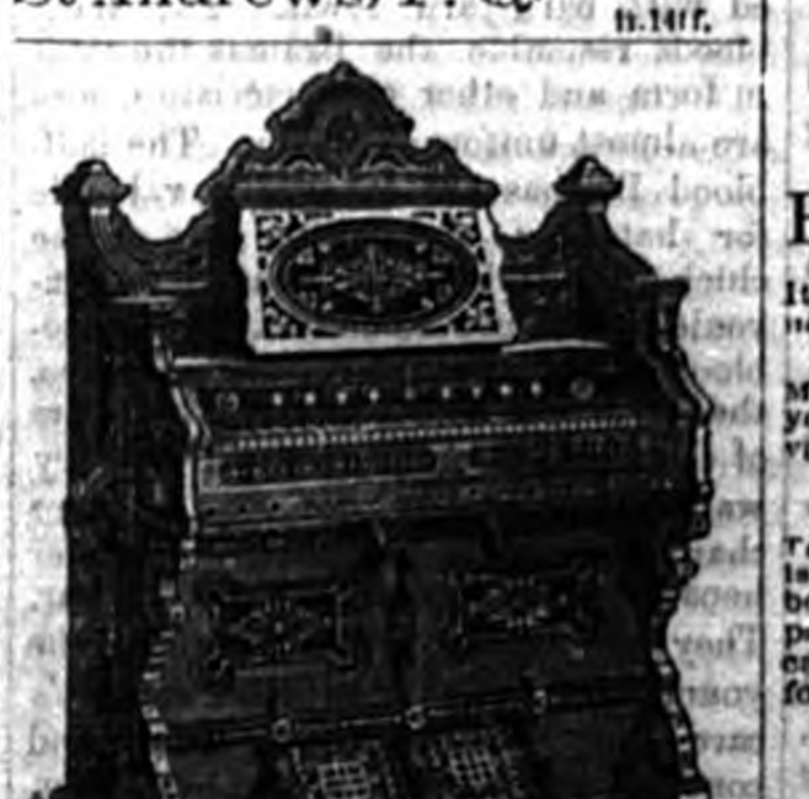
*FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.*

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—Timber's Buildings, Grenville.

GRAHAM'S

## Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

**T. GRAHAM & SON,**
Prescott, Ont.

### 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 Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition, Price $1.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications, Price, post free, 20 cents.
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England's Coming Glories, Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10
Life From the Dead, Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75
HINE'S LEAFLETS, Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.

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

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

Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

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 purging oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot. Price 25c, or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN & Co.
26y1. Lachute, P. Q.

## LADIES COLUMN.

### Flowers are Holy Things.

O Father, Lord!
I bless thy name,
That Thou hast mantled the green earth with flowers,
Linking our hearts to nature. Thou bidd'st
The lillies of the field with placid smile
Reprove man's feverish strivings and infuse
Through his worn soul a more unworldly life,
With their soft Holy breath. Receive
Thanks, blessings, love, for these, Thy lavish boons,
And, most of all, their heavenly influences,
O Thou that gav'st us flowers!

FILICIA HEMANS.

Geraniums should be in every collection. They are beautiful in foliage and flower, easily cared for, and always satisfactory if proper treatment is given. They require a soil of loam, turfy matter from an old pasture, and well rotted manure, in equal parts. Add a handful of sharp sand to every pot, to keep the soil open and porous. This mixture, with more or less of the sand, will answer very well for most kinds of plants. Fuchsias will do better with leaf-mould in the place of loam and manure, and roses will be better satisfied with manure and loam, omitting the turfy matter.

The *best* flowering geranium is a matter of taste, wholly. We would vote for the pink Christine. Next we would have Fritz, a lovely salmon with white markings on the petals. Jean Sisley, Bishop Simpson, and Mrs. Whitely, are magnificent varieties, and you will be satisfied with any of them. In the double section, LaFayette, or Ernest Lauth, or La Vesenve, are as good as any. Of course you want a rose geranium—one of the very best plants for the window, because of its beauty and fragrance. If you want an ivy-leaf geranium as the climing or drooping section is called, take L'Elegante, a variety with bright green leaves, bordered with pure white. This should be grown on a bracket, and allowed to droop.

Heliotropes are among our favorite flowers for the window. They bloom profusely, and are very fragrant. Any variety is good. We see but very little difference in them, except so far as color is concerned, some being quite dark, while others are pale lavender.

The list of Fuchsias is so large that you can find the kind that suits your taste best. If you like the pink and white varieties best, you will be delighted if you select Arabella, or Avalanche, or Puritani. If you prefer the scarlet and purple strain, get Colin Campbell, double, or Marksman, or Elm City. The scarlet and white, and purple and white kinds are all good.

Of course you want a Calla. It is one of our best plants, and can be relied on for flowers in the winter. Give it a soil composed of rich muck; keep it wet while growing, and it will flourish magnificently.

The Oleander is a general favorite. It is very easily cared for, and grows to be a fine tree. Indeed, the chief trouble with it is, it will out grow the room you have for it, if it is not kept well cut back.

I will give you a list of such annuals as are my particular favorites, either for the bouquet or making a good show in the garden. When sown in the open flower bed in this country, they may be sown any time from the middle of May to the middle of June; in a few cases I have sown seeds at the end of June and had quite a fine show of flowers.

| BLUE. | YELLOW. |
|---|---|
| Nemophila (Insignis.) | Snapdragon. |
| Larkspur. | Hawkweed. |
| Convolvulus. | Coreopsis. |
| Forget-me-not. | Eschscholtzia. |
| Lupin. | Cape Marigold. |
| Lobelia. | Nasturtium. |
| WHITE. | PURPLE. |
| Cape Marigold | |
| Foxglove. | |
| Candy-turf (Iberis Alba) | Amaranth. |
| Sweet Alyssum. | Bell Flower. |
| Nemophila (Atomara) | Sweet Sultan. |
| Lavatera. | Candy Turf (Iberis Umbellata Iberis Sanguinea) |
| SCARLET, RED, CRIM'N. | |
| Love-lies-bleeding (Amaranthus.) | Venus Looking Glass. |
| Princess Feather (Hypochondria.) | Godetia. |
| | ROSE. |
| Coleopsis. | |
| Indian Pink. | Indian Pinks. |
| Candy Turf (Iberis Coccinea.) | Clarkia. |
| | Catch-fly. |
| Nasturtium. | Ragwort. |
| Poppy. | Sweet Pea. |
| Eschscholtzia. | Lavatera. |

In the first place, inexperienced amateurs commonly sow the seed giving it a copious watering, and the seed, being soaked with water, germination commences, the seeds swell, and if they are then allowed to become quite dry, their vitality is at once destroyed. You will soon find by experience how a day's neglect may ruin your garden for a season, and what is worth sowing is worth attending to.

I would advise you after sowing the seed to cover the spot with a flower pot, or shallow box, or shingle; in fact anything will do that your ingenuity can suggest to prevent the ground becoming dry and baked.

Another fault with amateurs is to cover the seed with too great a depth of earth so that, for the minute, seeds are literally buried alive.

Some seeds require warmth to germinate; others, such as pansies, will germinate better at a low temperature. For Mignonette, it is better to have a succession of sowing.

For late flowering, sow in the latter part of June Phlox Drummondii, Dianthus, Pansies, Asters, and a plentiful supply of Mignonette, and I promise you that these will make your garden look gay long after Jack Frost has cut off many of your favorites; some of them will even bloom with the first light snow fall, as if they were greatfully doing their utmost to adorn the shroud which nature has lightly and lovingly thrown over the departed summer.—*Floral.*

### An Enraged Female.

"Household Departmen's" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way when selected by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heaven inspired mysteries of cooking runs a frightful risk. The editor of the *Weekly Petaluma Pevina* started a column of that kind recently, and a few days afterwards a fierce-looking female came into the office carefully concealing some object under her apron.

"Are you the man that published that new and improved way of making currant cake?"

He said he was.

"You said to mix washing soda with the flower, and stir in a little cornmeal and sweet oil to give it consistency?"

"I—I—believe so."

"And to add fifteen eggs and some molasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set in a cool place to bake?"

"I think that was it."

"Well take that then!" and the indignant housewife knocked him down with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on the *Pevina* pattern.

Whitby *Chronicle*:—"A prominent grain man tells us to advise the farmers to sow two-rowed barley. The English market, he says, is that to which the Canadians have now got to look principally, and not the American, and for the former the heavy grain is that which will fetch a paying price.—The sowing of six rowed barley he considers unadvisable. His advice is timely just now."

## 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.]*

### GARDEN.

Although the snow still lingers by the fences there will be many patches of thawed dry ground in the center of the garden; in the dry parts a few of the hardier vegitables may at once be sown, such as early peas, onions and spinach. Ordinary garden soil will do for peas, but for onions and spinach it will require to be enriched by well rotted manure. Spinach off poor soil is stringy and tasteless, off rich soil it will be tender and well flavored.

As soon as the ground is thawed enough to work, it should be dug with a fork and thrown up lightly, that it may dry further, and thereby become sooner warm and fit to receive the seed.

The most useful tool in the garden now, will be a digging fork. It is far superior to a spade for digging, and to hasten the drying of the soil; the work is so much easier, besides, nearly twice as much may be done with a fork as a spade.

### ON THE PRODUCTION OF NEW HARDY VARITIES OF POTATOES.

*(By James Forbitt, Esq., Belfast, Ireland, in the Farmer's Gazette.)*

In the spring of 1875 I selected a field, the most suitable I could find for the parasite whose growth in the body of the plant constitutes the disease. In the summer I planted out into this field five thousand potatoe plants; selected best of some one hundred thousand and grown from seed sown under glass in the spring.

When raising them in the autumn I found that many had produced no tubbers at all; many had all their tubers destroyed by the disease; a greater portion was more or less diseased; a few were absolutely free from disease; and almost all were of uncouth shapes. Of these five thousand plants I selected about a thousand of the best, and stored them over. In the spring I found that about one-half of them had become considerably diseased, and these I destroyed. the remaining five hundred varieties I planted in the spring of 1876 in a field that had not been broken up for twenty or thirty years, and they grew most luxuriently. When in bloom they resembled an immense bed of flowers. On raising them in autumn I found the yeld much larger than usual, and a further number of varieties diseased, which I destroyed, storing over the remainder. In the spring of 1877 I found further varieties diseased, destroyed them and planted the remainder as a common crop in rotation, and the growth was again most luxurient, the large white flowers of certain varieties seeming to sparkle in the sunlight, and the yield being, as before, very much larger than usual. Again further varieties became diseased, were destroyed, and the remainder stored over, more varieties becoming diseased during the winter which were destroyed. In the spring of 1878 I planted the remaining varieties, some fifty or sixty in the usual way, and a most remarkable change in them occured. The beautiful bloom almost disappeared; such flowers as they produced were smaller and some had changed color; the foliage had also changed slightly, but the yield was as previously, very large. The porportion of diseased tubers in these selected, best 1875 varieties, I find at present (February 1875) to range from two or so to as much as ten or twelve per cent.; and there are three of them entirely free from disease, and have been so during each year of their history. I also suspect—in fact I have no doubt, merely from eating of them—that *all* new varieties, besides being more prolific, are much more nutritive than the old varieties—contain more flesh-forming matter in proportion to the starch.

And in conclusion I wish to draw from the foregoing facts that new varieties of the plant may easily be obtained which during the first few years will be so prolific and so little subject to the disease that they will give after separating the diseased tubers, a larger yield of sound tubers than the old varieties give of sound and diseased tubers put together.

### CHOICE OF HENS.

The sitters should be chosen of a breed characterized by persistance and regularity in incubation, fidelity to their chickens and gentleness of disposition. The Light Bramas are our resource, and cannot be excelled for rearing and hatching. Pure bloods however are not used, but to give less awkardness and greater spread of wings, they are crossed with barn-yard fowls. The half-bloods resemble the Bramas the most in form and other characteristics, and are almost uniformly docile. The half-blood Bramas are extremely valuable for hatching and taking care of the chickens. If however it is more convenient to use some variety of pure-blooded fowls for incubating purposes, the Plymouth Rocks or either varieties of the Cochins or Bramas will do very well. If the stock of eggs be more than ordinarilly valuable, we prefer hens in their second and third year. They are better mothers when the younglings most need the mother's care; they are always more steady and constant after being nested and they will bring up their chicks, on the average, with considerably greater certainty than will yearlings or pullets.—*Poultry World.*

### DEAVON COWS AS MILKERS.

A New York State farmer makes public through the *Country Gentleman* the milk products of his heard of Deavon cows last year as follows: "From 25 Deavon cows, some of them grades, and some thoroughbreds, we have made 5,840 lb of butter and raised 17 calves. There was no time since the 1st of May when we had less than fifteen Berkshires, and most of the time twenty through the season. We feed no grain to the cows after the 10th of May. Through September and part of October we feed fodder corn and millit once a day. Since October 20th we have had nothing but corn stalks and hay, except what they could pick from the ground. Eight of the 25 cows were two and three-year-olds, which were milked last season for the first time. Through May, and July, we made on an average 32 lb per day. We used what milk and cream we wanted for a family of eight persons."

### MILK AND BUTTER.

A correspondent asks "how many pounds of milk will it take to make a pound of butter?"

Should he ask an architect how many bricks it would take to build a house, the answer might be, "that depends upon the size of the house."

The amount of butter you can get from a given quantity of milk depends upon a variety of circumstances. Important among these my be reckoned the kind of food you give your cows, and most important the kind of cows you feed. Then comes into the account the length of time your cows have been in milk, whether they are fresh or nearly dry, and the facilities you have for handling. Having recently made some experiments, and with considerable care, on the milk of different cows, I submit the results.

I have used the milk of four cows; two thoroughbred Jerseys, and one of Jersey grade and one Ayrshire grade as follows: Dewdrop, (H. B. 313), makes one pound best butter from five and seven-tenths quarts milk. Countess (H. B. 2820), makes one pound best butter from six and three-tenths quarts of milk. Miss Eddy, (Half Jersey, half native), makes one pound fair butter from eight and three-fourths quarts of milk. Flora, (Ayrshire, three fourths and native one-fourth), makes a pound of common butter from thirteen quarts of milk.

There is no gessing about these figures. The milk was weighed with accuracy, and every fraction of an ounce being counted and reduced to quarts on the basis of two pounds and one half ounces to the quart, which I find to be just what a fairly measured quart will weigh. This goes to show the relative profitableness of cows. My cows are well fed—good hay with eight quarts per day of ground corn and oats to each cow—they are fed alike. It costs as much to feed the Ayrshire as the Jersey. The same quantity of milk that it takes to make a pound of common white butter from the Ayrshire, would if taken from the Jersey, make over two and one fourth pounds and if from the second Jersey, over two pounds of strictly gilt edged butter. In any discriminating market one pound of it is worth three of the other.

### Declines to Abandon John Chinaman.

A Methodist parson in Navada has publicly declined to abandon John Chinaman. The Rev. Mr. Gober went to Grass Valley from Sacramento, taking with him a mongolian man-of-all-work. The members of the flock liked the shepherd but hated the shepherd's dog, and it was not long before the board of stewards demanded the expulsion of the Chinaman. The minister assured them that John had lived with him a long time, and was a tolerable Christian and an exceedingly good fellow, and there was no reason why he should be discharged from service. The stewards subsequently returned to the attack, and informed the parson that they would not pay his salary if he refused to dismiss the Celestial. The reply was, "Come to church next Sunday evening." The church was crowded on the evening in question, and the sermon was awaited with breathless interest. The pastor's reference to the Chinese question, was brief but pointed.

"The stewards have told me that unless I discharge the Chinaman in my employ they will no longer be responsible for my salary. My wife has learned to like John because he is a good Christian, thinks so much of us, and does his work so faithfully. I now answer you once for all that the Chinaman shall stay with us and I shall continue as pastor of this church until the Conference sees fit otherwise to direct me, salary or no salary, starve or no starve! I have never yet been intimidated for what I consider my duty as a Christian, and do not purpose to be now! Brethern, it strikes me pretty forcibly that it would be better for you to follow the religion taught in the Bible than that dealt out on the Sand Lots in San Francisco." Prejudice is prejudice, but grit is also grit. There was applause from every side of the Church, and when the preacher left the pulpit a prominent member of the congregation stepped up to him and said: "Parson, you have partaken of my hospitality in the past many a time. Recollect that my latch-string hangs on the outside when you come that way. There is a crust in our cupboard when your salary fails."

### Christian Chinese Church.

New York, May 4.—The first Christian church in this city was opened this afternoon by May Jen Kee, a young Chinaman who was converted to Christianity by the Wesleyan Mission at Canton. The present enterprise is under the auspices of the Methodist Society of New York. There was a large attendance of Americans and Chinese present.

The Princess Christiana died at Seville on the 28th of April. Princess Christiana was second child of the Duc de Montpensier, sixth son of Louis Phillippe, and of Princess Louise, sister of Queen Isabella. The Princess Christiana, was born at Seville, in 1852, and in her twentieth year was married to Prince Pierre of Orleans, Duke of Penthicore, who was her cousin, being the son of her uncle Prince de Joinville.

## 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.]*

### A New Departure.

A Society has recently been formed in New York under the leadership of the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., the main idea of which is moderation as the only effectual remedy for the prevailing intemperance. We take the following report of a statement of Mr. Hadley the Secretary of the Society, recently made at a public meeting.

Mr. Hadley, the Secretary of the Society, then made an address, in which he set forth the principles and objects of the organization. After alluding to the importance of the work, he said that the society had made no "new departure." Its founders had carefully surveyed the position, and perhaps had felt as deeply in regard to the matter as their brethren who advocated total abstinence, and would not raise the banner of moderation had they not become convinced that, after a century in which total abstinence and prohibition had had uninterrupted possession of the field, drunkenness was more than ever on the increase. The speaker thought that the time had passed when a sensible man would say to an intelligent audience, in the expectation of being believed, that those who deal in alcoholic drinks are murderers, and that all who drink are on the downward road to hell. The new society proposed to direct its efforts against excess. It said nothing upon the question of right or wrong in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The traffic existed under the protection of the law, and had become one of the great American industries. Nor was it proposed to suggest legislation to check intoxication, as laws were needed only to prevent the adulteration of liquor and the sale of them to minors or drunkards. Prohibition has been tried and had proved powerless to annihilate the evil, and it was time that something more efficient should be tried. The work should not be left to religious societies alone, but the proper persons to remedy the evils growing out of the "whiskey question" were the business men of the community. The society offers four forms of pledges. The first, of a red color, is a pledge of total abstinence. The second is white, and binds the signer not to drink during business hours. The blue pledge prohibits treating at public bars; and the last, on which is a flag of red, white and blue, limits the signer to nothing stronger than wine and beer, and permits these only at meals and in moderation. The pledges all begin with the words, "I hereby solemnly pledge my sacred honor," and no appeal is made to God for help. Mr. Hadley explained this omission by saying that heretofore "entirely too much responsibility had been placed upon the Almighty."

In some respects this is a "new departure." If it is intended as an effectual remedy for the prevailing intemperance, it is certainly a new departure for moderate drinking and the use of wine and beer are the preparatory school in which drunkards are trained and made. Moderate drinking unquestionably promotes drunkenness, for there would be no drunkards without first being moderate drinkers. No one bounds off into the depths of intemperance suddenly. The growth of the appetite is almost always gradual. It seems a strange inconsistency that those who deplore drunkenness as a terrible evil, can plead for the very practices which have led so many down into the gulfs of intemperance. It may be admitted that all moderate drinkers do not become drunkards. But if there was any railway, on which accidents were so frequent that as large a proportion of those who travelled on it lost their lives, as become drunkards out of those who practice moderate drinking, very few travellers would care to patronize such a road. We can easily imagine that Crosby's plan will be popular with tipplers and liquor sellers, but we think its relation to the liquor traffic is based on a misconception of the close relation between selling liquor, drinking and intemperance.

The various forms of pledges are certainly accommodating, and where total abstinance cannot be secured the white form is good. The blue pledge is a very excellent one, and if it were used generally it would be a great boon.

At any rate, while we do not consider the "new departure" a remedy for the prevailing intemperance that is now so prevelent, yet it will do good if properly carried out. If it lessens the practice of treating, that alone will be a benefit—for many young men are ruined by that practice. Again, if men do not drink during business hours, that will be another benefit and certainly if men should drink nothing stronger than wine and beer the prevailing sin of intemperance would be lessened; but all this depends upon the pledges being continued in; and as moderate drinking leads to excessive drinking in so many cases the only sure remedy is total abatinence, consequently those who adopt the red pledge are the only persons who are absolutely safe. If in every locality there were societies formed under this plan, the one adopting the *red* pledge, another the *white* pledge, another the *blue* pledge, and another the *red, white, and blue* pledge, and get earnestly engaged in their work we consider good would result to the community from them. Let them be tried at any rate and we shall see the result, but to remain with folded arms and allow the prevailing sin of intemperance to continue, is a sham and a disgrace to any body.

ANNAPOLIS, April 28.—The Clement wooden-ware factory, which has been closed for some time, has again started in full operation owing to the new tariff. The institution is prepared to manufacture all kinds of hollow-ware.

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On lit dans le *Métis* du 14 courant:

M. Lalime vient de nous amener le premier détachement de nos compatriotes répatriés des Etats-Unis; ils sont près de cinq cents. Aucune des fatigues, rien des embarras et des souffrances qui ont caractérisé jusqu'à cette annee le transport des immigrants dans notre province ne s'est produit durant leur voyage. Ils sont descendus tous frais et dispos lundi matin à la station de St. Boniface. Les deux tiers étaient cependant restés à Dufferin, d'ou ils ont gagné les réserves et les établissements de la montagne de Pembina.

Tous nos voyageurs font le plus grand éloge de l'attention et des soins de leur infatigable agent M. Lalime.

On nous écrit d'Holyoke:

Les Canadiens qui désireraient émigrer aux Etats-Unis devraient savoir qu'il y a environs 400 Canadiens, nouveaux venus, qui sont sans travail et sans logement convenable, dans la ville de Holyoke, dans l'Etat du Massachusètts. Et que ceux qui auraient envie s'établir ici ne feraient que grossir le nombre de ceux qui souffrent dans cette ville.

Votre &c.,
JOSEPH LEBŒUF.
Avocat.

Holyoke, Mass., 25 avril, 1879.

Les journaux français de la province de Québec sont priés de reproduire.

L'abolition de l'acte de Banqueroute et le rejet du bill de M. Colby ont causé une surprise considérable.

Voici l'itinéraire que Son Excellence et Son Altesse Royale suivront: Apres leur visite à Montréal, le cortége vice-royal ira à Kingston et de là se rendra à Québec, où les rejoindra probablement Sa Grâce le Duc d'Argyle.

A St. Petersbourg, on croit que gouvernment se propose d'augmenter l'armée de 150 nouveaux bataillons.

Suivant les dernières nouvelles transmises par la Havane, la tranquillité est entièrement rétablie au Vénézuela. Le président Guzman Blanco a inauguré une politique libérale. La liberté de la presse est reconnue et une grande impulsion doit être donnée aux travaux publics. M. Vallemina est adjudicataire d'un contrat pour l'établissement de communicatien télégraphiques dans toute la République.

Le docteur Wiedo, de Zurich, éditeur du *Nue de Geselchof*, a été arrêté à Milan, il y a quelques jours, sous accusation d'avoir organisé un complot pour assassiner la reine d'Angleterre et le roi et la reine d'Italie.

Une dépêche de Rome dit qu'il est rumeur que le Pape a demandé aux pouvoirs étrangers s'ils pouvait compter sur leur appui dans le cas où les républicains attaqueraient le Vatican. Quelques-uns des pouvoirs ont répondu dans l'affirmative.

Hier une grande procession a eu lieu à Vienne en l'honneur de l'Antriche--Hongrie, a l'occasion de leur noces d'agent. Des centaines de milliers de personnes encombraiedt les rues et le spectacle était des plus grandioses.

La persécution contre le clergé continue en France. On tient à le priver absolument de sa liberté d'action. Le gouvernement de Versaille a placé devant le conseil d'Etat la lettre pastorale de l'archevèque d'Aix condamnant le projet de loi sur l'éducation de M. Jules Ferry. Le gouvernement prétend que cette lettre pastorale est une violation de la loi. Quelle belle liberté que celle des républicains gambettistes!

Les difficultes en Egypte ne sont pas encore reglées. Deux vaisseaux ont reçus ordre du gouvernement français d'etre prêts à partir pour Alexandrie. Le *National* de Paris aunonce que cet ordre du gouvernement de France ne doit pas être considéré comme une menace de guerre, attendu qu'il y a toujours dans la rade de Toulon un certain nombre de vaisseaux prêts à protéger les intérêts français es dans la Méditerranée. On espère que la question égyptienne se réglera par voie diplomatique.

Une dépêche de Londres transmet les nouvelles suiuantes:

"Le commerce étranger de l'Angleterre est dans un état aussi critique que celui de ses différentes industries. Les banques anglo-indienne sont dans un état des plus déplorables. Le commerce d'Angleterre avec la Chine, qui n'a fait que diminuer depuis quelques années, est maintenant tel que suivant l'opinion des marchands, il vaudrait mieux qu'il n'existât pas du tout. De fait il parait probable que le commerce de l'Angleterre avec la Chine va être discontinué vu que la compétition américaine est telle qu'elle a entièrement détruit le commerce anglais dans cette partie du monde."

The death of the Princess of Hesse on the same day of the month and week as that of the Prince Consort has attracted general attention in England to the fact that Saturday has been a fatal day to the royal family of England for the last 167 years. William III. died Saturday, March 18, 1702; Queen Anne died Saturday, August 1, 1714; George I. died Saturday, June 10, 1727; George II. died Saturday, October 25, 1760; George III. died Saturday, January 29, 1820; George IV. died Saturday, June 26, 1830; the Duchess of Kent died Saturday, March 15, 1861; the Prince Consort died Saturday, December 14, 1861; and Princess Alice died Saturday, December 14, 1878.

At the Montreal review on the 24th of May, Col. Bond will command the Rifle Brigade, Col. Martin the Scarlet Brigade, and Col. Stevenson the Artillery, while Col. Strange will direct the defence.

The Ingredients of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eat, them, because they are pleasant to the taste, and will do their work speedily and thoroughly upon the worms.

A Blessing to Mothers.—Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

A Family Friend.—No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It can be given to the infant for the Colic and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind.

### CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

METHODIST. Rev E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. 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. A. Derome, Priest, Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

### OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

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

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

### Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 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 Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. Mr. David Raitt, *Crier and Tipstaff,* Lachute.

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

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

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

### List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

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

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No, 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No, 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No, 3 meets

In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

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.

RAILROAD,

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SHOW WORK

ARE SPECIALITIES.

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OF ANY SIZE,

Plain and in Colors,

Books, Magazines,

Pamphlets, Catalogues

Insurance,

Bank and

Legal Forms,

Circulars,

Bill Heads,

Statements

Invoices,

Note and

Letter Heading,

Bills of Lading,

Blank Forms,

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&c. &c. &c.

G. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

UNDERTAKERS.

The Marvel of the age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

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

Agents wanted everywhere.

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

25y1.

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Watchman Office!

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WRITING PAPER,

FOOLSCAP, ENVELOPES,

BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY

FOR LADIES, COPY AND

MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

SLATE AND LEAD PENCILS,

INDIARUBBER, INK, &c., &c.

For sale at the lowest rates.

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Sleeping Elixir!!

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

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

Prepared by N. MERCER & CO., 454 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS.

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.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

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

11 16y1.

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879. NO. 37

**THE WATCHMAN**
AND
**Ottawa Valley Advocate.**

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

## Professional Cards.

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

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

**DENTISTRY.**

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

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

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

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

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

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
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1.

**GEO. BOND, & CO.**
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Underclothing, etc. Practical shirt makers, Shirts made to order. 45 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 1y1

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LACHUTE.
SLEIGHS made and repaired. A supply of ways on hand. TERMS MODERATE.
Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 21, 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,
110 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. HAY, *Agent, Lachute.* JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, *Joint Gen. Agents.* 1y1

**Robert Lovell,**
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Rodrigue'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.
28o1.

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

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. 5tf.

### The National Policy and the Nova Scotia Coal Trade.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 30.

Mr. Dobson, who arrived here from Ottawa, has been doing a good stroke of business for the local companies. The Nova Scotia coal owners have contracted, through him, with railways, gas companies and other consumers in the Upper provinces to deliver 98,000 of Pictou and Cape Breton coals, at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Belville at lower prices than the United States coals of similar quality can be delivered. The Grand Trunk has contracted for 40,000 tons Pictou, 20,000 tons deliverable at Belville, and the same amount at Montreal. Redpath's refinery contract for 25,000 tons; Ottawa Gas and other gas companies have also made contracts of Cape Breton coal; Montreal takes 15,000 tons, and other places also have ordered. Thus this spring contracts have been 75,000 tons of Pictou coal as against 25,000 tons last year, and 23,000 tons of Cape Breton coal this spring against 15,000 contracted for last spring. It is considered not at all unlikely that the shipment of Nova Scotia coals to the Upper Provinces this year will amount to not less than 220,000 tons against 80,000 tons last year, or 140,000 tons more this year.

There is a report from Dr. Bell, dated the 17th of March last, giving the result of the surveying of the Nelson River. He gives a very detailed and interesting description of the country, and says:—Assuming that the products of the Northwestern Territories can be carried to Europe and elsewhere through Hudson Bay and the Strait, the great importance of opening communication with some point near York Factory, as soon as circumstances will permit, must be patent to every one. As to the construction of a canal or a railway, as the most advantageous means of connecting Lake Winnipeg with Hudson's Bay, it appears evident, from the facts which he had given, that the latter is the most practicable and the most desirable, because of the saving of time, and because it could be used at any season.

| | Miles. | Cost at $30,000 a mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Sea River Falls to York Factory, or to the mouth of the Nelson River | 301 | $9,030,000 |
| Sea River Falls to head of river navagation on the Nelson River | 208 | 6,210,000 |
| Robinson Portage to the same point | 172 | 5,160,000 |
| Robinson Portage to York Factory, or to the mouth of the Nelson | 243 | 7,290,000 |
| Robinson Portage to the Rock (on Hayes' River) | 142 | 4,260,000 |

The country he generally describes to be of a fertile character.

### A LITTLE OLD LOVE-STORY.

Long, long ago, when New York was a much smaller place than it is now grown to be, a little old Frenchman named Jean Mathieu kept a small cigar store in a narrow and crooked street near the Battery. It was a tiny shop in a tiny house, but it was tidy and pretty. There were artificial flowers in vases on the shelves, and over the counter a little oval looking-glass draped with white lace, and behind the counter, from dawn to dusk, the prettiest face one could see in a long day's walk. It was in the face of the Frenchman's pretty daughter, Mannette Mathieu, a girl as good as she was pretty, who, though she waited on the young men who sauntered into the shop for cigars and snuff, which dandies took in those days, behaved with such propriety that no one of them dared give her so much as a bold or insolent glance.

Her father worked at his trade in the room above; she served the customers. Sunday was her only holiday. On this day she went to church in the morning, and in the afternoon visited her aunt, Madame Pau, a fashionable dress-maker.

On one of the Sundays Mannette, having stayed later than usual at her aunt's house, was hurrying home through what is now the lower end of Broadway, when three young men, walking arm in arm, suddenly stopped before her and, with oaths and laughter, declared she must give each a kiss before they would permit her to pass them.

Vainly Mannette endeavoured to release herself, and, finally, one actually touched her cheek with his moustached lips. At this, insulted and terrified, the poor girl uttered a loud scream for help, and almost on the instant found her arm grasped by a strong hand and saw a large and handsome man standing between her and her assailants.

"Have no fear," said a low, deep voice. "You are quite safe now, young lady."

"And who are you, pray?" cried one of the other men. "How dare you interfere with other gentlemen's amusement?"

"By the right that makes every man the protector of every woman," was the reply. "This lady called for help."

"This lady!" sneered one who had not spoken. "Pshaw! you don't know her—a little tobacconists's shop girl. It is not worth playing Don Quixote for. She can take care of herself, I'll be bound."

The answer was a blow that laid the speaker low. And in a moment more Mannette, trembling and weeping, was spectatress of a conflict in which one sober man stood against three who were more than half tipsy, and finally came off victorious.

"Let them lie there," he said contemptuously. "The watchman will arrive shortly and take care of them. Meanwhile let me see you safe home. I regret that you should have been obliged to witness such a scene."

Through the street, lit only by feeble oil lamps, the stranger led Mannette. At the door of the shop stood old Mathieu. Explanations were made; thanks uttered. The stranger begged that he might call to inquire if mademoiselle had suffered from alarm, and went away into the night, leaving on Mannette's heart the impression that is made on that of a girl by her first masculine hero.

He came again and again. Soon it was evident that a new love story was begun.

The gentleman was not too young to be judged in his own actions and old Mathieu had grown rich in the course of years of thrift. When he had promised his daughter's hand to George Talbot he decided that on the day of the wedding he would close the shop forever. He would buy a tiny cottage in the shrubs where his future grand children should vist him. Already in fancy he saw Mannette a happy matron—mother of two boys Jean and Pierre, and of a little girl also. The eldest Jean—named after him—he should love best, and make his heir; but in his sentimental French heart he resolved to be religiously just in his distribution of kisses and bon-bons.

Mannette also had her day-dreams. It was so sweet to be loved, and by such a hero as this George Talbot.

So she sat one morning sewing on her wedding dress, fitted elegantly as for an empress by Madame Pau, and singing to herself behind the counter, when suddenly a shadow fell upon the floor, and lifting up her eyes Mannette saw standing in the door a lady. She was tall and grand in figure, no longer young, but yet handsome. Her velvet robes, and the pearls in her ears, bespoke her wealth; without stood a carriage, with liveried servants.

Mannette, put by her work and rose, "How can I serve you, madam?" she said.

"By showing a little common sense," said the lady. "I am George Talbot's mother. Perhaps you do not know he has one, though I think you are Mannette Mathieu."

"Mr. Talbot often speaks with great affection of his mother," she said.

"Speech and practice do not always tally, I know," replied the lady. Where can I speak to you? Is there no place but the shop?"

Mannette pushed open the door leading into the little parlor beyond and followed the lady into it; already presence of evil had fallen on her, her limbs trembled and her cheeks grew pale.

She offered Mrs. Talbot a chair—but she herself stood opposite her.

"I have very little to say," began the lady. I'll not speak of the way in which you entrapped my son. I only ask what it will cost me to open the door of his cage?"

"Madame?" queried the girl.

"What shall I pay you to refuse to marry that foolish boy?" said Mrs. Talbot. "There, that is plain enough."

It was plain enough, indeed. Amidst her anguish, Mannette quite understood all.

"He is to marry Miss Wyncoop," continued the mother. "He cannot marry you. Come, name your price."

Then Mannette found voice to speak.

"Your son was not sought, madame," she said. "He sought me; but be assured that after this insult not all the wealth in the world could buy me to be his wife. We are poor people, but as proud, I think, as you are. I would never enter a family that had insulted me."

Her voice and look silenced the lady. She had expected impudence and vulgarity. She had no weapons to use against this girl whose shield was her dignity, and who stood silent until she rose to go; and said no more, having once said all.

She did not know that the proud heart was breaking, but she felt a little twinge of pain about her own as she re-entered her carriage.

"I do not wonder he loved the girl," she said to herself; "but a tobacconist's daughter who waits in the store—it would never do, and he must marry Miss Wyncoop."

In less than an hour George Talbot came to old Mathieu's house burning with indignation, and vowing that he was his own master, and that he would marry the girl he loved. But he was too late. Mannette had folded away her wedding dress, and had but two words to say: "Farewell, forever." Old Mathieu indignantly refused to listen to his prayers.

"My mother has insulted you, and not I," cried George Talbot.

"Nevertheless, we have been insulted and the affair is at an end," said old Mathieu.

George Talbot was forced to depart, but he came again and again. He pleaded his cause earnestly, tenderly, all in vain, for many months. Then he ceased to haunt the door, and when Mannette prayed before the little shrine in her room for the soul of her dead mother, she prayed also for her lover who was dead to her.

Years glided by. It was an eventful period. The colonies took up arms against the motherland. Independence was declared. Kinsmen crossed swords with kinsmen. Brothers learned to hate each other. Men forsook the shop and the field. Rich men were ruined. The sound of the drum, the call to arms, filled the ears of peaceful old men and terrified women.

Once standing at the door of the little tobacco shop Mannette saw troops march by. At their head rode a form she knew. It was that of George Talbot. As he passed the door he looked toward her and lifted his cap. In his look and motion she read the saddest of all eternal farewells.

"I shall never see him again," she said, and fell senseless to the floor.

Through all the years of the Revolution this was her only glimpse of him.

Peace was proclaimed at last; but the land was covered with graves, families were separated and hearts broken. Rich men were poor, and poor men were beggars. Old Mathieu's little money, however, had been safely hoarded. He could now pity those whom he had once envied a little in his mild and harmless way. Amongst others George Talbot's mother had become penniless. She earned her bread by humble toil in the house of Madame Páu, who again began to make dresses for the few who were able to buy them.

"Pity me," she said, "I think my son is dead. Forgive me, I am punished."

"May God pity you, madame," said Mannette; but in her own room she cast herself down and moaned bitterly. "And it is my beloved also, not only her son, who is dead."

The girl's eyes were no longer bright, and her face was sad; but the little shop was the same. The white curtains draped the shelves; behind the glass case, upon the counter, sat Mannette every week day. On Sunday she took her old holiday, going to church, and to tea at Madame Pau's, where they wore black for a son who was dead, and where another, with a crutch and an empty sleeve, told stories of the war and drank to the health of General Lafayette.

Returning alone in the evening, she passed the spot where her lover had first met her—as sacred a place as would have been a tomb. It was near the steps of a church.

In its shadows she sometimes lingered for a while. Often the tears fell as they might have fallen upon George Talbot's grave, had she known where to seek it.

On one of these Sabbath evenings there was no light but the light of stars and those dull oil lamps, which gave so little light—even when the wind did not extinguish them—and she was returning slowly to her home. When she passed the old church, she saw, lurking in its shadows, the figure of a man. It shrank back as she passed, but in a moment more she heard quick footsteps following her.

A certain terror possessed her. Her heart beat fast. She hastened her steps, but those other steps followed still. And at last reaching the shop-door, she turned and stood with her back against it, and saw a man standing near her, with his arms folded on his bosom, and his head bent upon them.

"What do you want?" she cried. Then her eyes, strained through the darkness, caught sight of the continental uniform—old, worn, even tattered, but still a soldier's costume.

"Who are you?" she cried. And the man lifted his head, uncovered it, and turned his face toward her.

"Have you forgotten me, Mannette?" he said. And she saw George Talbot once again.

"Are you really a living man? I have thought you dead. Is this flesh and not spirit that I see?" she said, slowly. Then she began to sob. "I have believed you dead so long," she said. "Oh, thank God who has spared your life!"

She opened the shop door. He followed her. The white candle light fell upon both faces.

"And I," cried the woman with a sob—"you would not know me, I am so changed, so old."

"I do not know whether you have altered," said the man. "I only see Mannette—my Mannette. But I—I return a scarred and penniless soldier, with neither fortune nor fame. I have done my duty. I have not cared enough for my life to be a coward—that is all. I must earn my bread as I can. If I may keep the hope of winning you some day, my life begins anew. But you are cruel, unforgiving. My mother's words have blotted out your love for me."

"Your mother!" sighed a trembling voice. "Your mother is here. She heard of your return, she knew where she would find you. Can you forgive her?"

And Mannette looked up to see Mrs. Talbot standing on the threshold she had so darkened ten long years before.

But now her form was bent, her hair gray. Her velvet robes changed for patched and rusty stuff; and her only pearls the tears that trickled down her cheeks. She flung herself on her knees at her son's feet.

"Forgive me!" she sobbed. "And you also forgive me. Were I a queen I would ask no better wife for my son."

Together they raised her. She held a hand of each and placed them in each other.

"Shall it be, Mannette?" asked the soldier, and drew her, unresisting, to his breast.

Slowly prosperity re-visited the war-smitten land. Poverty fled. Trade resumed its old routine. Mannette and George Talbet were married and lived happily together; and old Mathieu had his dream realized in the birth of two boys Jean and Pierre, and of a little girl also.

### AN UNCUT DIAMOND.

Presently the Western train came due, says Burdette in one of his railroad phantasies, and a tired-looking woman came in with too children hanging to her skirts and a baby in her arms, beside a band-box and a satchel. It was the only seat vacant. She sank into it with a weary sigh and tried to hush the fretful baby and keep watch of the two other restless, fluttering budgets who were also tired and fretful, and kept teasing for this and that until the poor mother looked ready to sink.

"Pretty tired, marm?" remarked Jonathan, a tall Yankee, who was uneasy himself, and anxious for something to do. "Going fur?"

"To Boston, sir," replied the lady, courteously.

"Got to Wait long?"

"Until three" (glancing at me). "Oh dearies, do be quiet, and don't tease mother any more.

"Look-a-here, you young shavers, and see what I've got in my pocket," and he drew out a handful of peppermint drops. In a few minutes they were both upon his knees, eating their candy and listening eagerly while he told them wonderful stories about the sheep and calves at home.

But the baby wouldn't go to sleep. He was quite heavy, and wanted to be tossed the whole time. Jonathan noticed this, and finding a string somewhere in the depths of his old carpetbag, he taught the two children a game which he called "Cat's Cradle." Soon they were seated on the depot floor, as happy as two kittens.

"Now let me take that youngster, marm," he said, "you look clean beat out. I guess I can please him. I'm a powerful hand with babies," and he tossed the lump of flesh up until it crowed with delight. By and by it dropped its head upon his shoulder and fell fast asleep.

Two hours afterward I peered through the window, as he helped her and her belongings aboard the cars, and I don't believe if he had been the Czar of Russia she could have looked any more grateful, or thanked him any sweeter.

"Tain't nothin' at all, marm," I heard him say, bashfully, but I knew she thought differently, and so did I.

He came back, resumed his seat, and buying a pint of peanuts from a thin-faced little girl—giving twelve cents instead of ten for them—sat munching away in hearty enjoyment until the Northern train came due. Then he snatched his dilapidated carpet-bag and that of an old lady's near by, who was struggling feebly toward the door.

"Lean right on me, marm; I'll see you safe through," he said, cheerfully.

The conductor shouted all aboard!" and the train moved away.

As I looked around at the empty seats I thought, "Something bright has gone out of this depot that doesn't come in every day—an honest heart."

### Deity in Forty-Eight Languages.

The following list, comprising the name of God in forty-eight languages, was compiled by the well-known French philologist, Louis Burger, in the following manner: One day, as he was walking along the streets of Paris, he heard a voice beseeching him to buy some nuts. Upon looking back he discovered that it was the voice of his old barbar, who was gaining a scanty living by selling nuts on the street. To aid him he hastily made out and gave to the barber the following:

Hebrew—Elohium, Eloah.
Caldaic—Eilah.
Assyrian—Eleah.
Syriac and Turkish—Allah.
Malay—Alla.
Arabic—Allah.
Language of Magi—Orsi.
Old Egyptian—Tuet.
Armorian—Teuti.
Modern Egyptian—Teun.
Greek—Theos.
Cretan—Thios.
Æolian and Doric—Ilos.
Latin—Deus.
Low Latin—Diex.
Celtic and Gallic—Diu.
French—Dieu.
Spanish—Dios.
Portuguese—Deos.
Old German—Diet.
Provencal—Diou.
Low Breton—Doue.
Italian—Dio.
Irish—Dia.
Olalu Tongue—Deu.
German and Swiss—Gott.
Flemish—Goed.
Dutch—Godt.
English and Old Saxon—God.
Teutonic—Goth.
Danish and Swedish—Gut.
Norwegian—Gud.
Slave—Buch.
Polish—Bog.
Pollacca—Bung.
Lapp—Jubinal.
Finnish—Jumala.
Runic—As.
Zemblain—Fetizo.
Pannonian—Istu.
Hindostanee—Rain.
Coromandel—Brama.
Tartar—Magatal.
Persian—Sire.
Chinese—Prussa.
Japanese—Goezur.
Madagascar—Zannar.
Peruvian—Puchecammac.

By the sale of these lists the barber was enabled to make as good a living, if not better, than M. Burger himself.

### The Lord Sent Him.

One Sabbath a poor drunken man walked into one of our wealthy and fashionable congregations and seated himself near the pulpit. He came in just at the close of the first hymn, and his shabby appearence and uncertain gait atttracted general observation.

The minister had scarcely commenced preaching when the stranger sunk into a deep sleep; his loud snoring almost drowned the voice of the preacher, and one of the officers of the church arose to lead him out of the building. "Let him remain," said the minister; "he does not disturb me. If he does you, try and bear with him. I hope he may hear some word before he leaves which, will persuade him to seek a new life. The man is not in his senses; there is some influence which we do not perceive that has led him here. I believe the Lord has sent him."

The man continued to sleep on, but more quietly. The pealing of the organ and the singing of the choir at last aroused him. He started to his feet, and gazed in bewilderment around. It was the old hymn, "ROCK OF AGES," which they were singing. He sat down and buried his face in his hands. What memories came thronging upon him who shall say? That he was affected might be seen by his flowing tears. He listened to the prayer which followed—a touching petition that all might repent and seek the Saviour and that each one might find pardon and peace.

The next Sabbath he was again in church. This time he was punctual and an attentive listener. Although still shabbily dressed he had paid some regard to his attire. He continued to attend and to improve in his appearance. In one of the prayer meetings he arose and said he hoped he had become a Christian. He had had a pious mother; her great desire was that he might become a Christian. Since her death he had became a victim to intemperance. For years his course had been downward.

On the Sabbath, when he first entered the church, he had heard the singing, and paused to listen. A voice seemed to bid him enter. He thought it might be the voice of God, speaking to him for the last time. Half overcome with drink, and almost in rags, he entered the church. He heard part of the hymn, "Rock of Ages"—the hymn sung by his mother upon her death bed. The prayer which followed seemed meant for him. He resolved to leave off his old habit, and by the grace of God he had kept his resolution.

He became a sincere and devoted Christian. Of that church he became a member, and subsequently a deacon. "I do not know," said his pastor, "a man more earnest or more successful in doing good than he."

### INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, May 18th, 1879.

THE SAVIOUR'S KINGDOM; OR THE PROMISE OF PEACE.

Micah 4, 1-3. Commit to memory verses 1-4

OUTLINE.

1. Days of prosperity. v. 1-2.
2. Days of peace. v. 3-5.
3. Days of power. v. 6-8.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob. Micah 4. 2.

INTRODUCTORY.—The prophet Micah lived during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, about seven hundred and fifty years before Christ. The most of his message was directed against sins of his time; but in the present chapter he speaks of the glorious kingdom of the coming Messiah.

1. Attend the worship in God's house.
2. Learn God's law.
3. Walk in his paths.

Find about a "mount of God" in Exodus——Read the account of the building of God's house on Mount Moriah ——Find the account of David capturing the stronghold of Zion.

RETURN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.—There are indications that Jerusalem will be reinhabited and restored by the Jewish people. There is a remarkable movement of Jews towards Palestine, the land of their fathers so sacred to the Jewish heart. The following facts, appear to be authentic, speak for themselves;—Since the Turkish authorities removed, ten years ago, the restrictions which limited the Jewish population in Jerusalem, the Jews have bought up all the land they could in the ancient city, and have built outside the walls in some cases entire streets of houses. Synagogues and Jewish hospitals have multiplied, and the German Jews have no fewer than sixteen charity associations and twenty-eight "congregations religiouses." Two newspapers have been started. In the Rothschild and other hospitals, 6,000 patience are cared for annualy. Baron Rothschild holds a mortgage on the whole of Palestine as security for his loan of 200,000,000 francs to the Turkish Government. It is said that the value of the land at the gates of the city has increased more than tenfold, while building and construction work of all kinds is carried on night and day. It is further reported that, the immigrants, who to a large extent are from Russia, "are animated by a religious enthusiasm of a very pronounced type."

TALMAGE'S CRUCIBLE OF POSIES.—Mr. Talmage was flanked by a gorgeous flower device, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. It was in the form of a large crucible, completely covered with spring flowers and exotics. On the front of the bowl was a tablet of white immortelles, and on this was the inscription in scarlet flowers. "The Refiner's Crucible." Below this was the word "Test." On the face of the pedestal, in gold-colored flowers on a ground of purple, was inscription, "Pure Gold." Around the bowl were two rows of azalias representing the red flames, and in the center, quivering with the slightest movement of the air towered a bunch of feather flowers representing white flame. This device was the gift of an admirer.

—If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of perfumes of sympathy, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary hours, and open them that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a bare coffin without a flower, and a funeral without an eulogy than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindnesses do not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary days.

THERE seems to be some doubt, after all, as to which of Battenberg Princes has been raised to the Bulgarian throne. A despatch from Halifax says: "Prince Louis of Battenberg, the successful candidate for the Bulgarain throne, served on this station as Lieutenant in the flag ship *Royal Alfred* about six years ago. Prince Louis is a cousin of Her Majesty the Queen, and this connection procured him a position in the navy not accorded to any but British subjects. The prince, every inch a sailor, was as usual with German princes, master of some particular branch of mechanics. As an instance of this, a programme of a ball on board the flag ship having been delayed by the order reaching the printer at about the last moment, the Prince took the matter in hand, and to the astonishment of typos, took his coat off and helped to complete the programme in time, thus showing his practical acquaintance with the trade of printing, which he had learned some years previous when at his ordinary studies."

—While the Grit journals are condemning French Conservative newspapers on account of their attacks on the Governor-General they should bear in mind the manner in which Mr. Alex. Mackenzie and his followers insulted the late Governor-General, on the day of prorogation in 1873, when they refused to obey his summons to attend in the Senate. It is somewhat remarkable that the very organs which are now so indignant at the unjustifiable conduct of Quebec Conservative organs are the same which assailed Lord Dufferin in the choicest Billingsgate they could command, because His Excellency would not become the tool of the faction then clamouring for office.

—The Cattle plague has reappeared in St. Petersburgh and vicinity.

### 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, MAY 16, 1879.*

## ASTOUNDING MISREPRESENTATION AND IGNORANCE.

Our contemporary got off last week one of his rare compositions in literary *badinage.* So little attention do we pay to his editorial effusions that we did not notice his article on Wool till our attention was specially drawn to the coarse invective language used in his vain attempt to contradict our article of the week previous, in which we stated "Not "a pound of American Wool is brought "into Canada from the United States." We repeat this statement, and in reply to his article we quote his own words and apply them to himself, but in doing so must ask our readers to pardon the introduced quotation as it contains very coarse language indeed. "The lie is "either the offspring of inexcusable "ignorance, or it is a wilful one delib-"erately told for the vilest purpose. If "the former, we ask what confidence "can be felt in public teachers so culpa-"bly ignorant?" Now, to show our readers the trashy arguments which the *Advertiser*-man supports by figures from the Blue Books, we need only refer to them to expose his ignorance and misrepresentation. He and his teachers need enlightenment upon the National Policy which they appear entirely incompetent to understand. As to an attempt to bring about a reform in the misrepresentations in which he delights, that is a hopeless task which we will not undertake, for he misconstrues even figures and facts to suit any line of argument which he undertakes. Now as regards the figures from the Blue Books which he quotes, he applies them to the quantity of American wool which he possitively asserts was imported into Canada. The figures are in 1874, 2,527,251 lbs. In 1876, 1,744,272 lbs. In 1877, 3,549,245 lbs, and in 1878, 5,688,422 lbs. Just so. But this does not say it was *United States Wool,* nor do the Trade and Navigation returns, which are published by the "Authority of Parliament," say it was United States Wool; and to refer to the figures above any one can see how the MACKENZIE-Government legislated to turn the trade of other countries coming into Canada from its natural course by the St. Lawrence—to the American ports. The same is true of Tea. Because the Blue Books say that in 1876, 4,000,000 lbs. of tea came into Canada from the United States, are we to assert "deliberately and positively" that it was United States tea? Astounding ignorance! Do they raise tea in the United States to that extent? Yet the argument holds equally true in one case as the other. If wool which came into Canada from the United States is United States wool, then the tea which came into Canada from the United States is United States tea. It is a new revelation that the United States raise tea over and above what they consume, to export 4,000,000 lbs. a year or more into Canada.

Does our learned (!) contemporary not know that the United States do not raise wool enough for their own consumers? We can tell him that they import wool from Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Spain, South America and England. They have also arranged their tariff on wools into three distinct parts with several *provisoes* which are most complex and annoying to the customs officers, but it is all done in the interest of the wool growers and manufacturers respectively as well as for revenue purposes, and while the Government of that country have raised the duty on almost every thing which they import, the duty on wool remains about the same as it was fifteen years ago. In fact upon some classes of wool the duty is less now than it was then. Mr. TILLEY in re-arranging the tariff has most wisely considered this article in all its bearings. There is almost a prohibition of shoddy which will give a market at once to our coarse wools of which 1,500,000 lbs. had accumulated in our country with no market or outlet because of the shoddy which has flooded our country under the late Administration. There was shoddy everywhere and in everything, and to such an extent that some of the lowest demagogues of the party even applied the name to respectable persons and places. But the reign of shoddy is over for the present, and a more substantial fabric is in the market; one that is strong and that will endure all the pulling and hawling that the low roughs of the HUNTINGDON school can possibly try their strength on. The fact is, those who write against the Conservatives for leaving wool on the free list stultify themselves, for they not many months ago were loud in their invectives against the Protectionists; but now, forsooth, they turn protectionists themselves and cry out most lamantably because wool is not protected, not knowing that our farmers are as much protected by no duty on wool as they could possibly be if fifty cents duty was placed upon it. The tariff is arranged so that our markets will not be flooded with United States produce, and on every thing of their production which we ourselves can raise, the tariff is so re-arranged that the object is effectually attained. We do not import American wool, though as we have shown, large quantities of wool come into Canada through the United States. If our market was glutted with American wool, the tariff would have been made to keep it out, and it exhibits the grossest ignorance for any one professing to know even the rudiments of political economy to make such assertions as were made from the back benches of the Opposition side of the House, and reiterated by one who knows no more of the principle of political economy than he did of superintending the Job department of a printing office.

Again he tries to screen himself behind Dr. CHRISTIE, and makes out that we abuse that gentleman. It is not our object to abuse any individual member of Parliament, but to deal with principles. In fact we hold Dr. CHRISTIE in too high respect to abuse him while we attack his acts as a politican and these are surely open to public criticism. We should be sorry to take the course of our contemporary in the use of abusive language which he reiterates every week and which we believe brings the blush of shame to the face of the respectable portion of the Reform Party in this County. In fact we have heard the strongest expressions of condemnation from leading members of that party, about the low, abusive language with which his paper teems every issue, and the only excuse given is that he is unable to write in any other way. We now close this article, which is stronger in expression than we like, but the object calling it forth was of an unusual character and we are compelled to treat it in this way. The following quotation is from our article of two weeks ago which we repeat.

> "The farmer is as effectually protected by "placing wool on the free list as he could be "were wool subject to a duty of fifty per "cent, for the reason that Canadian farmers "have no competitors in this market, not a "pound of AMERICAN WOOL is brought "into Canada."

## THE SESSION OF 1879.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday after a three months session.

Every pledge has been fulfilled upon which the Conservative party went to the polls. The great fiscal policy to "foster and protect our manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests" has been inaugurated. The Pacific Railway Policy, which comprehends one of the greatest schemes of public works that the country has ever seen, has been undertaken and carried on with dauntless energy, and no doubt will prove to be the most practical boon for opening the great West and making this Dominion a great nation, that could have been adopted. The work of the Session has been hard and the number of Government Bills very large, and all has been carried out with large majorities although the Opposition worked very assiduously to block and retard almost every measure, causing the Session to be unusually long, and to them must be attributed the great expense to the country by the prolongation of the Parliament. The Session however is over, and the Reform Party in Canada today have prospects less bright than they were on the morning of the 18th of September last. An election now, we firmly believe, would leave them with a lessened strength in the House of Commons, although that strength is weakness itself. We are willing to test it in this County at any rate.

* * *

IT is our melancholy duty to chronicle another of those fearful Railroad accidents which are now becoming of weekly occurance. This one is on the Credit Valley Railway, at Carleton, by which Mr. James Gooderham, of the firm of Gooderham and Worts, of Toronto, lost his life, and several others seriously injured some of whom it is feared will also die from the effects of their injuries. The immediate cause of the accident was the leaving open of the side switch on which the car containing the excursionists was placed awaiting the engine from Toronto to take them into the city, when it was noticed an engine was coming at a speed of 20 miles an hour dashed into the car before any of the occupants could make good their escape. An inquest is now being held, when all the facts will doubtless be elicited, and the guilty party or parties brought to trial for their carelessness, and we hope, severely punished as they deserve to be.

* * *

> "Really, it would seem as though a qualification to become a member of Parliament in Canada consisted in being a foul-mouthed blackguard, and that those who can graduate the highest in infamy, nastiness, lying, and vindictiveness, combined with public robbery and deception, are alone worthy to occupy the chief places among the people."
> —*Argenteuil Advertiser.*

QUERY.—Does our contemporary intend offering himself as a candidate at the next election for the House of Commons?

## OTTAWA.

*[From our Special Correspondent.]*

OTTAWA, May 7th.

On Wednesday morning the Bill to alter the duties of customs and excise was read for the third time. A short debate ensued, nominally on the tariff, but really upon other matters. The Hon. Mr. Cartwright stated that the House of Commons, as also the public generally, had been laboring under a great mistake as far as the majority for the Government was concerned. He assured his hearers, that the people had been ensnared at the last election. They had been led into the idea that it was better to "buy bad goods at a dear rate" than to import and purchase "excellent" goods from abroad. This is indeed a poor compliment to Canadian Manufactures, which as is well-known is, up to certain classes, as good, if not better that can be imported. Mr. Cartwright preferred to show the dark side of the mirror; nor, did he think it worth while to tell the House that high duties are only imposed up to the practicable grades. What Canada cannot make will come in untaxed. Mr Cartwright further stated that if the tariff, in figures, had been possessed by the electors early in September last, the party he was a member of would not have been compelled to take seats on the Opposition side of the House. And yet it is evident that the people are fully satisfied with the tariff. Mr. Cartwright made a final assault by stating that the Government majority was in reality only eight (8) and not as some fond fools, who have noted the divisions suppose eighty (80). It was shown that some 254,000 voted for the Government at the last election, and some 231,000 for the present Opposition and therefore the people gave an approval of the Government's policy by eight (8, of a majority. Mr Cartwright also found fault in some particulars with the memorandum of the Governor-General and insinuated that the Finance Minister had put figures in the Governor-General's hands, which were calculated to mislead. As a wire-puller in a debate Mr. Cartwright certainly carries the palm, as throughout his objections are of the most stilted nature. Hon. Mr. Tilley stated in reply that the figures in the Governor's letter had not by permission been laid before the House; and secondly that it ill became the Ex-Finance Minister to allude to any misrepresentations, seeing that he had had the effrontry to confess on the public platform that he had designedly endeavored to deceive the British people by showing a "silver side" of his financial shield, while he had to tell what he called the truth to Canadians and show them the dark or brazen side."

This afternoon a prolonged discussion on the Supplementary Estimates occupied the House until the adjournment. The Supplementary Estimates for the year 1880 were presented. The principal item of interest to Argenteuilers is the provision of $5,000 to assist in the forthcoming Ontario Exhibition in Ottawa city, a Dominion character.

On Thursday the Act to amend the laws relative to Weights and Measures was discussed, and finally passed.

The Bill to amend some of the Acts relating to the Militia was passed also. It provides for the next enrolement of the forces on or before the 28th of Feb., 1881, and, saving the outbreak of war, fifth successive year in like manner. The Bill settles satisfactorily as respects the question of dispute as to the responsibility of municipalities in calling out the militia in aid of the civil powers. It also provides that lodging and stabling shall be provided, and that a fixed rate shall be paid for man and horse. This will for the future prevent a repetition of the disgraceful squabbles which have taken place in some municipalities.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates. A discussion ensued upon the item $1,000,000 for the Pacific Railway west of Red River, including a bridge and trench to Winnipeg. The item $37,000 for a subsidy at the rate of $3,000 per annum to a line of steamers plying between Canada, Brazil and the West Indies was the cause of a discussion. It was proved to be desirious on account of the new fiscal policy to promote trade with foreign countries and our own Empire, and that if the Brazilian Government pay a like amount, the Dominion Administration will meet half way for the purpose of establishing a monthly steamer from Montreal. It is to be hoped that the Brazilian Government will see their way clear to close with the offer. It is impossible to believe that anything but good would result if the line is established, when the nature of the Brazilian market is considered.

On Friday some interest was manifested, by the debate in the Senate on Mr. Bechard's Insolvency Bill, which had passed in the Commons. Hon. Mr. Brown made a speech against it, although his paper had almost dared the Senate to oppose the decision of the majority of the Commons, just as though the mere question of majority should influence a more experienced body when right or propriety are in the balance. The Bill was finally rejected by a vote of 27 to 21.

On the item of the payment of a certain sum of money to Mr. Wallace for services rendered in connection with the Pacific Railway, a division took place, and it brought to light the fact that Mr. Snowball who has returned to his home had paired with two members of the Government supporters. The morality of this transaction is questionable. The vote was one of the largest taken this session 113 to 37, a grand and full vindication of the character of Mr. Wallace who has been for years persecuted in a most harsh and vindictive manner by the late Government. This vote will in all probability make the party, of whom Mr. Brown is the head, silent upon this subject for the future.

Monday morning the debate upon the resolutions concerning the Pacific Railway was continued, but nothing fresh in the shape of argument, was brought forward.

The member for Bellechaise (Mr. Larue) imitated to some extent the conduct, disgraceful as it is, of Mr. Snowball. Last evening he voted although he had been paired with Mr. Perrault, member for Charlevois, and Mr. Trow the Government whip candidly confessed the pair. Mr. Larue said he had been paired without his consent and insisted on his vote being recorded.

KRISS KRINGLE.

### The Horse Show.

The annual Exhibition of Stud Horses, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of this County, took place at St. Andrews last Tuesday. The show this year was in every way below the average, the Secretary said that he never knew of there being so few entries, there were only nine in all, seven heavy draft horses, one light draft horse and a saddle horse. The following is the list of prizes:

*Heavy Draft Horses.* 1st.—Pecheron horse, 1470 lbs.; owner, Jeremiah Lachance, Belle Riviere.

2nd.—Bay horse, 1320 lbs.; owner, Wm. Manson, Como.

3rd.—Black horse, 1360 lbs.; owner, W. J. Christie, Morin Flats.

4th.—Dark Bay horse, 1330 lbs.; owner, John Summerby, Beech Ridge.

*Light Draft Horse.* Black horse, 1140 lbs; owner, Wm. Heatlie, Stonefield. Single entry.

*Saddle Horse.* Black horse, 1200 lbs.; owner, Jas Paul, Chatham. Single entry.

## 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.

DEAR SIR:—I learn that your contemporary of Lachute has taken offence at your statement concerning the public profanity of some of the school boys of said village; in doing so, he is simply encouraging evildoers in that instance as well as on other occasions since he came to reside here. To show that you have only fulfilled a duty required of you; a duty too much neglected in this village regarding young and old. I will state two instances that happened in the street in passing through the village. I was both surprised and shocked to hear the son of a very respectable resident, along with other boys, making use of profane language of the worst kind. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and he who tries to browbeat or otherwise hurt the influence of any in their endeavors to frown down public profanity of any kind, is no friend to the community. Another instance—a son of one of the school board was seen to beat another boy, causing his slate to be broken, and when spoken to about it turned round in the most impudent manner and assailed the party by abusive language. If you had gone farther and said the school was in a demoralized state you would have only done what was right; in proof of this, any who have seen the broken down fences of the ground, the broken panes in school windows last summer and fall, the cut up desks, the destruction of one anothers books, the misplacing of books by the scholars and confusion of moving scholars up and down stairs every day: add to this the fact that some of the scholars when reproved by the teacher would give him the worst of impudence, is clear proof to impartial minds. How can it be otherwise, the teacher is hampered in his duty by the undue and improper interference of parents. The teachers are not properly looked after by the school board, and the people have grown careless about the appointment of a proper and efficient board that will act in their interests financially and otherwise. At present the school is governed by a clique, which, to find out, you have but to speak of the short-comings and unfairness in the management of that darling college, when some one of them will be sure to try and browbeat you. Facts based on true principles of equal rights to all they cannot sanction, nor are they in favor of adopting such a system in education. If there is any insult in the matter, it lies at the door of your contemporary towards yourself which deserves public reproval.

Yours very truly,

VERITAS.

HULL, May 12th, 1879.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—During the past two months I have travelled over both the Eatern and Western Divisions of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Road. From Quebec to Epipheny the road is in fair order, but from the latter place to St. Martins junction it is, to be plain, "dangerous." It is to be hoped that the Government will cancel all trains between those two points until it is put in order. At Berthier you can get a tip top lunch as much as you want for 25 cents, but on the Western Division, at Calumet, you are charged 25 cents for a couple of sandwiches and a cup of tea. I cannot understand how the Resturant Keeper at the latter place can charge double what is demanded at other points on this and oth- lines, more so, when he is so much favoured by the Government and managers, in not asking him to pay any rent etc. How is it that it is not let out by contract or tender? This is what the Grits call reform Government.

I always thought that Argenteuil County was enjoying the benefits of the Duncan Act, but while at the last named station a few days ago I was much surprised, while standing on the platform, to see four men under the influence of liquor and using bad language, on making inquiries I found that the liquor was obtained at an unlicensed place a few yards from the depot and on going over there I found a place fitted up as a "bar" and intoxicating drink sold to Conductors and others with livery on, in the employ of the Rail Road Company. It is to be hoped that the Government will look to the interest of the country first by getting paid for the privilege of using the depot for a Resturant. Second, that they see that all employees while on duty do not drink; third, combine with the Municipal Authorities to shut up the grogery referred to, then those gentlemen accompanied with ladies need not fear of hearing bad language while walking up and down the platform previous to the departure of the trains.

In my next I will allude to other stations between Grenville and here.

"SPES."

* * *

Several British vessels have been attacked by pirates in the China seas.

The Empress of Germany has arrived in England on a visit to the Queen.

Hon. L. T. Morin died suddenly on Sunday last, at Lavaltrie, P. Q.

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.

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 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. Jollife, 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. 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. Coberg, Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq. 148 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 95 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, Englington, 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. Mncphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq. Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 198 St James St., Mont'l.
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.

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.

31y1 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 preferentail support of the Canadian public.

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

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.*

Lachute Foundry!
CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO.

are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

Give us a Call

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

Lachute, April 30th, 1879. 35—3m.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO

MARKET LINE.

THE splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves *Montreal* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 6 a. m.

*FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.*
*DECK FARE - - - - - - - - 10 Cts.*

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
*35—tf.* *President.*

Protection For All!

ONE month from date the undersigned will teach the art of garment cutting to persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the same. Terms made known on application.

N. B.—A quantity of reliable patterns of my own systems will be disposed of cheap.

I will also dispose of—for cash—my Library, containing some choice works on theology, history, biography, etc. A rare chance for ministers or Sabbath School Teachers.

G. T. COLWELL.

Lachute, April 29th, 1879. 35 1m.

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 11, 1879. 25tf.

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.

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.

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—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,—a clean seed wheat for sale.

JAMES FISH.

Lachute, April 2, 1879. 31—m2

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. P. 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. P. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.

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

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 LINIMEN
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot. Price 25c, or in large bottles 50 cents.

DICK'S BLISTER

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

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

PUBLICATIONS,

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

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

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland. Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $3.50

WORKS by EDWARD HINE.

The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Flashes of Light. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents.
England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10
Life From the Dead, onthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75
HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.

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

W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

### Advertising Terms.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six lines and under, first insertion, | 50cents |
| 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-billous pills
Brown's worm lozenges,
Miss Lowe.—Millinery.
Insolvent Notice.—S. Macdonald.
Allen's Hotel, Lachute.
Steamer "Manitoba."
C. T. Wales, St. Andrews.
Excursion to Montreal on the 24th.

## LOCAL.

Go to Bertrand's, for Bargains.

Now is the time to subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

SEED.—There is a great enquiry for seed oats, and potatoes.

Assignees are all-right for another year, but this is their *Ne plus ultra.*

Messrs G. & M. Simpson of St. Andrews are giving great bargains in dry goods.

PERSONAL.—Dr. McIntosh, of Vankleek Hill, paid a visit to Lachute on Tuesday last, looking remarkably well.

FLOUR.—Flour in our local market has fallen 25c a bag or 50c a barrel in price since the introduction of the National Policy.

WEATHER.—It has been sultry during part of the week with nice showers on Monday and Thursday, which have cooled the atmosphere.

CARY ON THE WALK.—The freshy foliage is seen with blossoms pink and tresses green shadowing the bank and grassy ledge that skirts the waters murmuring edge.

IN BLOOM.—The plum trees are in bloom. The strawberry vines also, while the earth is covered with green. Just think; only four weeks ago the Snowy mantle was thick and sleighing in our streets.

We are informed by Mr. Inspector Emberson that not feeling himself equal to the great responsibilities of his position, he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Superintendent of Education.

As an evidence of the advantage of Advertising in the WATCHMAN, Miss Lowe informs us that they sold off all their spring Mantles, and have just received their Summer dress goods consisting of Cassimere, Mantles &c., [See Adv.]

SMOKING IN BED.—The person who the other night was taking such comfort smoking in bed got suddenly disturbed when he found the bed was on fire. He didn't know his wife had set fire to the bed to try and break him of his bad habit.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.—The various kinds of out door games are now being indulged in by our young people. Moderation should be practiced in these sports, especially in Lacrosse, as we believe many ambitious young men have been physically ruined by over exertion in this game.

FIXING UP.—The number of new fences being erected in front of the residences in the village, together with planting shade trees, makes Lachute look prettier than ever. If those who throw chips and other old refuse on the street would quit that practice it would look better yet.

STEAMER MANITOBA.—By our advertising columns it well be seen that this Steamer has been thoroughly renovated and is again on the line between Montreal and Carillon. It deserves patronage because of the plodding perseverance of those who undertook the enterprise for the good of the people.

FISHING ON SUNDAY.—We are sorry that both fish nets and anglers are to be seen in use on Sunday along our River. The persons so offending place themselves liable to fire or imprisonment. If they will look at the advertisement in our columns they will see when they may fish and the consequence of fishing on Sunday.

IMPROVEMENT IN WASH BOARDS.—The Lachute Wooden-Ware Factory is turning out a new Zinc Wash Board which certainly is the neatest, strongest and cheapest we have ever seen, and we question if the trade has ever had such a fine article; and the best of it is the wood part is made entirely of refuse lumber.

HOT BURNING SAND.—While every body is trying to improve their surroundings the College grounds are likely to remain another year without a shade tree to shelter the hot and thirsty scholars. Could not a collection be taken up for this purpose and some one from either end manage the undertaking if no one in the center will volunteer.

We direct the attention of those visiting Lachute for health, recreation, or on business to the advertisement of Allen's Hotel. It is situated in a healthy locality, is a first class house and every attention paid to the wants of the travelling public. Mrs. Allen is a courteous hostess, and thoroughly understands her business, and those who have stopped at her house once are sure to make their home with her again on visiting Lachute.

CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.—Some heavey sentences were lately passed in Montreal, Mr. Paquette, gets five years in the Penitentiary, Mr. Dunbar Brown, got five years in the Penitentiary, Mr. P. J. Kearney, seven years and a Mr. Hoggart, being more hoggish than the others in stealing, got twice seven years.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Messrs. C. T. WALES & Co. in another column. On an inspection of their goods it will be seen they have a large and varied assortment of first class goods which they will sell cheap. They are agents for the celebrated "Wanzer F" sewing machine. The WALES is one of the oldest and most respectable establishments in Argenteuil.

LACHUTE TO THE FRONT.—*The Victoria Foundry* of this village lately shipped some machinery castings to one of the Ottawa Mills, and we have seen a letter from the Mechanical Engineer (who by the way we know to be very fastidious) in which he says, "The castings came duly to hand, they are very fine and have been much admired by all who have seen them." We congratulate Messrs McOuat and McRae on their success.

APOLOGIZING.—Last Saturday night was an eventful one. There was the smash up of the cars at Toronto. The humilating spectacle of Hon. Mr. Huntingdon, in the Commons, having to apologize for his abusive language, and then at the special meeting of the local Council here the Advertiser man apologized for his interference at its meetings and for misrepresenting the statements of Coun. Palliser in his paper.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY EXCURSION.—The steamer "Princess" will leave Carillon for Montreal, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 6 a. m., calling at intermediate ports. Fare to Montreal and return $1.00. We have no doubt many will avail themselves of this cheap trip of visiting Montreal on the Queen's birth-day and viewing the grand sights and doings there on that day. It will be one of the grandest celebrations that has ever taken place in Canada.

NEW SIDING AT WEST END.—Instead of the blind siding which has for some time been in use at the West End, there are several men at work this week constructing on the opposite side of the track a good and substantial through siding which will be a great convenience to the traders of this section. This siding is to be 1400 feet in length, the longest on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. and shows how important the trade of the West End of Lachute is. From the length of this siding and the substantial way in which it is being constructed augurs well for its becoming in the future the principal Station ground of Lachute.

WOMEN WORKING IN THE FIELD.—Some one from this county has written to one of the City papers about women working in the field, and within ten miles of the river, girls and women may be seen at all seasons doing men's work; rising first in the morning, making fires, yes, often cutting the wood for these fires, milking cows, and feeding them, too, in the winter season; then hurrying up with the housework and starting with the men to the field, working hard all day, coming home at dusk, and then milking from twelve to twenty cows, and carrying the great pails to the cellar, while the "men folks" sit on the fence and smoke, or go to the store to gossip with their neighbour men. Nor is the woman's work done then. Often away on in the night they sit up mending and making for their fathers and brothers. This is not an exceptional case. We could give names of dozens of families where it is the case. No wonder our farmers wives break down in their youth, and farmers whine about sickly wives and talk sneeringly of woman's ailments. Did they give their wives and daughters one half the care and comfort they bestow on their horses and cows, there would be fewer broken down, sad-hearted women, fewer unhappy, dissatisfied girls, and fewer wretched homes.

## CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

*[Compiled from our Exchanges.]*

### TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 14.—This morning 37 carloads of emigrants and livestock for Manitoba passed through this city on the Grand Trunk Railway. This morning 65 persons, with their effects, passed through on the G. T. from Vermont to Kansas.

A detective will leave this city to-day for Winnipeg, to take charge of F. W. Rimer, the forger, and convey him to this city.

This afternoon as three little boys, Richard Casey and John Casey, aged five and three years respectfully, and John Emard, aged 4 years, were playing in a shed in the rear of 425 Bathurst street, the structure took fire, and after the flames had been extinguished, their bodies were found in the ruins. The shed was filled with old shingles and it is supposed that the fire resulted from matches with which the victims were playing.

### KINGSTON.

It is understood that arrangements have been made between the contractors and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, under which the North Hastings Railway will be operated by the Grand Trunk Railway. Trains will commence to run regularly on Monday.

Phosphate mining is being again vigorously carried on in the rear of Frontenac. The price of the article is said to be again advancing; it has been very low for a long time.

The notices have been issued for a special convocation at Queen's College on the 30th, to receive the vice-regal party, and witness the laying of the corner stone.

The returning officers for the local elections report that the township clerks have been so lax in the discharge of their duty that it would be no surprise if the elections were afterwards voided. The law has been followed but in rare cases.

The grain rush for the present is over.

### OTTAWA.

The Marquis of Lorne took part in a rifle match on Saturday afternoon.

Messrs Gault and McLennan, M. P.'s, gave a dinner party on Saturday evening.

Col. Drayson lectured on the Zulus in the Opera House on Saturday night. His Excellency the Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise were present.

Mr. Jno. Macdonnell, who has been summoned to appear at the Bar of the House, left town yesterday afternoon.

J. Bird, dealer in boots and shoes in Ottawa, received an order from the Countess of Dufferin, who is now at St. Petersburg, Russia.

A strange man was found in the lumber piles near Mr. Rochester's mills on Sunday afternoon lying in a state more dead than alive. The matter was reported at the police station and Coroner Lynn notified. The doctor had the man taken to the General Hospital where he now is. He gives his name as Mayer, and states that he walked down from Pembroke, having no money wherewith to pay for lodging, he lay in the lumber yard suffering for want of food.

Another large party left for Manitoba on Thursday.

The Ontario supporters of the Government held a caucus the other morning, it is supposed concerning the approaching elections in that Province.

The Guards paraded on Cartier square on Tuesday evening, and went through the Montreal programme, Major MacPherson, commanding.

The writs for the Ontario elections were issued on the 12th inst., polling to be held on the 5th of June.

### MONTREAL.

The sentencing by Judge Dorion, of Kearney the auctioneer, to seven years penitentiary, and Haggart, the burglar, to fourteen years, causes general satisfaction. It was shown that Kearney had received stolen goods for years past, and was a most dangerous person. There were no less than 176 indictments disposed of this term, and 39 prisoners were sent to penitentiary.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company officials state they have the strongest evidence implicating the manufacturers of the material which exploded at Stratford, but under legal advice considered it inexpedient to supplement the ample information given at the inquest at that town, until proper evidence arrives. The agent of the Hamilton Powder Company says the material shipped was simply dualine.

### QUEBEC.

It is rumoured that Mr. Delorme, ex M. P. for St Hyacinthe, is to be appointed Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, in the place of Mr. Felix Fortier, about to be superannuated. It is said that Mr. Louis Alderic Cote, who opposed Dr. Rinfret in the county of Lothiniere at the last general elections, is to replace the late Mr. Plamondon in the Custom House.

Mr. S. B. Foote, who was a passenger from Montreal by the boat on Tuesday morning was robbed of $45 while on the way down. The money was taken from his state room while he was sleeping.

A deputation of citizens waited by appointment on Tuesday upon the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, with reference to the dangerous state of Jesuit Barracks. The deputation was promised that the Government would construct a new Court House on the site.

The law suit instituted before the Court of Chancery, to recover certain valuable properties held as collaterals by the National Bank, has been abandoned.

The eight governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons left Montreal by boat on Wednesday evening, to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Provincial Medical Board.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor experienced a sharp attack of asthma during Tuesday night. It grew so alarming that his phisicians were summoned at 2 a. m. He is now, however, considered past danger.

## "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

**WHISKERS** or a luxuriant Moustache can be grown on the smoothest face in a few weeks, also a remedy for baldness; a new and wonderful discovery; safe and sure. Prescription sent on receipt of 25 cents. 75 cents per bottle. Address PROF CONWAY, & Co., London, Ont. 11 16w13

## Ottawa River
**Navigation Co.**

## EXCURSION
to Montreal on
*Queen's Birthday.*

The Steamer "PRINCESS" will leave CARILLON, calling at Way Ports, for Montreal, on

SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 a. m.,
RETURNING will leave Montreal at [illegible] same day, and Lachute on arrival of the [illegible] train.
RETURN TICKETS, $1 [illegible]
N. B.—[illegible] Saturday, leaving Montreal at 1 p.m.
33w2. R. W. SHEPHERD, [illegible]

## Important Announcement.

**C. T. WALES, & Co.,**

Have now completed their large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the greater portion of which [illegible]

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.

An Immense BANKRUPT STOCK of Boots and Shoes to select from at unheard of prices
Fine Japan Teas, a speciality.
Call early and compare prices.
C. T. WALES, & Co.
*St. Andrews.*
C. T. W. & Co. are Agents for the celebrated "WANZER F," sewing machine.
37tf.

## M. & C. N. Co.

**Steamer 'Manitoba'**

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

First Class Passage.............25 cents.
Second Class do .............10 cents.

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.
FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

GEO. R. LOCKER,
*Sec.-Treas. & Manager.*
37tf.

## ALLEN'S HOTEL,
West-End Lachute.

THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among our FIRST CLASS HOTELS. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises as well as some thirty bed-rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Servants attentive and obliging—every thing in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.

There are stables attached to the premises and good horses and carriages always in readiness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.
Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,
AND AMENDING ACTS.

ISRAEL SAUVÉ,
*Plaintiff.*
EDWARD DORION,
*Defendant.*

A Writ of Attachment has been issued in this cause, dated St. Andrews, District of Terrebonne, this 10th day of May, 1879.

SAM. MACDONALD,
*Official Assignee.*

## WILL KEEP!!

The auction now being over we announce to the public that we will keep on hand, a well assorted stock of

**GROCERIES**
and the leading lines in
**DRY GOODS &c.,**
also that we will sell cheap.

ALFRED BENN Co.
Lachute, May 7, 1879. No35.f

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith 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. 31tw

## 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

**SUMMER GOODS,**

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATRONS. Their

**Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,**

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.

### LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, May 15th, 1879.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour per barrel | $5.25 @ | $5.50 |
| Flour per bag | 2.55 @ | 2.65 |
| Oats per bushel | 0.40 @ | 0.45 |
| Corn " " | 0.60 @ | 0.70 |
| Peas " " | 0.60 @ | 0.75 |
| Oatmeal per 100 lbs | 0.00 @ | 2.50 |
| Corn Meal " " | 1.25 @ | 1.40 |
| Moullie " " | 1.25 @ | 0.00 |
| Grue " " | 1.00 @ | 0.00 |
| Bran " " | 0.90 @ | 0.00 |
| Dressed Hogs " | 5.00 @ | 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 | 7.50 @ | 9.00 |
| Potatoes per bag | 0.65 @ | 0.75 |
| Butter per lb | 0.12 @ | 0.14 |
| Cheese " " | 0.10 @ | 0.11 |

## H. J. McMARTIN V.S.

GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUE'S HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAUVE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

P. S.—Ridglings or Cryptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., castrated on the most scientific principles. 35—1y.

## 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 predecessors. 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,
73, 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. 33v1.

## 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 JOHN W. TODD.

## 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,
28yf.

## Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 19, 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.

## 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 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

## 1,000 TABLE LEGS.
*FOR SALE CHEAP*
**By Charles Drake,**
WOODEN-W RE FACTORY, LACHUTE
30—4w.

## 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. 20m3.

## BOOK A
## Prin

OF ALL KINDS

LATEST

—AT TH

REASONAB

WITH

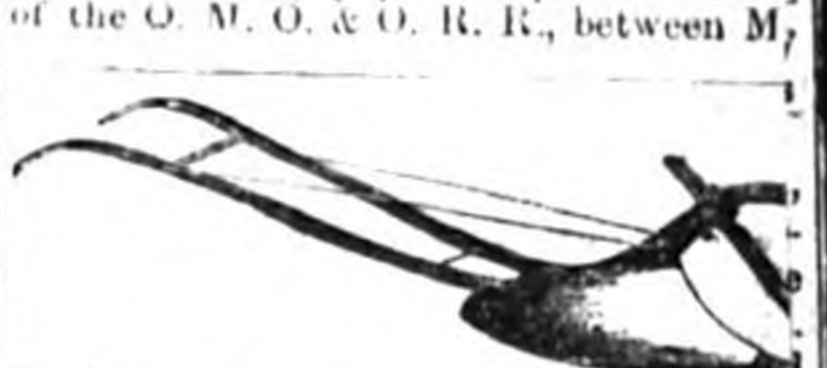
Greatest

AT

**Watchma**

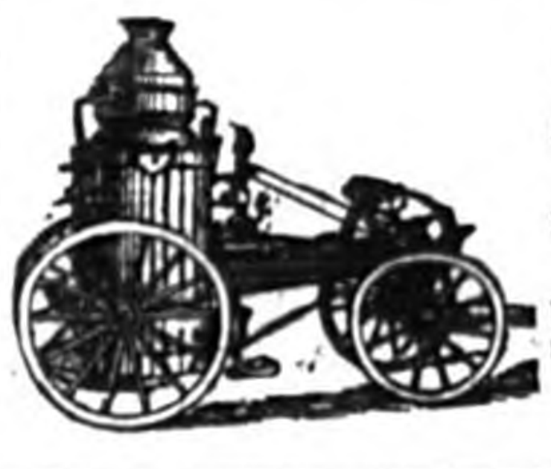
**LACHUTE,**

N. B.—Subscription to the
The only family paper (all printed in La
of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., between M



No. 8 Plough.

THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS ONE OF
now used in Canada. It has all the advan
Cast.
Messrs. FROST & WOOD, have also a Lar e V
Wheeled Cultivators, Field Rollers, Mowers an
For particulars apply to THEO
Or to ARMONTH & Sons, 33 College
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.

## 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.

## For Sale,
AT THE
## Watchman Office,

**Blank Notes and**
**Joint Notes of hand,**
**Blank Orders,**
**Bill-Heads,**
**Orange Certificates.**
**Summonses &c.**
CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

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

**Groceries, Provisions, Teas,**

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

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

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

**Stone and Glassware,**

To Furnish every Table,

**Buffalo Robes!**

To keep you warm.

*FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.*

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

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

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q. 11.14tf.

**ROBERT STEVENSON,**

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

## GRAHAM'S
## Pain Eradicator!

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

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

## 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.
41m1.

Some Ladies have said to me, "But you total abstainers seem to blame us for conforming to the customs of society as if we had no sort of care whether our friends became intemperate or not." It is not so. Do you suppose I would dare to stand up and say that the mother that gives her child drink has no love for her child? I remember an incident that occurred upon Table Rock before it fell. A lady was standing there, and seeing a shrub just below her, went to pluck it, and stepping forward, her foot slipped, and she was dashed to pieces. Now, I ask, if there was a sister who should stand with her brother upon Table Rock, and he should say, "Sister!" I'll pluck that shrub," where is the sister that would say, "Sister! I'll pluck that shrub and bring it to you; but I have nerve enough, I can stand, and stoop quietly and deliberately pluck the shrub," where is the sister that would say, "Well my brother you are not such a fool, you have nerve enough to pluck it!" There is not a sister that would not say, "There is risk in it; stand back!" And yet the sister is saying, "Brother, pluck the wreath entwined around this goblet; thousands have been stung to death by the serpent concealed in the folds of the flowers, but bind it on your brow; to you it shall be a wreath of honor, although to thousands it has been a band of everlasting infamy."

Then we say, the ladies have an influence to exert in behalf of children. What will not a mother do for her child? What is not the influence of a mother upon her child? There is not a mother in our land that dreams as she lays her hand upon the brow of that boy, of the power that she has over him for good or evil. I have been in the furtherance of my mission, among the worst specimens of humanity, as they are called; I have been in prisons, houses of refuge, houses of correction, penitentiaries, alms-houses, on ships of war, amongst regiments, and in all places where we should suppose hardened men would be found, and I never yet met with a man who had a good mother but the word mother touched him, when nothing else would move him. I remember speaking to about four hundred prisoners in America, and I could not help noticing their appearance. Some were shuffling along as if they were ashamed of their position; some appeared as if they did not care anything about it; some were strutting, as if they were proud of their parti-colored dress. One man was passing by me gave me a peculiar look; I watched him till he sat right in front of me; and as he looked at me, I thought of that line of Coleridge's in the Ancient mariner—

"He held him with his glittering eye."

I could hardly take my eye from him. Turning to those by whom I was surrounded, I said, "Are these men sinners above all others? as Christ said of those upon whom the tower of Siloam fell. No." Then said I to them, "My brethern, who hath made me to differ from you? I can say to each of you. "There am I, but for the grace of God." Some of you think you are hardened, and the world call you hardened; the brand of felon is upon your brow, and you take no pains at all to undeceive the people in reference to it, but you are not all hardened, some of you have a depth of tenderness away down deep in that seared heart, that sometimes astonishes yourselves. Some of you that hear me, perhaps, have been blessed with a good mother; you remember how her soft warm hand rested on your head, as she taught you to pray the first little prayer your lips ever uttered; and in the solitude of your soul at midnight, with no eye but that which never slumbers and sleeps upon you, the inspired words of that mother come ringing into the ear, sinking down into your heart, and you bury your face in your hands, and tears run over your cheeks, as the form and face of that mother came looming in deep shadows, and you weep like a boy, dash away the tear, and move out again as if you had no feeling." That man was yet looking at me; tears ran down his cheeks. When I got through my address, he shut his hands, and although there was a penalty for speaking out without permission, he cried out, "My God! my poor old mother!" and wept like a child. The chaplain told me it was the first emotion he had ever seen in that man. "I have gone to read to him," he said, "and he has cursed me; I have been to pray with him, and he has spat at me." It was mother that taught him years ago. I remember well a mother's teaching; and when I speak before an audience of ladies—although perhaps I am not fitted to address them as they have been used to be addressed, for I am rather rough in my speech, and before them with no education but that of experience and observation—I cannot speak of a mother's influence without giving testimony to my own. My mother was a devoted Christian; she taught me to pray; she was one of the Lord Jesus Christ's nobility; she had the patent signed and sealed with his blood; she died poor, and left her children to the legacy of a mother's prayers, and the Lord God Almighty as the executor of her last will and testament; and I believe that my mother has changed a life of suffering, toil, privation, pain and poverty, to bask in the sunshine of her Saviour's smile. I believe that my mother, from her bright home above, sees her poor wandering, wretched, homeless, hopeless boy, brought back to hope, happiness, respectability, and expectation of heaven, as the result of her teaching and her prayers. A mother's power, God only knowf it. You have a power over these little ones that are coming up, and we ask you to exert it. The sister, the wife, the mother—all have an influence to exert. I have sometimes seen a whole town revolutionized in its customs, simply by the movement of a few ladies.—*J. B. Gough.*

## 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.*]

### POULTRY FEED.

An exchange says all fowls like variety in food, so bread, dry, or soaked to be soft and pulpy, or bread, and meal and cracked corn together, or potatoes mashed up with all or either, are ready market on their feeding ground. Above all every fowl loves meat, raw or cocked—raw best. If you live near a city or large town, it is easy to get to the butcher's raw bone scraps. Mash this up with a heavy stone-sledge, on a sawed off block of hard wood, and chop up the mashed mess fine with a hatchet. This is the cheapest food out, if you except scraps. Poultry relish fine-pounded raw bones better. It is egg food and shell material for laying fowls. It may be given quite largely with plenty of other food, though are above all available for those distant from large marts, and can be reached by all. Chop or pound them fine and soak; or soak them and then chop fine; or chop and pound fine and feed dry. Either way will do as they like the change. But above all, about young ducks, remember that soft food is their delight. It rejoices their souls to muddle it around after it is in a thick soup-like liquid. "Its their nature too." Boiled potatoes are the one thing that leaveth the lump to their heart's content. Give them soft food—meal and bread soaked in milk or the water in which meats have been boiled and the sundries of the swill tub. Plain stale bread, meal and water mixed with boild potatoes, will in either state meet with welcome. Another whim about young ducks, that they must not be allowed a bath until some weeks old. This is a mistake. It is needed best until they get strength and growth of some weeks; not let them wander around loose after it or to tramp with their mother duck or old hen through the wet grass. But in the little pen, to which at first they should be confined, a sunken shallow pan or basin, or any reservoir out of which they can readily climb, will be their delight.

### THE USE OF THE HARROW IN SPRING.

When the spring frosts have ceased the condition of the winter grain is frequently very deplorable. After many alternate changes of freezing and thawing, the plants in late sown fields, or where the land has become well tilled will be found, in great part, nearly drawn from the soil, and with their roots exposed. If thus left, the first drying wind completes the damage and and destroys the weakened plants. They may be avoided by an early harrowing of the ground with a light harrow, the teeth of which should slope backward at an angle of forty-five degrees. These teeth not only stir up the soil and press the roots into the ground but they draw the soil over the plants and cover the exposed roots. The benefit is two fold. The damage and threatened loss are prevented, and the plants are stimulated to a quickened growth. After several years' experience in the use of such a harrow in the spring upon fall grain crops, we do not hesitate to recommend it as a beneficial work. It is a question if it would not be advisable to add a rolling to ther harrowing which may be done without trouble by attaching a light roller to the harrow by short chains. It would add but little to the draft, but much to the effectiveness and usefulness of the work.

Another use for the harrow at this season is to loosen up the surface of clover or grass fields. By thus scarifying the surface, the grass roots are induced to spread and thus thicken the herbage. This effect is greatly aided by spreading some fresh seed, some new variety, perhaps, and giving a fair dressing of fine manure or artificial fertilizers, such as guano, nitrate of soda, dissolved bone, salt, plaster, wood ashes, or any other that may be chosen or found convenient. As a rule, our meadows and pastures are neglected and consequently poor; but by giving them attention in this way at this season their condition at haying time may be found much more satisfactory. The harrow is also useful for spreading manure which has been carried into the stubble or ploughed ground through the winter. The lumps are broken, the long litter is torn the heaps are spread and mixed with the soil very thoroughly. If the harrow gathers the litter into heaps these may be spread again, and again harrowed until the whole is broken up and properly distributed.

The roller should follow the harrow in all these operations. Even should the meadows need no loosing up of the surface, they will at least be all the better for a thorough rolling, which will sink all tufts stones or other impediments to the mower into the soil, and leave a smooth suface to work upon.

### HOT-BED FRAME COVERINGS.

If gardeners and others will give a trial to the following plan they will find it less than one fourth the expense of glass frames and much more useful: Take white calico of a close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix 2 oz. of lime water, 4 oz. of linseed oil, 1 oz. of white of egg seperately, 2 oz of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately and mix with the former. Spread the mixture with a paint brush on the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become water proof. The following are some of the advantages these shades possess over glass: 1. The cost being hardly one-fourth. 2. repairs are cheaply and easily made 3. They are light, they do not require watering; no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, fade, or checked in growth neither do they grow up long, sickly, and weakly, as they do under glass and still there is abundance of light. The heat arises from below, and is equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arises from the manure and earth is condensed by cool air passing under the surface of the shade, and hangs in drops upon the inside; therefore, the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected with cross bars, about one foot square, to support the cloth. These frames are also well adapted for bringing forward flowers in season. For forcing melons, tomatoes, vegetables, etc., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be attached to boxes of any size, and cut to fit them. Little, though square, boxes of the proper size and height, covered with this prepared cloth, can be placed over the beds in which roots and seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand without transplanting until all danger of frost is over when the boxes may be taken off and placed carefully away for another season.

## The Ottawa Valley Party.

### THEIR ARRIVAL AT WINNIPEG—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THEM.

The following is clipped from the Manitoba *Free Press* of April 29th, and will be read with interest by the friends of the last batch of "emigrants" that left this section for the North West country:

"As stated in yesterday's issue, the Ottawa party arrived at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. There were between 250 and 300 on arriving here but when the party left Prescott, the place of rendezvous, on Tuesday night of last week, it was over 400 strong, the actual number of Tickets issued being 360, this not including children, of whom there were a large number. A few, too, stopped off at Crookston, Minn., and at Emerson, those destined for the Pembina Mountain country left the train. The trip was made through without any accident of any account—one man having his nose broken through falling against a car seat—and the new comers are loud in their praises of the treatment they received on their way at the hands of the railway officials and others. First-class passenger coaches were provided for them, and on crossing the line at Port Huron, three cheers were given for Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, for his kindness in giving them such excellent accommodation. The party, which was arranged under the direction of Mr. A. H. Taylor, of Ottawa, who accompanied it as far as Port Huron, presented that gentleman with a complimentary address in recognition of his valuable services It spoke of the excellence of the arrangements made, and was signed by Alexander Robertson, W. Robertson, J. Jackson, John Publow, Duncan Ferguson, John Rankin, William McLaren Thos. Bennett, jr., Warren Horn, D. W. Spinning, W. D. Morrison, Thos. Corbett, Thos. Gibson, Wm. Templeton John Ditchfield, William Carr, Alex. Palmer, Joseph Brouse, Michael McEnries, Mrs. N. Walsh, Mary Walsh, J. Walsh, Jas. Chaile, J. Dignan, N. Walsh, John Gilligan, on behalf of the party. At Port Huron the party was taken in charge by Mr. H. C. Davis, of the C. M. & St. P. road. and of his courtesy and kindness our new settlers also speak in the highest terms. The party is mainly composed of Ottawa Valley farmers, nearly all of whom are well to do, and who have sold out—lock, stock and barrel—and come west to stay. They expressed themselves as not being deterred nor frightened at the state of the roads of this new country. Many of them brought up their household effects and implements, and some have with them a quantity of good stock. Their effects were brought on the same train, and no vexatious delay occured in receiving them. In the party are some of the best men of the Ottawa Valley, and in conversation with several of them the *Free Press* reporters were assured that they had come to find homes for themselves in this new country and intended to do so. That they will prove a valuable acquisition to our population no one will doubt, for it is of this class that Manitoba is most in need."

## LADIES COLUMN.

### THOMAS AND MAGGIE.

They don't want any little hasty word, they may say to each other, commented on and repeated five minutes after, when it is all made up and forgiven. They don't want anybody to run and complain to, in the little storms of temper that sometimes darken the honeymoon. Good land! if they are let alone the little clouds will disperse of themselves. And there is another moon, what you may call the harvest moon of married life, that rises to light true married lovers on their pilgrimage. It may not be so brilliant and dazzlin' as the honeymoon, but its light is stiddy, and calm, and mellow as anything, and it shines all the way down to the dark valley, and throws its pure light across it to the other side. Thos J. and Maggy will walk in its light yet, if they are let alone, for they love each other with a firm and cast iron affection, that reminds me of Josiah and me, my affection and hisen.

So I say I don't blame 'em a mite for not wantin' to live with his folks or hern. When passion has burnt itself out, and been purified into a calm tender affection but firm as anything can be firm, and patience has been born of domestic tribulation: when they have built up their own home on the foundations of mutual forbearance, and unselfishness, and trust in each other, as they will have to build it in order to have it stand—then in the true meanin' of the term the two twain have become one. The separate stands of their own individual existence will become twisted into one firm cord, strong enough to stand any outside pressure—Sophronia Snow, or any other strain. Then if they want to take in a few infirm for even bed-rid relations on his side or hers, let 'em take 'em in, it would be perfectly safe. Let 'em do as they are a mind to, with fear and trembling.

### SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

It does not follow that in order to live cheaply, one must live meanly. The great staple of this life is not costly. Taste, refinement, good cheer, wit, and even elegance are inexpensive. There is no trouble about young people marrying with no outfit but health, and love and a honest purpose, provided they will practice the thrift and prudence to which their grandparents owed all their success, and make their thought and love supply what they lack in means of display. Those who begin life at the top of the ladder generally tumble off, while those who begin at the foot acquire steadiness, courage, and strength of arm and will as they rise. Therefore be not discontented with humble beginnings, but labor earnestly and hopefully.—*Golden Age.*

The Empress of Germany has accepted an invitation from Queen Victoria to make a visit to her at Windsor Castle. The Empress is expected to arrive in England shortly, and to remain at Windsor for some time. It is understood that she will also go with the Queen to Osborne, and perhaps to Balmoral. The Empress is now about 70 years of age, but is in vigorous health.

Mrs. Montague once said to Sir William Pepys, on seeing a very awkward man come into the room: There is a man who would give one of his hands to know what to do with the other.

Although Adam and Eve had no knives or paring machines, they managed to pair their first apple between them.

More Women's Rights: Mrs Annie Perking and Mrs. Sarah Osborne have been appointed overseers for the poor of the parish of Chilton, England.

When two women stop to speak in the street nowadays, this is the style of their conversation: 'O, I'm nearly dead with a dressmaker!' 'So am I! Had a dressmaker and seamstress these two weeks!' 'Lovely day, isn't it. Come to see me, *do!* 'Thanks, good-bye!' Life is too short and spring clothes are too long to say more.

The following outburst, says the *Mark Lane Express*, from an old lady who keeps poultry, was called forth by the intelligence of the manufacture of artificial eggs in America being conveyed to her: "Well, yes, sir! these 'Mericans may be clever but they do rile folks' stomach. First of all they rile the parsons wi' their organs; then they rile the fishmongers wi' their cheap oysters—to say nothing of potted salmon and lobsters. Next come the farmers, who is awful riled about the beef and corn; and them ladies as haven't got one is riled about the sewing machines. But them eggs as they're making now, wi' their hands and wi' blowpipes, instead of laying them like Christian cocks and hens, is enough to rile the stomachs of all creation in general, and poultry keepers in particular."

HOW TO MAKE COLOGNE WATER.—With no trouble at all, any one can make in her own storeroom a better article of cologne than that which is usually bought, by thoroughly dissolving a fluid drachm of the oils of bergamot, orange, and rosemary, each with half a drachm of neroli and a pint of rectified spirits. As good as can be made out of Cologne itself, however, is also prepared simply by mixing with one pint of rectified spirits two flued drachms each of the oils of bergamot and lemon, one of the oil of orange, and half as much as that of rosemary, together with three-quarters of a drachm of nerole and four drops each of the essence of ambergris and musk. If this is subsequently distilled it makes what may be called a perfect cologne, but it becomes exceedingly fine by being kept tightly stoppered for two or three months to ripen and mellow before use.

LEMON CHEESE CAKE.—A quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of powdered white sugar, gently melt them, add the yokes of three eggs, the whites of two, grate the peel of a large lemon, squeeze the juice. Mix all well together, and add a little brandy if liked. Another way—Squeeze two large lemons and grate the rhine into half a pound of warm butter, half a pound of sugar, and six eggs well beaten.

ECONOMY.—A prudent and economical housewife will make soup of bits of cold meat and the broken bones of a fowl, flavored with an onion, a carrot and a bit of parsley, that will prove more savory than a soup of thrice the cost, made by a carless hand. From the toughest parts of a fat and well-flavored piece of beef or mutton, she will compound stews and potted dishes that will make the eater forget there are choicer bits to be had on any terms.

An old Vermonter offered a widow $1,000 to marry him, and she accepted; but on seeing her daughter, he recanted, and offered $2,000 for the younger woman. A breach of promise suit is the result.

A lady in Portland, Me., has a canary bird that will faint away and fall over, when frightened, as gracefully as any lady.

—Several leading Conservative parliamentarians, journalists and public men in England are lustily advocating a retaliatory trade policy. A powerful organization has been formed for promoting the reciprocity agitation, and the question will no doubt be one of the side issues which will have a bearing on the next general elections. Among the contributors to the Society's funds are the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Bateman, Lord Stratheden and Campbell, Lord William Hay and Sir Robert Peel.

—Ontario, with a population of 1,650,000 has 88 local members, who are paid $800 per session. The extravagent State of New York, with 4,380,000 people, has 160 representatives, whose indemnity shall not exceed $300. Yet, under the Mowat Admimistration, we are a cheaply governed people!

## Protection in Germany.

A despatch from Berlin states that the semi-official papers announce a measure for the sudden increase of the duty on tobacco. It is probable that this step is taken in order to prevent a large speculative importation previous to the final passage of the Act on the subject.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Department of State has received an abstract of the new tariff proposed by the German Reichstag. The following are important rates affecting trade with the United States:—Petroleum, $1.43 per 100 kilogrammes; wheat, 24 cents per 100 kilogrammes; corn, 12 cents per 100 kilogrammes; horses, $2.38 per head; oxen, $4.36; cattle, $1.43 per head; meats, $2.85 per 100 kilogrammes; canned fruits, $14.28; tobacco, $23.30; lard, $2.38; cheese, 4.76; cigars, $64.26 per 100 kilogrammes. The Easter holidays have prevented final action on the Bill, and it is liable to important amendments.

BERLIN, May 3.—Bismark in his speech in the Reichstag yesterday, during the debate on the tariff, said he would not enter into the question of free trade versus protection. But one thing is clear, that through the widely opened door of its import trade the German market had become a mere storage for the over production of other countries. They must therefore shut their gates, and take care that the German market, which is now being monopolized by foreign wares, be reserved for home industry. The countries which were enclosed had become great while those that had remained open had fallen behind.

Wilmot the infidel, when dying, laid his emaciated hand upon the Bible, and exclaimed, solemnly and with unwonted energy, "The only objection to this book is a bad life!"

## COLONNE FRANCAISE

LES STEAMERS EN MAI.—On compte que pas moins de trente-cinq steamers prendront leur cargsison dans le port de Montréal durant le seul mois de mai courant. On peut donc dire que plusieurs milliers de piastres seront gagnées durant ce mois par des centaines d'ouvriers employés à ces chargements. Avant longtemps le vapeur finira par remplacer une grande parti des vaisseau à voiles. Le fait est que le progrés du siècle l'exige ainsi, coûte que coûte, il faut bien s'y conformer.

La compagnie du chemin de fer central belge vient du faire banqueroute. On ignore encore le montant du passif.

Hier, de nouvelles émeutesont eu lieu à Cork, Irlande. Plusieurs personnes ont été tuées.

On dit que le Prince de Galles va visiter l'exposition d'Australie.

Une dépêche de Dublin, en date d'hier, annonce la mort de M. Isaac Butt, chef des "Home Rulers." Le defunt représentait la cité de Limerick, dans le parlement anglais.

GRAND INCENDIE.—Hier agrès midi un incendie éclatait dans un hangard en bois, dans le villiage St. Jean Baptiste, près de Montréal. L'élément destructeur s'est développé avec une telle rapidité qu'on a craint un moment qu'une grande partie de cet village serait détruite. Des secours ont été mandés de suite à la cité de Montréal, et malgré l'empressement qu'on a apporté à répondre à cet appel pas moins de quatorze maisons ont été détruites, ainsi que plusieurs hangards et une grande quantité de bois. Le maire de St Jean Baptiste, M. Villeneuve, était propriétaire de plusieurs des maisons incendiées. Les pertes totales sont évaluées é $30,000.

Un journal de Petersborough, Ont. annonce que deux marchand de grains, du Haut Canada, manufacturant la farine d'avoine, et que importaient habituellement leur avoine des Etats-Unss, vienment de donner une commande de plusieurs milliers de minots à une maison de Montreal. C'est l'effet du nouveau tarif imposant une tax de 10 par minot d'avoine importée au Cadada.

Le prince Alexandre de Rattenberff a été élu an trone de Bulgerie. A cette occasion, l'empereur et l'impératrice de Russie ont télégraphié aux deputes de cette principaude les remerciand pour l'election du prince Alexandre.

Dunbar Browne et le caissier de la Banque d'Pochelaga, Paquet, ont eté condamnns hier, a Montreal, par le juge Monk, à cinq ans de pênetencier ceacum. Le cour etait éncombréa de citosens de tous les range de la société au moment ou le juge a pononcé la sentence de ces deus prissanniers.

L'imperatrice d'Allmagne a accepté une invitation de la reine Victoria de lui rendre visite au chateau de Windsor. L'inpératrice se mettra bientot en route et demeurera à Wincsor pdn'ant un certain temps. Il est probable qu'elle accompagnera la reine à Balmoral. L'impératrice est mainte nant agée de 70 ans mais sa santé est trés-forte.

On pense vue la gouverneur-général et la princesse Louisa iront passer quelques jours à Cacouna cet etc.

Li nous en croyons la rumeur, on scrait a Rideau Hall dans l'atténte d'un événement longtemps désiré, événement nullement politique. Une fois réalisé il exqliquera ie refus de la princesse Louise de prendere part dans ces derniers temps à plusieurs bals et aux fêtes publiques organisées en son honneur.

Directions for Colic in Horses.—Contents of a small bottle Pain-Killer in quart bottle add pint warm or cold water, sweeten with mollasses, shake well until all mixed, and drench well. Give about half at once, then balance in ten or fifteen minutes, if first dose is not sufficient. This will be found a never failing remedy.

Its Bad enough to be Eaten by Worms, when one is buried, but to become food for them when alive is abominable. Nor is there any need, because a few of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges will drive them out of the living system, and the health will become established.

Children Teething. The Mother Finds a faithful friend in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup. It is perfectly reliable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child it comforts and rests 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. A. Derome, Priest. Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

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

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

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

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

## Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge 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 Desalaberry, about forty miles from Lachute Mail weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879. NO. 38

## THE WATCHMAN

AND

**Ottawa Valley Advocate.**

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

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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 BRODIE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.

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

KELLER & FORAN,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,

Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs,

OVER

City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.

FRANK J. KELLER THOMAS P. FORAN

EUCLIDE ROY,

ADVOCATE.

No. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.

(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)

MONTREAL. 22. tf.

**Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbotts,**

ADVOCATES, ETC.,

No 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.

Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.

Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. 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.

**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

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, BARRBSTERS, &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

389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Mills at Joliette, P. Q.

Fine manilla and flour sack paper a specialty.

Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

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.

**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,**

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Rodrigue'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, Rigeaud, and others.

28m3.

ALEX. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

28y1.

**REMOVAL !**

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.

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

Lachute, December 28th, 1878. p19y1

J. PALMER, & SON,

DEALERS IN

All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25c. PER OUNCE.

Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at

357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

28y1.

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. 31y1.

H. J. McMARTIN V. S.

GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUE'S HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAUVE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

P. S.—Ridglings or Creptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., casterated on the most scientific principles. 35—1y.

**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. 38tf.

**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.

**WHISKERS** or a luxuriant Moustache can be grown on the smoothest face in a few weeks, also a remedy for baldness; a new and wonderful discovery; safe and sure. Prescription sent on receipt of 25 cents. 75 cents per bottle. Address Prof CONWAY & Co., London, Ont. 11 6w13

### A Spanish Poem.

[The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the Edinburgh *Review*, "is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the Odes of Louis De Leon:"]

Oh! let the soul its slumber break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, with its glory, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy
already past.

Let no vain hopes deceive the mind;
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day.
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight –
Like them, decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble riv'lets glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but the starting place,
Life but the running of a race,
And death the goal;
There all those glittering toys are brought;
The path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth
That lure us here?
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake
Ye disappear!

### A LITTLE BROWN DOG.

"Oh yes. He was playing by our door yesterday afternoon 'most night, and I was poking chips in the stove to make kettle boil, and I heard him calling like he was in some trouble, and I run out, and two awful men had him in a cart, and Jimmy O'Neil said they were going to take him to the pound. So I run after the cart without putting my hat on, and soon it went so fast I couldn't see it, and then I asked everybody where the pound was. I 'membered the name by thinking of a pound of brown sugar; and at last I got here, and it was shut up, and so I staid here all night; and do you think they'll open it soon?"

"What are you going to do when they do open it?" asked Harry.

"Go in and beg the dog-man to get Prince back. He's such a little dog they won't miss him."

"But he won't give Prince back unless you pay two dollars," said Harry.

"I haven't any money—not a cent," said the child; "but I've brought these," raising and holding out her apron, which held a tiny china doll, a headless cat of the same material, a string of glass beads, two pink motto papers, and a round white shell. "These were all given to me at Christmas," she said; "and I've kept them good, all 'cept the cat, and her head's in my pocket, and he can stick it on somehow, and the candies out of the mottoes—I ate one and gave the other to granny—and the man may have them every one if he will let poor Princey go."

"I'm afraid he won't take them," said Harry, shaking his head.

"He won't? Oh, dear! what shall I do?" cried the child. "My dear little dog! my dear, dear little dog!"

"Don't, don't!" begged Harry, the tears starting to his own eyes. "You shall have Prince. I have a dollar and eighty-two cents, and I'll borrow the other eighteen cents from my mother."

The little girl's face lit up with joy; she thurst the toys into his hands. "Take them, you good, good boy!" she said, "and I'll tell my mamma about you when I say my prayers to-night."

Harry put them back in her apron. "You keep them till I come back," he said: "I won't be gone but a little while;" and away he ran to his home. There he found his mother making the fire, and his father smelling the coffee she had measured out ready for boiling.

"Mother," said he, "will you lend me eighteen cents?"

"I intended to give you ten," she said, "for your Fourth of July. But why do you want it so early in the morning?"

"Please, mammy," coaxed Harry, make it eighteen, and I'll pay it back to you soon; and may I have a slice of bread and butter for a poor little girl? I'll tell you all about it by-and-by?"

"I can't make it eighteen," said his mother; "I haven't another cent. Take the ten if you want it. It's in my pocket book in the top bureau drawer, and the bread's on the table. Don't bother me any more—I'm in a hurry.

Harry helped himself, and then he ran away to where Nellie patiently awaited him, a smile of perfect trust upon her lips.

"It's all right," said Harry, putting the bread in her hand (an uncommon thick slice it was too, with plenty of butter) "eat that."

By this time there was a number of people in the streets, and pistols were being fired, and torpedoes and fire-crackers set off, and all the bells began ringing. And Harry looked at the ice-cream stand, which the owner—a jolly-faced old woman, who had just arrived with a bag and a basket of fruit, cakes and candy—was preparing for the day, and at an early rocket that was going up in the sky; and he thought of the long time he had been saving the money, and of the intended supper, and the fire-works, of the tenement-house children oh-ing and ah-ing; and then, the door of the pound being opened, he took Nellie by the hand and marched in.

"Is there a little brown dog in here?" he asked.

"Named Prince?" said Nellie, her love making her bold—"a dear little dog?"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the man; "that's good. Why, there's fifty brown dogs here, and all of 'em 'dear,' I think. Two dollars apiece. Do you want to get one out?"

"Yes, sir," said Harry, "if you'll take a dollar and ninety-two cents—all I have."

At this moment, a tall, dark, odd-looking gentleman came into the door way and stood just behind the children.

"Can't do it," said the man, "It's against the law to take less than two dollars."

Nellie began to sob again, and the tall gentleman came forward.

"Your dog?" he asked Harry.

"No, sir; hers," replied the boy.

"Your sister?" was the next question.

"No, Sir. I never saw her till this morning. I came out to buy some things for a Fourth-of-July party, and I took a walk down this way 'cause shops wasn't open, and I found her sitting on the door step, and she'd been sitting there all night."

"All night!" repeated the gentleman, just as Harry had done, only without the whistle. "Tell me all about it."

And he looked so kind and good that Harry did tell him all about it. And when the story was finished, the gentleman said to the man at the door, "You'd better take the money, Lewis. But wait—we'll see if Prince is really here."

And led by their new friend the children went in. There were dogs of all kinds there, all shapes, all sizes, al colors that dogs could be—yelping, barking, growling, and moaning.

Nellie looked eagerly around, and shouted "Prince!" as loud as she could shout, but could scarcely hear herself, so great was the noise. But a little brown dog, whose ears must have been much sharper than hers, sprang forward with a cry of delight that seemed to come out of the very top of his little brown head.

"It's Prince! it's Prince!" cried Nellie, clapping her hands in delight; and the next moment he was in her arms, covering her face with dog kisses.

Harry marched out, handing the door-man the money as he passed. The tall gentleman followed with the little girl and her dog; and when they were all in the street once more, he stopped and patted Prince on the head, at the same time tucking Harry's handkerchief, which was hanging half way out, into his jacket pocket, and saying, "You'll lose that if you're not careful, my boy."

Then he kissed both children and went into the pound again. And Nellie threw her arms around Harry's neck and gave him a good hug, and told him she should love him forever, and made him promise to come and see her and Prince; and they parted.

"And that's the end of our Fourth-of-July party, said Harry, a short time after, to the Jacklow family, as he finished his breakfast and his story at the same time.

"You're a good boy, and did just right," said all the Jacklow family, with the exception of Mr. Jacklow, who remarked that "that dollar and ninety-two cents would have kept him in tobacco a long while."

And baby Jennie came and gave her big brother a sweet kiss—in fact, a very sweet kiss, for some of the syrup which she had been eating on her bread and butter went with it; and as she toddled away, Harry pulled out his handkerchief to wipe his mouth. It came out with a jerk, and four bright new silver half dollars came with it, and falling on the floor with a pleasant sound, rolled away toward the corners as fast as they could. But they were pounced upon before they had rolled a foot.

"The tall gentleman!" said Harry.

"God bless him!" said his mother.

"Three cheers for our side!" shouted Eddie, and proceeded to give them.

"I wish I had the morning paper," said Mr. Jacklow.

And there was a party, after all, and besides the family there were three other guests—an old woman, a small girl, and a little brown dog.

### Anecdote of Havelock.

It is not saying too much to say that England never furnished a military captain more generally and warmly beloved by his soldiers than was General Henry Havelock. Those who were readers at the time (1857) will remember his death at Lucknow, India, during the terrible times of the Sepoy mutiny, and will also remember how the nation mourned. The Queen had conferred upon him the title of baronet, but he was dead before the honor reached him, and Her Majesty was pleased to bestow the title upon his eldest son, who figures in the following anecdote:—

During the year 1851 Havelock, then a Colonel, was at home on a visit, and on a certain occasion an American officer of distinction, who narrates the incident, was invited by the Colonel to dinner. In the course of conversation Mrs. Havelock turned to her husband and said:

"By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen since morning.

"Upon my soul," cried the Colonel starting to his feet, "he's standing on London bridge, and in this cold too. I told him to be there at twelve o'clock to-day, and wait till I came; and in the pressure of business at the War Office, I quite forgot the appointment."

Father and son were to have met at 12 o'clock at noon, and it was now seven o'clock in the evening. Yet the father seemed to have no doubt that Harry was at his post, sternly waiting. He arose and ordered that a cab should be called, and as he excused himself to his visitor the latter ventured to ask if he felt sure he should find the boy on the bridge.

"Yes, sir," said the Colonel promptly. "You may depend so far upon the discipline of a soldier's family."

In the course of an hour Havelock returned with poor Harry, who had been found faithful at his post, and who, though somewhat chilled by the long watch, had passed the afternoon in good humor, feeling, as he expressed it, that since he had father's orders, he knew it was all right.

### The Dangerous Girl.

But now, at least, let us come to the real "dangerous girl"—the girl who seems by some fine fitness to walk into the empty room of a man's heart which was never opened to another woman and take up her abode there. "She is just as high as my heart," Orlando says of Rosalind, and there can be no more accurate measurement for a lover's delight in his sweetheart. She fits him, she suits him. She may not be pretty, she need not be clever; she may be both of these things in a remarkable degree, and a ball-room belle besides, and a chief d'œuvre of milliner's art into the bargain. But she has a gift over and beyond all these which renders all others subordinate. She has a way of listening which makes the most reserved man eloquent, and her little speeches, never audacious and rarely brilliant, have yet something tenacious about them, and cling to his memory when he sits over his fire by night or goes about his daily work. Then her face, her distinct and vivid personality, pursues him; it is the girl herself, not her bangles nor her flounces, that he remembers. It seems natural to him that he is thus taken possession of and held captive. No matter how cold he may have been heretofore, he now becomes ardent, warm-hearted and rash. He may have admired a pretty girl with her furbelows and flounces and her nice perception of the most becoming; he may have been a little heavy-hearted over the sumptuous beauty of the belle, and have enjoyed the society of the clever girl who saved him the trouble of doing all the talking, being able to do it herself much more brilliantly. But this hankering around private felicity, this fervid belief in attaining happiness, this large faith in the future which marriage may assure to him, only followed his acquaintance with the "dangerous girl" who upset his boasted ideas of independent enjoyment, overturned all his preconceived notions of bacherlorhood and set him longing to be engaged. Until he saw her he said with Benedick, "One woman is fair, yet I am well; another is wise, yet I am well; another virtuous, yet I am well; but till all graces come into one woman, one woman shall not come into my grace."

### The Drummer Boy's Message.

During the late civil war among the many who went forth at their country's call, leaving behind them sorrowing friends, was a drummer boy who was little more than a child, but who won for himself many friends among his soldier companions. During one of the battles he was wounded and carried to the hospital. Here he was tenderly cared for; but the doctor said he must die. No one was willing to tell the child, but the doctor said he must be told, and as no one else would do it he himself must. Sitting down by the cot, he spoke kindly and affectionately to him, and told him a story of a boy who was sick and must die.

"That boy is me, it is me," he cried; then throwing up his hands in real anguish, "but I can't die; I must see my mother first."

Some one knelt by his side and prayed. The boy was quiet, and during the prayer his face lost its look of pain and, as one who saw him, afterwards remarked, "His countenance seemed lighted up as with a torch from heaven." Then he said, "Mother will come, but I shall be gone; mother will come, but tell her, Jesus first and mother next."

He fell back; the little drummer boy's work was ended. Never again would his hands beat the drum call; he himself had heard a call and had gone in answer to it; gone to be with Jesus whom he loved best of all, even more than his dear mother.

But in this last message the little drummer boy's influence still lives and flows on. His words are for all children. Little boys and girls hear it: "Jesus first, mother next."

—Cornwall *Freeholder* (Grit): "Let proper men be put in the field at the forth-coming contest, and then Mr. Mowat will have to submit to the voice of educated opinion. Tinkering with the statutes, squandering our revenue, and mortgaging the Province are not Reform measures. Better to be carefully slowly rather than ruinously progressive."

### WIT AND HUMOUR.

—Said a Railroad Engineer to an Irishman, whose cow had been killed: "But she didn't get out of the way when I rang the bell." "Faith, thin," said Pat, "ye didn't shtop when she rang her bell, naythur."

Mr. Abell of Wabash, was successively divorced from three wives. Then he married the first again, and now upon her death he has again reunited with the second. The third has reason to hope.

Two Irishmen were in prison—one for stealing a cow, the other for stealing a watch. "Halloa, Mike, and what o'clock is it?" said the cow stealer to the other. "And sure, Pat I haven't my time-piece handy, but think it was about milking time."

Abernethy, the celebrated surgeon, finding a large pile of paving-stones opposite his door, swore hastily at the pavior, and desired him to remove them. "Where will I take them to?" asked the Hibernian: "To hell," cried the choleric surgeon. Paddy, looking up in his fase with an arch grin, said, "Hadn't I bettor take them to heaven? sure, they'd be more out yer honor's way."

A patriotic Hibernian, after listening for some time to a recitation of Irish bulls amid general laughter, cried indignantly: "Faith, Mr. A., an' do ye know what I think?" Why, indeed, what do you think, Mr. D?" "Sure, sir, and do ye know that I think, indide, that not more than one-half of this *lies* that they tell 'bout the Irish is *true*." This was unanimously pronounced the best bull of the lot.

—An impromptu mock auction sale of women was amusing and profitable, at first, in a Racine, (Wis.) church fair. The young men bid liberally for the attractive girls, and it was a'l very funny indeed until an ugly but influential sister was put up. The Auctioneer was compelled to knock her down at twenty-five cents, and she was so angry, that she put on her things and went home.

Pete, of Memphis, was a great exhorter in camp-meeting, and always concluded his exhortation by saying that whenever the Lord called for him he was ready to go. So darkey Sam, to prove Peter's sincerity, called one night and knocked at Pete's door." Who dat?" shouted Pete. "The Lord," responded Sam. "What de Lord want?" asked Pete. "Come for Peter," answered Sam "Oh!" returned Peter, "dat darkey moved from Memphis nigh on tree year ago."

A DUEL IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—Some recent duels in France have happily tended to bring the last relics of the ordeal of combat into utter derision, but a recent encounter in the North of Ireland, in which a member of the House of Commons figured very prominently, suggests a novel adaptation of that proceeding. A Derry paper gave a lengthened description of the duel to which I now refer, but suppressed names, all of which are well known to me. Two Conservative gentlemen of Ulster county, while enjoying the hospitality of the knight of the shire, quarreled over the card-table, exchanging language not to be tolerated. The M.P. ordered both to retire but exacted from them a promise to meet next day at his house to give and receive satisfaction according to the code of honor. The meeting thus arranged came off, second and a surgeon being on the ground, and the weapons decided upon were nake fists. Several rounds were fought, the honorable member being second to one of the combatants, and after four hour tough work it was declared to be drawn battle. The whole party adjour ned to the hospitable board of the count member, who declared himself proud have two such constituents. Wh perplexes me is how the result affecte the point in dispute, but it certainl bore directly on the merits of the quar rel as if the parties had fought with pistols, swords, or Gatling guns.—London Correspondent of *Sanders' Iris Daily News.*

A HARD BED TO FILL.—The Junio Editor of the *Gallatin*——is noted fo his modesty. When school-boys, he an the writer were inseparable companions probably because we stood in holy aw of "the gals." A pair of mischievou black eyes would stampede us quicke than a "big dog." One day "Bob" wa sent to neigbor Shaw's to enquire abou some straw for filling beds, and of course the writer went with him. Mr. Shaw was the father of six hateful girls tha had rather laugh at a fellow than not, and when we arrived they were all seated at dinner. I dodged behind the corner while Bob edged carefully in at the door, and with a scared look, stammered: "Mr. Straw, can you let me have enough Shaw to fill my bed?" "Well, R——," said the old gentleman, glancing around the circle at the six astonished faces. "I suppose so; here are six besides the old woman; but I'd rather you'd leave her if the girls will be enough. Take them all and God bless you." Perfect shrieks of laughter went up from those mean girls, and "R——" took to his heels, followed by the writer and cries from the old man to "come back and he'd throw in the old woman too."

—There is no disgrace in being poor; the thing is to keep it quiet, and not let your neighbors know anything about it.

## ANTI-BRITISH CRY EXPLODED.

If Canada had continued in the Free Trade track that Reformers have fought so hard to maintain, it would not be England, but the United States, which would have profited most by the folly. Take Cotton goods for an example. During the year 1873-4 when the MACKENZIE-Government took the reins of power, we imported from England $10,295,784 worth of Cottons and only $933,205 worth from the United States. The next year we got from Great Britain $8,668,464 worth, and $1,373,824 worth from the United States. The third year we got $5,326,608 worth from Great Britain, and $2,174,169 worth from the United States. The fourth year $4 600,193 worth from Great Britain, and $3,120,000 from the United States; and the fifth year $4,745,252 worth from Great Britain, and $2,318,658 worth from the United States. This shows conclusively the way the so called Reform Government legislated to favor the United States people and cut off the trade with England. If we take the last five years of Conservative rule previous to 1873, we find the imports of Cottons from Great Britain were 93½ per cent of the whole, and from the United States only 5½ per cent. These figures are official, and what more argument is needed to tell the story of whither we were drifting and of what the destiny of Canada would have been had that Government continued in power. Yet in the face of all these facts and figures we have heard from the Opposition members of the House of Commons the cry raised that the National Policy was a blow struck at British connection; and this cry has been re-iterated by some of the Reform journals, who in following their leaders are like the blind leading the blind, wishing in their very hearts that they could fall into the annexation pit of commercial union with political annexation to follow and drag the whole of this new and rising nation with them.

Not only in Cottons is this Free Trade folly seen, but also in the imports of iron, steel and hardware. During the year 1873-4 when the Conservative Government left the reins of power and the Reformers took them up, we imported from Great Britain $2,487,454 worth of iron, steel and hardware, but so effectually did the "fly-on-the-wheel" policy of Mr. CARTWRIGHT check this trade with the Mother Country, that in 1878 we actually imported only $845,092 worth of these articles from Great Britain, but got from the United States $2,474,319 worth of these goods. What more complete means could the MACKENZIE-Government have adopted to bring about a severance of our British connection than the one they were following? We could not have long remained a part of the British Empire under such a fiscal policy as that, and it is no wonder that from one end of the land to the other the people rose up in their might and condemned it. The country demanded a National Policy and Free Traders had to be hurled from power. After the elections in September last the Grit papers made light of the promised policy. They called it the "National humbug," and said it was never intended to be inaugurated, that it was merely an election dodge, and so on. But they knew as little about what they were saying as they did of governing the country; for the National Policy came to hand in due course, and was such a complete master-piece of statesmanship that it took them by surprise, and the first thing, and about the only thing they could raise against it, was the anti-British cry. After a few days thinking they considered it would provoke a hostile feeling on the part of the United States against Canada, and then after carefully studying it through and through they concluded that a few manufacturers would get rich by it, but the people would have to pay higher prices for every thing they eat, drink and wear. All of these objections have melted away like the winter's snow. We *have* the promised policy. It favors British trade. The Americans grin and bear it good naturedly and prices remain the same; and while yet the Policy is only in its infancy, but two months old, it is showing signs of remarkable strength in bringing back the good old times of prosperity. Our numerous factories, so long idle, are busy again, and the poor and starving workmen are being employed by the thousand. The announcement last week of the arrival of a cargo of raw sugar into the port of Montreal, is one effect of the infant's strength; and 1,900 hogsheads of raw sugar from Cuba, for REDPATH's refinery, is something Montreal has not seen for several years. Every day's papers bring tidings of factories being re-opened or enlarged, and new ones erected; so that this whole Dominion will be in one great whirl of prosperity by the time this infant child is a year or two old.

This same abused child has been followed by a malevolence most bitter, but they cannot kill its vitality. It will live and flourish. It will save this country from national bankruptcy, its people from penury, and preserve this Dominion as a part of the British Empire.

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ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN.—The reason why VANDERBILT prefers English to American steel rails for the New York Centeral railroad, as given by a prominent official of that road, in the N. Y. *Tribune*, is that the Engligh manufacturers give a gurantee of twelve years' wear, all rails not coming up to the standard to be replaced free of cost. While on the other hand every American manufacturer applied to declined to furnish such a gurantee, five years being the longest period for which a gurantee was offered, thence the preference given to English rails by Mr. VANDERBILT.

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Messrs. LANGEVIN, ABBOTT and JOLY were to embark for Canada on the 22nd inst. The result of their mission will not likely be made known until their return.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is reported that Mr. CAMPBELL will be appointed Postmaster-General in a few days.

Missisqui County, on Friday last, repealed the Dunkin Act by a majority of 400.

The Provincial Legislature is summoned for the despatch of business on the 19th of June.

As the out-come of the N. P. policy a Cotton Manufacturing Company is about being started in Toronto with a capital of $1,250,000, in 50,000 shares of $25 each. It is proposed to manufacture bleach and print cotton goods.

The Messrs. GAULT BROS., of Montreal, have, it seems, fully decided on erecting at Cornwall a cotton mill twice the size of the one destroyed by fire four years ago. The mill will be composed of two buildings six stories high, and when completed there will be a sufficient number of looms to give employment to about 450 hands. The Corporation remit taxes for ten years, and give a bonus of $10,000.

Lieut. Governor ST. JUST looks well after his relations. There are some twenty of them in the service of the Dominion Government, and the Quebec *Telegraph* tells this story:—"A coroner in one of our parishes died on Monday. He was a relative of the Lieut. Governor. On Tuesday, before the old one was buried, the Governor appointed a relative to his place."

The Americans, who, as every free trader knows, were killed some years ago by their protective tariff, are sending locomotives to Switzerland; and the London *Engineer* says "English people are wanting work and yet for some reason, or want of it, our locmotive builders allow a country nearly 3,000 miles further away from Switzerland than we are to supply locomotives to that country."

The jury on the Stratford explosion inquest disapproved of the conduct of the Hamilton Powder Company in shipping cartridges of extra size and not giving warning to the Grand Trunk Company of the extra danger, and also disapproved of the want of care displayed by the railway authorities in shipping dangerous explosive material. It also recommended effective Government supervision over the manufacture of all kinds of explosive materials.

The enquiry into cause of the Carleton disaster, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that Mr. GOODERHAM had come to his death through jumping or falling from the car, and censuring CROSS, the driver, and MAYNE, the switchman, the one for running his engine at such a high rate of speed, and the other for having opened the switch in violation of the rules regulating his duties. The Grand Trunk Company was likewise censured for a lax enforcement of their rules.

The *Foreign Times* has the following:—"The duties on wheat, corn, &c., are such as to gladden the hearts of the Canadian farmers—so much so that we had two fermers from near Mount Elgin, Ontario, who unmistakably, by the baptismal register pronouncedly written on their tongue, must have drawen their first breath somewhere in Aberdeenshire, who both were in high glee as they expressed themselves what great advantages this new tariff would confer upon them, and upon the industrious classes generally in the land of their adoption."

A Gold Laurel wreath will soon be presented to Earl Beaconsfield. It is called "the people's tribute to the Premier." Subscriptions of one penny each are coming in from all parts of Great Britian and Ireland, 52,800 persons having already contributed that sum. The value of the wreath is $1,200. It is a laurel wreath made of gold twenty-two carats. There are forty-six leaves attached to four stems, twisted together and fastened with a gold tie interwoven with the rose, shamrock, and thistle.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his speech in the House of Lords on the 29th ult., on the distress enquiry motion, said:—"I think it cannot be denied that a state of great national prosperity is quite consistent and compatible with this country being in favour of protection of native industry. That is a position that years ago was denied; but I think that the experience we have around us, with the experience we have of France and the United States of America, the two most flourishing countries now existing, it cannot for a moment be maintained that the protective system is not consistent and compatible with its flourishing condition."

## CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Compiled from our Exchanges.*]

### OTTAWA.

It is reported that Hon. Mr. Campbell will be appointed Postmaster-General in a few days.

It is expected that the Hon. Hector Langevin will sail from Liverpool for Canada on the 22nd inst.

Mr. Costigan, M. P., left on Saturday night for home. A number of personal friends saw him off.

The Intercolonial Railway policy of the present Dominion Government will effect a saving of about $300,000 per annum.

On the 3rd of June next, the fifth party from the Ottawa district, for Manitoba, will leave this section for the prairy province.

Mr. C. J. Gill, M. P. for Yamaska, has been appointed judge for the district of Sorel, vice Hon. Mr. Justice Loranger, resigned.

It is understood that the lumbering firms of Ottawa, and neighboring section will erect lumber trophies at the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition.

Mr. W. G. Perley, of Ottawa, has been for some days in New York, it is understood looking after the interests of the Canada & Atlantic Railway.

A few days ago Mr. Donald Campbell, of Lochaber, who claims to be the oldest Campbell in Canada, visited His Excellency the Governor-General, and was cordially received.

The Triennial Council of Orangemen meets in this city on the 24th of July next. Among distinguished visitors who will be present are Col. Cole, Lord Arthur Edwin Hill Trevor, M. D., and Wm. Johnston, M. P., of Ballykilbeg, Ireland.

The work on the railway extention between Hull and Aylmer is being pushed forward, and it is expected that the road will be completed in the course of a couple of weeks. A train will be run so as to connect with the steamers of the Upper Ottawa.

Hon. Mr Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, with his daughter, left for Point Levi. He intends to leave for England on the 21st of June, as commander of the Canadian Wimbledon team. He intends also visiting France and Italy.

Mr. Duchesnay and party of surveyors, who were defining the lines in several timber limits in the Lievres district, have returned to the city. They have been out 42 days, and had only a supply of provisions for 30 days. They were obliged to fast for several days before reaching civilization.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of the young man Symes, of Fitzroy township, on the night of his wedding at New Year's, has at last been solved. The body of the unfortunate man was found in the Chatts Lake by a cousin of his. There is no doubt but Symes, who was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, suddenly became insane.

The water in the Ottawa River has risen 11 inches since Saturday. The north water is supposed to be coming down, but the species of duck which always come down with it has not yet been observed in this locality. The docks at the Chaudiere are pretty much under water, and yesterday a quantity of lumber was carried away. Considerable damage will ensue if the river rises much higher, which is considered highly probable.

On Wednesday of last week, His Excellency the Governor-General, Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, and suite, together with several of the lady guests at Government House, ran the slides on a crib of timber, one of a raft owned by Mr. David Moore. Mr. A. A. Humphrey acted as pilot. The party borded the raft at Thompson's Bay, and were landed at the Queen's wharf. The trip was much enjoyed.

The Ottawa river is rising rapidly. Several parties at the Gatineau Point have left their homes, their houses being flooded. A very distressing scene took place in removing a sick woman from her home on the bank of the river. The water had risen so rapidly as to reach the floor of the house during her removal. Preparations are generally being made for a flood such as occurred three years ago. Great damage has already been done to gardens.

On Saturday last a number of boys were playing ball in the township of North Gower, when one of them, a twelve-year-old son of Mr. Thomas Pettipiece, was struck on the head just back of the ear by the ball from the bat. The lad put his hand to his head, and exclaimed "That was a pretty hard blow;" he then reeled and fell to the ground insensible. He was immediately carried to his home near by, and medical aid summoned, but in a very short time he breathed his last. It was found that the skull had been fractured by the blow, which caused death. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the locality, and much sympathy is expressed for the beraved family.

### MONTREAL.

The Grand Trunk Company will issue single fare tickets on their line on the 24th.

The "Alfheld," a Swedish barque of 270 tons register, has arrived in port from Barbadoes with sugar for Messrs Redpath & Co's refinery.

The thief who robbed a lady in the Bonaventure Depot of 37 sovereigns and a ticket for Liverpool, sent the ticket to the station-master yesterday, but he retained the cash.

Major de Winton has written a letter to the President of the Shamrock Lacross Club informing him that His Excellency the Governor-General is desirous of becoming an honorary member of that Club. The shamrocks will no doubt appreciate the compliment that is graciously paid them.

Belding Paul & Co., manufacturers of silk threads, are about to begin the weaving of broad silk. The silk will be made up entirely and direct from the raw material imported from China and Japan, *via* New York and in this respect the enterprise will be the pioneer one of the kind in the Dominion of Canada, silk having hitherto been made from the floss. About 100 operatives will be employed.

Mr. Justice Sicotte yesterday gave judgment upon the petition presented by the Reformers to have the voters' list revised, on the ground that a large number of names appeared which had not been legally planed there, so-called transferers and subdivisiole of property having been made for the sof purpose of securing votes. The result o His Honor's decision was to strike off 82 names in the parish of St. Denis. These the Reformers assert were all the names of Conservatives, and they are consequently more juiblent over the prospects of Mr. Solicitor. General Mercier.

### QUEBEC.

On the 19th Mr. Delorme, ex-M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, *vice* Mr. G. M. Muir, superannuated.

Tenders are to be asked by the local Government next month for the construction of the new Court House, on the site of the old Jesuit barracks. It is estimated that the structure will cost over $200,000. The plans are now being drawn out in the office of the Public Works Department.

During the visit of His Excellency and H. R. H. the ceremony of the inaugeration of Dufferin Terrace will also take place. The Governor-General and Princess will doubtless take advantage of their visit to see the Falls of Montmorenci and other attractions in the immediate vicinity of the city, but would certainly prefer on such occasion to be left quietly and simply to themselves.

### HALIFAX.

H. M. S. Bellerphone, Tourmaline, Druid, Plover and Zephyr, are now anchored in Halifax harbor, having left Bermuda on the 7th ult.

### FOREIGN.

A marriage between Crown Prince of Austra and King Alfonso's sister is spoken of as probable.

The sister of the Sultan of Zanzibar is now giving Arabic lessons in Berlin. She became a christian and married a Hamburg merchant now dead. Her majestic brother has dropped her acquaintance.

The largest weekly arrival of fresh meat in Liverpool from the United States and Canada was that for the week ending April 12. The totals were 6,507 quarters of beef, 2,238 carcases of mutton and 225 dead pigs.

Dr. Wiede, of Zurich, editor of the *Neue Gesellschaft* was arrested a few days ago in Milan on an accusation of engaging in a plot to assassinate the Queen of England and King and Queen of Italy. His friends declare he is incapable of such a design.

A Despatch from Shanghi reporting the grounding of the "Iron Duke" states she has gone ashore on a soft bottom and has not sustained much injury. The 'Iron Duke' is the flagship of the fleet in the China Seas. She carried 14 guns, and is of 6,834 tons. She is commanded by Fleet Admiral Robert Cooke, C. B., her other principal officers are Capt. Henry F. Clevet, Commander, Lawrence Ching, and Staff Commander W. H. James.

Several leading Conservative parliamentarians, journalists and public men in England are lustly advocating a retaliatory trade policy. A powerful organization has been established for promoting the reciprocity agitation, and the question will, no doubt, become one of the side issues which will have a bearing on the next general elections. Among the contributors to the Society's fund are the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Bateman, Lord Stratheden and Campbell, Lord William Hay, and Sir R. Peel.

"VEGETINE,"

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

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

Cancers, Cancerous Humors.

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

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases,

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

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effect of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

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

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

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

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

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

Catarrh.

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

Constipation.

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

Piles.

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

Dyspepsia.

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

Faintness at the Stomach.

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

Female Weakness.

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

General Debility.

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

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Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

38—1m

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.*

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.

NO SURRENDER!!

THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,

FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,

Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.

For further particulars send for circular.

30—m3.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

FOR SALE

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith 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. 31tw

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.

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, P.Q.

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FOR

THE

PUELIC

TRADE-MARK.

Read Every Word.

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

Read the following Testimonials.

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HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878.

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, Fever and Ague, but most of the time very much; early in June last I had on a LIVER PAD and wore it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT BANFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

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Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Iveson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston, Ont.
Rev. J. E. Ross, Lemington, Ont.
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THE NORTH RAILWAY HOTEL,

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*Sample rooms for Commercial men.*

Give him a trial.

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This is the First and only

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Devoting itself solely to the business of

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

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,

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At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

consisting of

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BOOTS AND SHOES

AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misse' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

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TEAS,

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ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery

A large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

☞ Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

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

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,—a clean seed wheat for sale.

JAMES FISH.

Lachute, April 2, 1879. 31—m2

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CELEBRATED

MEDICINES.

DICK'S

BLOOD

PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms, for and 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 blister as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.

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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

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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. A. 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

### Advertising Terms.

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

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Vegetine.
Wool.—Hamelin & Ayres.
Department of Marine and Fisheries.
Public Notice.—Jobin & Perodeau.
Auction Sales.—J. Todd.
Painting, Papering &c., Hugh McRay.
The Ritchie House.—Grenville.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harvey's anti-bilious pills.
Brown's worm lozenges.

## LOCAL.

The musketoes are thick.

Lachute needs a Land Surveyor and a Lawyer.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Masiah have returned from Ottawa.

Don't shut up your hens until your neighbour's garden is so far advanced that they can't do any damage.

BE CAREFUL.—A man had two of his fingers cut off in the new Box Factory on Wednesday.

WOOL.—Messrs. Hamelin and Ayres announce the opening of business here. Their stock of cloth is very large and of excellent quality.

NEW BUILDINGS.—We notice two new houses going up in the West End and others are talked of. In the Center we notice Mr. Gobeille is building a new house and shop.

A NEW SERIAL STORY.—We would intimate to our subscribers and those intending to subscribe, that we will commence the first week in June a serial story of rare interest.

CUTTING BELTS.—Some very mischievous or wicked person cut the belts in the Lachute Saw Mills, last Sunday. We hear of other depredations being committed also.

SAWDUST.—It appears from the Official Notice, that the sawdust is to be kept out of the North River, but why enforce that law here and allow the Lievere and other rivers to go free?

A CHILD'S IDEA OF THUNDER.—While the thunder was so heavy on Thursday evening of last week, a little two and a half year old said "somebody was rollin big stones down the hill."

BUSINESS CHANGE.—We understand that Mr. J. R. McLaren, of Montreal, has become proprietor of the Lachute Wooden Ware Factory, and is now in charge of the same.

PAINTING, PAPERING AND TINTING.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. McRay in another column. As evidences of his ability to do good work the houses of Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Gilbault are samples.

It is reported that the Government has awarded the contract for the Carillon Canal Works (not including the dam) to Messrs. Force and Gaherty, of Montreal. The figures is something in the neighbourhood of $400,000.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, will be 60 years old, to-morrow. The day will be observed generally throughout the Dominion as a holiday. May she long live, etc.

LADDERS NEEDED.—A great fire in Lachute is to be expected some day, and those who have not the precaution of having ladders on their buildings may be minus their insurance, for it is an express condition in policies that ladders are to be kept on the buildings.

FISHING.—We are pleased to learn that there is quite an increase in the quantity of fish caught this year, compared with other years, owing no doubt to the extra pains taken by mill owners in providing suitable racks by which the fish can get up the river.

MODESTY IN SCHOOL.—A little girl at school the other day, read thus: "The widow lived on a limbacy left her by a relative." "What did you call that word?" asked the teacher; "the word is legacy, not limbacy." "But," said the little girl, "my sister says I must say limb, not leg."

NO DANGER.—We learn that many persons in the back country have been prevented from coming to Lachute to transact their business from a report that small pox was prevalent. We do not know of a single case of small pox here now, and can assure the public that there is no danger of that disease at present here.

LACHUTE WATER WORKS.—The advantage to this village of having the water brought to every person's door is not sufficiently realized or acknowledged. In case of fire, which may take place any time, the water works would be invaluable. The wonder is that any house should be without a supply even though some may have wells at their door, as a supply of water from the water works for washing purposes would be found very convenient. But were it only to encourage an enterprise which has cost considerable outlay and which in reality is worth a bonus to the place, people should patronize Mr. Stewart. There is especially one place which should be supplied with water and to which we have frequently directed the attention of the public to, that is the College. Fifteen dollars would lay the pipes and six dollars a year thereafter would supply the schools with water, which they have now to beg from the neighboring houses, giving no small annoyances and being very inconvenient to all concerned. Where is the President of the College or the Directors? Is it possible they intend to let this summer pass without this much needed reform?

At the recent examination in McGill University Faculty of Arts for the degree of B. A., we notice among the successful candidates, the name of Richard G. McConnel of Chatham, who graduated with first rank and honors for general standing and was awarded the Logan Prize. Since obtaining his degree he has received an appointment on the Geological survey, as assistant to Dr. G. M. Dawson, and recently left with him for British Columbia, where during the summer they will be engaged making explorations in regard to its geology. Besides attending the lectures in the Faculty of Arts, Mr. McConnel at the same time followed the course in the Faculty of Applied Science, entailing a considerable amount of extra work compared with his colleagues, and from this account all the more deserving of credit for the high standing taken at the close of his studies in the former faculty. It is, we believe, his intention to return to the [illegible] to take the final session in [illegible] in the Faculty of Applied Science [illegible] successful, he will have obtained all the preparation which can be acquired at a University, required to fit him for his future [illegible] of work, which, we understand, is to be that of Civil Engineering, mining and [illegible].

### OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

*(From Local Correspondents.)*

**St. Andrews.**

NAVIGATION.—The Princess's visit to St. Andrews is quite a new feature in the history of the navigation of the North River. Monday morning, May 5th, witnessed this event and a large number embarked upon the steamer, upon which they had often paid $1.25 for a cabin passage and 75 cents for a dinner, but got the same privileges for 25 cents each, on Monday last upon this same boat.

SIGNS OF TEMPERANCE.—From the large number of empty liquor casks shipped upon the Princess last Monday for Montreal indicate that some drinking was done during the past winter, but there being empty now, gives hopeful signs of temperance for a time at any rate.

BUSINESS.—The merchants are laying in their Spring Stock of goods with hopeful signs of a good business. They state that their late purchases of most articles are as low as before the new tariff came out. Every body is pleased with the new Sugar turned out by Redpath, which is selling at very low prices.

WORD FROM MANITOBA.—Those who left this place for Manitoba some time ago, appear to be doing well and are quite satisfied with the country.

FISHERY INSPECTOR.—Mr. R. W. Jones, of Jones's Island, has been appointed Fishery Inspector for this section, and his situation [illegible] and other circumstances, render him a very suitable person for the position.

### Warning to Emigrants en route for Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

You are requested to beware of Land agents and others, specially interested, while at Railway Depots and on board trains, who will use every means in their power to dissuade you from going to Manitoba. These men will doubtless offer you wonderful inducements to go elsewhere. They will very likely tell you plausible stories of the severe climate, the unproductiveness of the soil, the fearful grasshopper plague, and of the hundreds of their PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCES who would be glad to leave the province if they only had the means. To these men I would say, TURN A DEAF EAR, GO ON TO YOUR DESTINATION, and when there, exercise the right of judging for yourselves.

Any further information desired on this or other immigration matters will be cheerfully attended to by

WM. C. B. GRAHAME,
*Dominion Gov't Immigrant Agt.,*
*Duluth, Minn., U. S.*

THERE is no work to be had at present in the Nor' West. No man can go and start farming on less than $500, owing to high prices. The next party starts on June 1st. John Ritchie, Sailor's Institute, Montreal, will require to know before-hand, about any horses, freight, etc.

L. O. ARMSTRONG.

### Latest Asiatic News.

LONDON, May 20.—The details of the defeat of the Russian army at Merv, April the 15th, by the Turcomans, are yet but meagre. Merv is an important town in Turkestan, 300 miles southeast of Khiva. The Russian army there was rather of occupation and observation than of further invasion and conquest, but under the orders of Gen. Kaufmann detachments from its ranks had made several reconnaisances in force towards Herat. The battle of April the 15th appears to have begun by a surprise on the part of the Turcomans. They fell upon the Russians without warning, and completely defeated them, with great slaughter, capturing much booty. The Russians retreated in some disorder.

LONDON, May 20.—Advices from Calcutta to-day leave little doubt that the King of Burmah is thoroughly under the denomination of the Cabal, which is bent upon urging him on to acts which will necessitate war with England. Letters received at Calcutta from Mandalay, as well reports brought from there by natives, state that affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. Acting under the control of the Cabal which governs him the king has issued an edict for a general enrollment and muster of all his fighting men; no foreigner is permitted to enter the royal palace and the king knows no more of what is going on in the outside world than his favorites choose to tell him. The situation is considered to be extremely critical.

### Affairs in India.

SIMLA, May 19.—News from Cashmere is very bad. The increase of urgent distress and famine joined to the incompetency, corruption and want of organization of the officials is producing the most serious state. Cholera in Peshawur is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of troops from from Afghanistan. It has appeared in most cities of the Punjaub.

Robbery by armed gangs is assuming alarming proportions in the Poonah district. For some time bands of Dacoits have been scouring the country committing daring attacks on houses and villages. They seem to form part of a [illegible] organization under the command of Wassedeo Bulwand, lately clerk of the Financial Department. They are suspected of having set the fire which destroyed the Government School, the Boodwar Palace, the Law Courts, Post Office and fifty houses in Poonah on the 13th inst. In a remarkable manifesto they inform the Bombay Government that great distress prevails in the country, and unless extensive public works are opened, employments provided, native trade encouraged, taxes reduced, and salaries of highly paid Europeans cut down, they will extend to Europeans what they have hitherto confined to the natives. They will kill the Governor of Bombay, hang the judge of the Court of Sessions at Poonah, carry murder and rapine throughout the country, and stir up a general mutiny, and massacre the Europeans. The manifesto ends by warning the Governor unless he at once [illegible] the price of a thousand rupees will be put on his head. Four persons, including Wassedeo Bulwand have appended their signatures and seals. The Government, which was at first inclined to leave the matter in the hands of the local police, is now taking more energetic measures. A considerable number of troops has been told off to patrol the country, and a reward of a thousand rupees has been ordered for the capture of Wassedeo.

Rain still holds off in Berar, Chota, Nagpore and district around Calcutta. The mango crop will be very short and other prices are already rising. There has been some rain in other districts of Bengal but more is wanted.

### BIRTH.

At St. Andrews, on the 15th inst., the wife of George Stephens, Esq., of a son.

### Death of Henry Whiteside, Esq.

We regret to learn that Henry Whiteside, Esq., chief clerk of the Customs Department, died at an early hour this morning at his residence in Sussex. Mr. Whiteside was born in England in [illegible], and came to this Province when quite a young man. He entered public service in the Customs' Department in [illegible], and has been in that office ever since, making a period of fifty years of faithful service. Mr. Whiteside was a prominent member of the Methodist denomination [illegible] with [illegible] and his pleasing manner and modest [illegible] will be much missed [illegible] in the Long Room.—*St. John Telegraph, N. B.*

The subject of the above memoir was father of the Rev. A. Whiteside, well known in this neighborhood.

### LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, May 22nd, 1879.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] per bag | 2 55 @ | 2 6[illegible] |
| Oats per bushel | [illegible] @ | 0 4[illegible] |
| Corn " " | [illegible] @ | .7[illegible] |
| Peas " " | [illegible] @ | [illegible] |
| Oatmeal per 100 lbs | 0 00 @ | 2.50 |
| [illegible] " | 1 25 @ | 1.40 |
| Moullie " " | 1 25 @ | 0.00 |
| Grue " " | 1 00 @ | 0.0 |
| Bran " " | 0 90 @ | 0 90 |
| Dressed Hogs " | 5 00 @ | 0. 0 |
| 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 | 7.50 @ | 9.00 |
| Potatoes per bag | 0.65 @ | 0.75 |
| Butter per lb | 0.12 @ | 0.14 |
| Cheese " " | 0.10 @ | [illegible] |

us how you felt. Didn't you feel good, and what did he do next?"

"Oh, such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, to be sure, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though sakes alive I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that the house wherein I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened right out over the street, and no balcony or anything of the kind in front of the house. As it was in the summer season, these doors were

## OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO

**MARKET LINE.**

THE splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves *Montreal* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 6. a. m.

*FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.*
*DECK FARE - - - - - - 10 Cts.*

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
35—tf. *President.*

## Lachute Foundry!

**CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.**

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO. are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

**Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY**

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment, *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

**Give us a Call**

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.
Lachute, April 30th, 1879. 35—3m.

## Auction Sales!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that he will hold TWO

**Large Sales,**
AT HIS
**AUCTION ROOMS,**
WEST END LACHUTE,
as follows:

**First Great Sale,**
**SATURDAY, MAY 31st., 1879,**
At One o'clock p. m., sharp.

When he will sell a LARGE QUANTITY of
**DRY GOODS,**
Comprising all the leading lines in
**Staple & Fancy**
DRY GOODS which must be sold
**Without Reserve**

For whatever they will bring for Cash, or in Large Lots, a short credit will be given on approved security. These

**Goods are all New**
AND OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

**SECOND GREAT SALE,**
**THURSDAY, June 5th, at 10 a.m.**
sharp, when the following articles will be sold viz:

*1 two seated buggy.*
*2 one seated buggies.*
*2 two seated waggons.*
*1 buckboard.*
*2 sets light harness.*
*1 set double harness.*
*A quantity of New and Second-hand furniture.*
*10 barrels of herrings.*
*Dress Goods, Prints,*
*Boots and Shoes,*
*Ploughs, Spinning wheels, Croquett setts, and many other articles.*

☞ Terms made known on day of Sale.

**JOHN TODD,**
*Auctioneer.*
**E. B. Hume,**
*Clerk.*

N. B.—Persons wishing to offer articles for sale must bring them on the day previous to the sale.—Live Stock on the morning of the day of sale.

P. S.—There will be an Auction Sale every Saturday, Commencing May 31st, till further notice. J. T. E. B. H.
Lachute, May 22nd, 1879. 38tf

## 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

**SUMMER GOODS,**

and invite an early inspection of them.

**Their Fancy Goods AND MILLINERY**

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATRONS. Their

**Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,**

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.

## Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Fisheries Branch.

OTTAWA, May 15, 1879.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, you will please inform Mill owners on the North River that as this Department is trying to re-stock this stream with salmon, no sawdust or rubbish of any kind must be thrown into it.

Should any one neglect or refuse to comply with your orders, report the facts here for prosecution.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. WITCHER,
For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ROBERT JONES,
St. Andrews,
Overseer of Fisheries. 38w3.

## PAINTING, PAPERING, &c.

MR. HUGH McRAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house PAINTING TINTING, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention. 38y1

## WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers and public in general that they have on hand over

**250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,**
*Of over Fifty Different Styles,*
**All our own make,**

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m1. HAMELIN & AYERS

## The Ritchie House,
**Grenville, P. Q.**

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public.

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

☞ GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
*Proprietor.*
Grenville, May 19, 1879. 38y1.

## 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 Sanford'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.
38tf JOHN W. TODD.

## Ottawa River
**Navigation Co.**

**EXCURSION**
to Montreal on
*Queen's Birthday.*

The Steamer "PRINCESS" will leave CARILLON, calling at Way Ports, for Montreal, on

SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 a. m.,
RETURNING,—will leave Montreal at 3 p. m. (same day,) and Lachute on arrival of the 5 p. m. train.
RETURN TICKETS, $1 from Carillon.

N. B.—The "Princess" will make her return trip on Friday, the 23rd inst., instead of Saturday,) leaving Montreal at 1 p. m.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
37w2. *President.*

## Important Announcement.

**C. T. WALES, & Co.,**

Have now completed their large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the greater portion of which was contracted for, previous to the Change of Tariff, thus offering special inducements in

**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c.**

An Immense BANKRUPT STOCK of Boots and Shoes to select from at unheard of prices.

Fine Japan Teas, a specialty.

Call early and compare prices.

C. T. WALES, & Co.
*St. Andrews.*

C. T. W. & Co., are Agents for the celebrated "WANZER F." sewing machine.
37tf.

## M. & C. N. Co.

**Steamer 'Manitoba'**

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

First Class Passage . . . . . . 25 cents.
Second Class do . . . . . . 10 cents.

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND

**GEO. R. LOCKER,**
*Sec.-Treas. & Manager.*
37tf.

## ALLEN'S HOTEL,
West-End Lachute.

THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among our FIRST CLASS HOTELS. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises, as well as some thirty bed-rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Servants attentive and obliging—everything in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.

There are stables attached to the premises and good horses and carriages always in readiness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.
Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

## TEES & CO.,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
**UNDERTAKERS**
11 St. Bonaventure Street,
MONTREAL.

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

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

MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts as above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

☞ Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.

Office Hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

## 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 diffusion of useful knowledge.
Subscription only $1. a year.

## West End Tin Shop.
LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP,

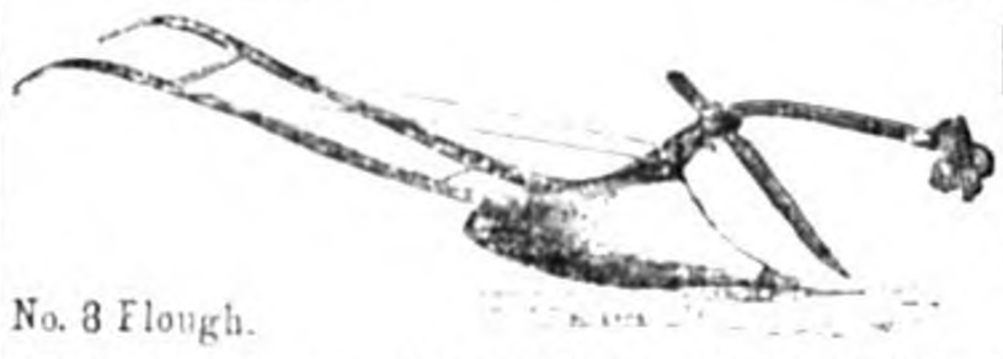
SAP PAILS
SAP SPOUTS AND
SUGAR BOILERS.

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.

## 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. ☜



No. 3 Plough.

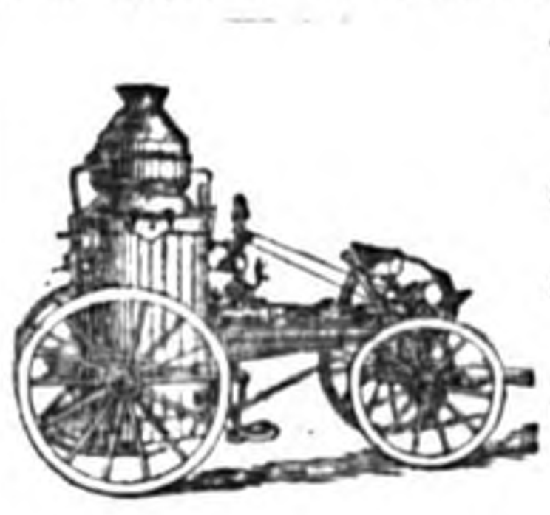
## Frost & Wood,
SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.
Manufacurers
Of all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY KNOWN PLOUGHS now use [illegible] 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.

Just tell the man who thrashes for you that you will use a Fire Proof Champion. Half cord of wood, 10 to [illegible] barrels of water run it all day.

Address,
Watrous Engine Works Co.,
Brantford, Canada.

## 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.*

*ow 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.

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

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

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

**Groceries, Provisions, Teas,**

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

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

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

**Stone and Glassware,**
To Furnish every Table.
**Buffalo Robes!**
To keep you warm.

*FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.*

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

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

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q. 8.14tf.

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

## GRAHAM'S
## Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed. For this purpose

**Graham's Pain Eradicator,**

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

**T. GRAHAM & SON,**
Prescott, Ont.

## 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.

### Advertising Terms.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six lines and under, first insertion, | 50 cents |
| Each subsequent insertion | 12½ " |
| Ten lines and under, first insertion, | 80 " |
| 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.

Vegetine.
Wool.—Hamelin & Ayres.
Department of Marine and Fisheries.
Public Notice.—Jobin & Perodeau.
Auction Sales.—J. Todd.
Painting, Papering &c.—Hugh McRay.
The Ritchie House.—Grenville.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harvey's anti-bilious pills.
Brown's worm lozenges.

## LOCAL.

The musketoes are thick.

Lachute needs a Land Surveyor and a Lawyer.

Personal.—Mr. and Mrs. Massiah have returned from Ottawa.

Don't shut up your hens until your neighbour's garden is so far advanced that they can't do any damage.

Be Careful.—A man had two of his fingers cut off in the new Box Factory on Wednesday.

Wool.—Messrs. Hamelin and Ayres announce the opening of business here. Their stock of cloth is very large and of excellent quality.

New Buildings.—We notice two new houses going up in the West End and others are talked of. In the Center we notice Mr. Gobeille is building a new house and shop.

A New Serial Story.—We would intimate to our subscribers and those intending to subscribe, that we will commence the first week in June a serial story of rare interest.

Cutting Belts.—Some very mischievous or wicked person cut the belts in the Lachute Saw Mills, last Sunday. We hear of other depredations being committed also.

Sawdust.—It appears from the Official Notice, that the sawdust is to be kept out of the North River, but why enforce that law here and allow the Lievere and other rivers to go free?

A Child's Idea of Thunder.—While the thunder was so heavy on Thursday evening of last week, a little two and a half year old said "somebody was rollin big stones down the hill."

Business Change.—We understand that Mr. J. R. McLaren, of Montreal, has become proprietor of the Lachute Wooden Ware Factory, and is now in charge of the same.

Painting, Papering and Tinting.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. McRay in another column. As evidences of his ability to do good work the houses of Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Gilbault are samples.

It is reported that the Government has awarded the contract for the Carillon Canal Works (not including the dam) to Messrs. Force and Gaherty, of Montreal. The figures is something in the neighbourhood of $400,000.

The Queen's Birthday.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, will be 60 years old, to-morrow. The day will be observed generally throughout the Dominion as a holiday. May she long live, etc.

Ladders Needed.—A great fire in Lachute is to be expected some day, and those who have not the precaution of having ladders on their buildings may be minus their insurance, for it is an express condition in policies that ladders are to be kept on the buildings.

Fishing.—We are pleased to learn that there is quite an increase in the quantity of fish caught this year, compared with other years, owing no doubt to the extra pains taken by mill owners in providing suitable racks by which the fish can get up the river.

Modesty in School.—A little girl at school the other day, read thus: "The widow lived on a limbacy left her by a relative." "What did you call that word?" asked the teacher; "the word is legacy, not limbacy." "But," said the little girl, "my sister says I must say limb, not leg."

No Danger.—We learn that many persons in the back country have been prevented from coming to Lachute to transact their business from a report that small pox was prevalent. We do not know of a single case of small pox here now, and can assure the public that there is no danger of that disease at present here.

Lachute Water Works.—The advantage to this village of having the water brought to every person's door is not sufficiently realized or acknowledged. In case of fire, which may take place any time, the water works would be invaluable. The wonder is that any house should be without a supply even though some may have wells at their door, as a supply of water from the water works for washing purposes would be found very convenient. But were it only to encourage an enterprise which has cost considerable outlay and which in reality is worth a bonus to the place, people should patronize Mr. Stewart. There is especially one place which should be supplied with water and to which we have frequently directed the attention of the public to, that is the College. Fifteen dollars would lay the pipes and six dollars a year thereafter would supply the schools with water, which they have now to beg from the neighboring houses, giving no small annoyances and being very inconvenient to all concerned. Where is the President of the College or the Directors? Is it possible they intend to let this summer pass without this much needed reform?

At the recent examination in McGill University Faculty of Arts for the degree of B. A., we notice among the successful candidates, the name of Richard G. McConnel of Chatham, who graduated with first rank and honors for general standing and was awarded the Logan Prize. Since obtaining his degree he has received an appointment on the Geological survey, as assistant to Dr. G. M. Dawson, and recently left with him for British Columbia, where during the summer they will be engaged making explorations in regard to its geology. Besides attending the lectures in the Faculty of Arts, Mr. McConnel at the same time followed the course in the Faculty of Applied Science, entailing a considerable amount of extra work compared with his colleagues, and is on this account all the more deserving of credit for the high standing taken at the close of his studies in the former faculty. It is, we believe, his intention to return in the Autumn to take the final session and graduate in the Faculty of Applied Science, when, if successful, he will have obtained all the preparation which can be acquired at a University, required to fit him for his future career of work, which, we understand, is to be that of Civil Engineering, mining and surveying.

## OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

*(From Local Correspondents.)*

### St. Andrews.

Navigation.—The Princess's visit to St. Andrews is quite a new feature in the history of the navigation of the North River. Monday morning, May 5th, witnessed this event and a large number embarked upon the steamer, upon which they had often paid $1.25 for a cabin passage and 75 cents for a dinner, but got the same privileges for 25 cents each, on Monday last upon this same boat.

Signs of Temperance.—From the large number of empty liquor casks shipped upon the Princess last Monday for Montreal indicate that some drinking was done during the past winter, but there being empty now, gives hopeful signs of temperance for a time at any rate.

Business.—The merchants are laying in their Spring Stock of goods with hopeful signs of a good business. They state that their late purchases of most articles are as low as before the new tariff came out. Every body is pleased with the new Sugar turned out by Redpath, which is selling at very low prices.

Word From Manitoba.—Those who left this place for Manitoba some time ago, appear to be doing well and are quite satisfied with the country.

Fishery Inspector.—Mr. R. W. Jones, of Jones's Island, has been appointed Fishery Inspector for this section, and his situation [illegible], and other circumstances, render him a very suitable person for the position.

### Warning to Emigrants en route for Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

You are requested to beware of Land agents and others similarly interested, while at Railway Depots and on board trains, who will use every means in their power to dissuade you from going to Manitoba. These men will doubtless offer you wonderful inducements to go elsewhere. They will very likely tell you plausible stories of the severe climate, the unproductiveness of the soil, the fearful grasshopper plague, and of the hundreds of their PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCES who would be glad to leave the province if they only had the means. To these men I would say, TURN A DEAF EAR, GO ON TO YOUR DESTINATION, and whe there, exercise the right of judging f yourselves.

Any further information desired o this or other immigration matters wi be cheerfully attended to by

Wm. C. B. GRAHAME,
*Dominion Gov't Immigrant Agt.,*
*Duluth, Minn., U. S*

There is no work to be had at present in the Nor' West. No man can go and start farming on less than $500, owing to high prices. The next party starts on June 1st. John Ritchie, Sailor's Institute, Montreal, will require to know before-hand, about any horses, freight, etc.

L. O. Armstrong.

### Latest Asiatic News.

London, May 20.—The details of the defeat of the Russian army at Merv, April the 15th, by the Turcomans, are yet but meagre. Merv is an important town in Turkestan, 300 miles southeast of Khiva. The Russian army there was rather of occupation and observation than of further invasion and conquest, but under the orders of Gen. Kaufmann detachments from its ranks had made several reconnaisances in force towards Herat. The battle of April the 15th appears to have begun by a surprise on the part of the Turcomans. They fell upon the Russians without warning, and completely defeated them, with great slaughter, capturing much booty. The Russians retreated in some disorder.

London, May 20.—Advices from Calcutta to-day leave little doubt that the King of Burmah is thoroughly under the denomination of the Cabal, which is bent upon urging him on to acts which will necessitate war with England. Letters received at Calcutta from Mandalay, as well reports brought from there by natives, state that affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. Acting under the control of the Cabal which governs him the king has issued an edict for a general enrollment and muster of all his fighting men; no foreigner is permitted to enter the royal palace and the king knows no more of what is going on in the outside world than his favorities choose to tell him. The situation is considered to be extremely critical.

### Affairs in India.

Simla, May 19.—News from Cashmere is very bad. The increase of urgent distress and famine joined to the incompetency, corruption and want of organization of the officials is producing the most serious state. Cholera in Peshawur is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of troops from from Afghanistan. It has appeared in most cities of the Punjaub.

Robbery by armed gangs is assuming alarming proportions in the Poonah district. For some time bands of Dacoits have been scouring the country committing daring attacks on houses and villages. They seem to form part of a regular organization under command of Wassedeo Bulwand, lately clerk of the Financial Department. They are suspected of having set the fire which destroyed the Government School, the Boodwar Palace, the Law Courts, Post Office and fifty houses in Poonah on the 13th inst. In a remarkable manifesto they inform the Bombay Government that great distress prevails in the country, and unless extensive public works are opened, employments provided, native trade encouraged, taxes reduced, and salaries of highly paid Europeans cut down, they will extend to Europeans what they have hitherto confined to the natives. They will kill the Governor of Bombay, hang the judge of the Court of sessions of Poonah, carry murder and rapine throughout the country, and stir up another mutiny, and massacre the Europeans. The manifesto ends by warning the Governor unless he at once complies, the price of a thousand rupees will be put on his head. Four persons, including Wassedeo Bulwand have appended their signatures and seals. The Government, which was at first inclined to leave the matter in the hands of the local police, is now taking more energetic measures. A considerable number of troops has been told off to patrol the country, and a reward of a thousand rupees has been ordered for the capture of Wassedeo.

Rain still holds off in Berar, Chota, Nagpore and district around Calcutta. The indigo crop will be very short and other prices are already rising. There has been some rain in other districts of Bengal, but more is wanted.

## BIRTH.

At St. Andrews, on the 18th inst., the wife of George [illegible], Esq., of a son.

### Death of Henry Whiteside, Esq.

We regret to learn that Henry Whiteside, Esq., chief clerk of the Customs Department, died at an early hour this morning at his residence in Sussex. Mr. Whiteside was born in England in [illegible], and came to this Province when a very young man. He entered public service in the Customs' Department in April 1829, and has been in office ever since, making a period of fifty years of faithful service. Mr. Whiteside was a prominent member of the Methodist denomination. His charitable deeds were made without display, and his pleasing manner and modest and courteous bearing will be much missed by those who have business in the Long Room.—*St. John Telegraph, N. B.*

The subject of the above memoir was father of the Rev. A. Whiteside, well known in this neighborhood.

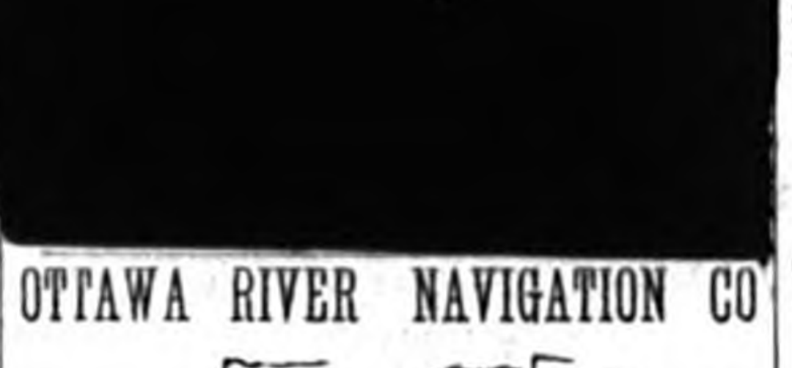
### LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, May 22nd, 1879.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour per barrel | 2 [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Flour per bag | 2 55 | @ | 2 65 |
| Oats per bushel | [illegible] 4 | @ | 0 4 |
| Corn " " | [illegible] | @ | .7[illegible] |
| Peas " " | 0.9[illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Oatmeal per 100 lbs | 0 00 | @ | 2.50 |
| Corn meal " " | 1 25 | @ | 1.40 |
| Moullie " " | 1 25 | @ | 0.00 |
| Grue " " | 1.00 | @ | 0.0 |
| Bran " " | 0 9[illegible] | @ | 0 00 |
| Dressed Hogs " | 5.00 | @ | 0. 0 |
| Pork per lb | 0.08 | @ | 0 10 |
| Beef " " | 0 03 | @ | 0.08 |
| Mutton " | 0 07 | @ | 0.09 |
| Lamb " " | 0.09 | @ | 0.09 |
| Hay per ton | 7.50 | @ | 9.00 |
| Potatoes per bag | 0.65 | @ | 0.75 |
| Butter per lb | 0.12 | @ | 0.14 |
| Cheese " " | 0.10 | @ | 0.11 |

[redacted]

## OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO



### MARKET LINE.

THE splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves *Montreal* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 6 a. m.

*FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.*
*DECK FARE - - - - - - - - 10 Cts.*

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
*35—tf.* *President.*

## Lachute Foundry!

### CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO. are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

**Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY**

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment, *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

**Give us a Call**

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.
Lachute, April 30th, 1879. 35—3m.

## Auction Sales!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that he will hold TWO

**Large Sales,**

AT HIS

**AUCTION ROOMS,**

WEST-END LACHUTE,
as follows:

**First Great Sale,**
**SATURDAY, MAY 31st., 1879,**

At One o'clock p. m., sharp

When he will sell a LARGE QUANTITY of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising all the leading lines in

**Staple & Fancy**

DRY GOODS which must be sold

**Without Reserve**

For whatever they will bring for Cash, or in Large Lots, a short credit will be given on approved security. These

**Goods are all New**

AND OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

**SECOND GREAT SALE,**
**THURSDAY, June 5th, at 10 a.m.**

Sharp, when the following articles will be sold viz:

*1 two seated buggy.*
*2 one seated buggies.*
*2 two seated waggons.*
*1 buckboard.*
*2 sets light harness.*
*1 set double harness.*
*A quantity of New and Second-hand furniture.*
*10 barrels of herrings,*
*Dress Goods, Prints,*
*Boots and Shoes,*
*Ploughs, Spinning wheels, Croquet sets, and many other articles.*

Terms made known on day of Sale.

**JOHN TODD,**
*Auctioneer.*

**E. B. Hume,**
*Clerk.*

N. B.—Persons wishing to offer articles for sale must bring them on the day previous to the sale.—Live Stock on the morning of the day of sale.

P. S.—There will be an Auction Sale every Saturday, Commencing May 31st, till farther notice. J. T.—E. B. H.

Lachute, May 22nd, 1879. 38tf

## 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

**SUMMER GOODS,**

and invite an early inspection of them.

**Their Fancy Goods AND MILLINERY**

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATRONS. Their

**Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,**

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.

## Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Fisheries Branch.

OTTAWA, May 15, 1879.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, you will please inform Mill owners on the North River that as this Department is trying to re-stock this stream with salmon, no sawdust or rubbish of any kind must be thrown into it.

Should any one neglect or refuse to comply with your orders, report the facts here for prosecution.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. WITCHER.
For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ROBERT JONES,
St. Andrews,
Overseer of Fisheries. 38w3.

## PAINTING, PAPERING, &c.

MR. HUGH McRAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house PAINTING TINTING, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention. 38y1

## WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers and public in general that they have on hand over

**250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,**
*Of over Fifty Different Styles,*
**All our own make,**

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m4. HAMELIN & AYERS

## The Ritchie House, Grenville, P. Q.

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public.

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
*Proprietor.*

Grenville, May 19, 1879. 38y1.

## 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.

30tf [illegible] JOHN W. TODD.

## Ottawa River Navigation Co.

### EXCURSION

to Montreal, on
*Queen's Birthday.*

The Steamer "PRINCESS" will leave CARILLON, calling at Way Ports, for Montreal, on

SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 a. m.,

RETURNING,—will leave Montreal at 3 p. m., (same day,) and Lachine on arrival of the 5 p. m. train.

RETURN TICKETS, $1. from Carillon.

N. B.—The "Princess" will make her return trip on Friday, the 23rd inst., (instead of Saturday,) leaving Montreal at 1 p. m.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
*President.*

37w2.

## Important Announcement.

### C. T. WALES, & Co.,

Have now completed their large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the greater portion of which was contracted for, previous to the Change of Tariff, thus offering special inducements in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

An Immense BANKRUPT STOCK of Boots and Shoes to select from at unheard of prices.

Fine Japan Teas, a specialty.

Call early and compare prices.

C. T. WALES, & Co.
*St. Andrews.*

C. T. W. & Co., are Agents for the celebrated "WANZER F," sewing machine. 37tf.

## M. & C. N. Co.

### Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

First Class Passage..........25 cents.
Second Class do ..........10 cents.

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

GEO. R. LOCKER,
*Sec.-Treas. & Manager.*

37tf.

## ALLEN'S HOTEL,

West-End Lachute.

THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among our FIRST CLASS HOTELS. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises as well as some thirty bed-rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Servants attentive and obliging—every thing in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.

There are stables attached to the premises and good horses and carriages always in readiness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.
Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

## TEES & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
**UNDERTAKERS**

11 St. Bonaventure Street,

MONTREAL.

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

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

MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts as above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.

Office Hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

## 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.

## 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.

## BOOK AND JOB Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

## LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

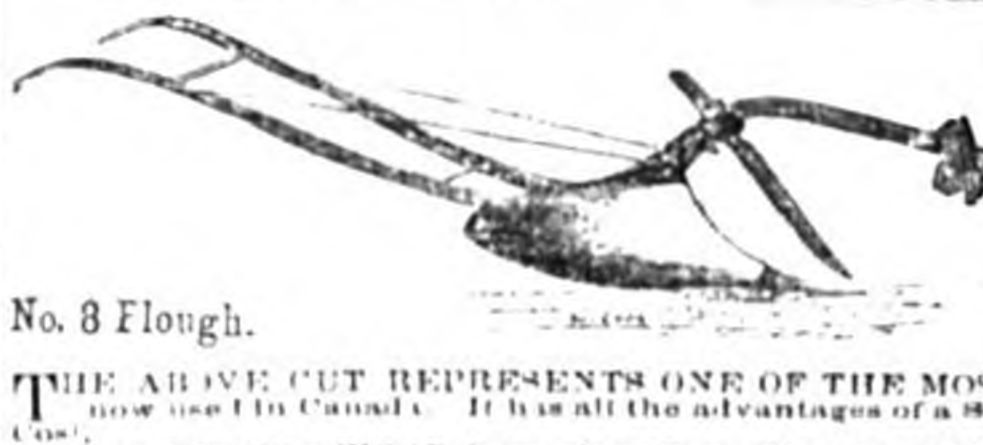
## Greatest Despatch

AT THE

## Watchman Office,

**LACHUTE, - - - P. Q**

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



No. 8 Plough.

## Frost & Wood,

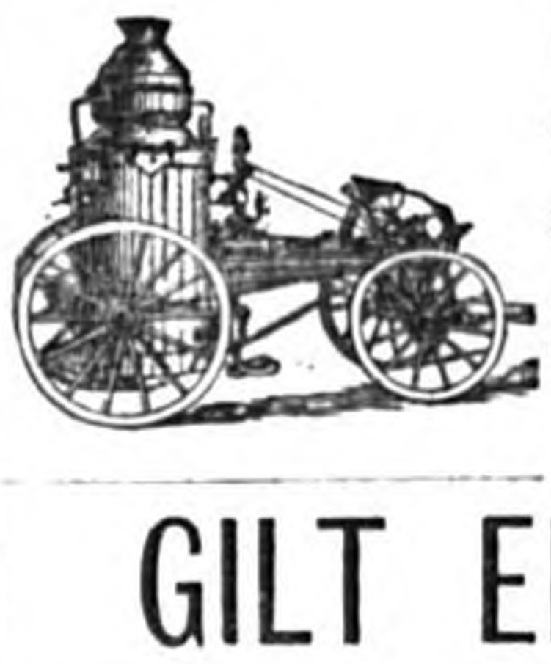
SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.
Manufacurers
Of all kinds of Agricultural Implemsnts.

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.

## 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.*

*ow 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.*

## For Sale,

AT THE

## Watchman Office,

**Blank Notes and**
**Joint Notes of hand,**
**Blank Orders,**
**Bill-Heads,**
**Orange Certificates.**
**Summonses &c.**

CHEAP FOR CASH.

## F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's

EXCHANGE,

St. Andrews.

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

**Groceries, Provisions, Teas,**

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

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

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

**Stone and Glassware,**

To Furnish every Table,

**Buffalo Robes!**

To keep you warm.

*FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.*

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

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

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q. 11-18tf.

## ROBERT STEVENSON,

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

## 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.

## 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.
41m1.

### The Blind Girl's Lament.

It is not that I cannot see
The birds and flowers of spring,
'Tis not that beauty seems to me
A dreamy unknown thing;
It is not that I cannot mark
The blue and sparkling sky,
Nor ocean's foam, nor mountain's peak,
That e'er I weep or sigh.

They tell me that the birds, whose notes
Fall rich, and sweet, and full,—
That these I listen to and love
Are not all beautiful!
They tell me that the gayest flowers
Which sunshine ever brings
Are not the ones I know so well,
But strange and scentless things.

My little brother leads me forth
To where the violets grow;
His gentle, light, yet careful step,
And tiny hand I know.
My mother's voice is soft and sweet
Like music on my ear;
The very atmosphere seems love,
When these to me are near.

My father twines his arms around,
And draws me to his breast,
To kiss the poor blind helpless girl
He says he loves the best.
'Tis then I ponder unknown things,
It may be—weep or sigh,
And think how glorious it must be
To meet affection's *eye*!

## LADIES COLUMN.

### FASHIONS FOR MAY.

**BELLINA POLONAISE.**—Novel and very *distingué* in design, this graceful train skirt describes a square shape at the back, and is trimmed with deep clusters of plaits placed around the bottom at intervals, and surmounted by bows. The drapery is short, and falls in *panier* style at the sides, and the back is rendered very *bouffant* by two puffs, below which are two pointed sash ends. The skirt is composed of an apron, a single side gore on each side, and a back breadth, to which a particularly graceful effect is imparted by a "V" shaped gore inserted at the bottom. The design is desirable for a great variety of materials, and is especially adapted for rich fabrics. The trimming can be chosen to suit the taste and the material used.

**DEOSIA PRINCESS DRESS.**—Very graceful and *recherché* in effect, this novel design represents a tight fitting princess dress, with *paniers* on the sides over a trimmed skirt and a very *bouffant* bow placed at the back a little below the waist. The illustration represents the neck open in Pompadour shape but the pattern is simply marked not cut out. The fronts are fitted with the usual number of darts on each side, and cut off in the middle below the waist, and are trimmed to simulate a vest. The side forms in the back extend to the shoulder seams. The design is appropriate for a great variety of dress goods, but is especially desirable for dressy fabrics of rich quality. The trimming can be chosen to suit the taste and the material used.

Coteline is a stiff, half-transparent cotton fabric woven in lengthwise reps or cords that make it very durable. It comes in cool clean patterns of a blue-green or a green-blue spray or white, or in chintz colors on cream grounds, or in stripes of the favorite Sevres blue with olive green. The satteens described last week shows all the new shades in chintz figures and in stripes.

Printed armouras are also new cotton goods. The white ground has raised threads like the brilliants formerly worn, and is strewn with pale-tinted small flowers and foliage. The zephyrs are Scotch ginghams made by Glasgow houses in contrasting colors for plaids and stripes, such as pink barred with blue, or blue with green, or red with white and black. The Scotch tartans are also shown in these goods. A great deal of the Russian braid lace is being imported to trim these pretty zephyr ginghams.

**GERMAN TOAST.**—"Christmas" sends the following receipt for German toast: Cut thick slice of bread—baker's is the best—dip them each side in milk enough to soften, then dip in beaten egg; put in a pan greased with just sufficient butter to fry; fry till brown as an omelet, then serve, well sprinkled with white sugar. Two eggs would be sufficient to dip nearly a dozen slices of bread. Like pancakes, the hotter the toast the better.

A correspondent wants to know why ladies use a pair o' Sol to protect themselves from Sol. Don't know, unless on the homepathic principle, that like cures like.

Princess Louise hangs her pictures with silver wire from two nails instead of one, the nails being placed over the corners of the picture.

**A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.**—A gentleman relates that many years ago he was on a visit to the Isle of Man, and during his walk he strolled into the quiet churchyard, where repose the bodies of many faithful and humble Christians. Near a grave in a corner of the churchyard, he noticed a lady with a little girl (the latter about twelve years of age), to whom she was relating the story of the "Dairyman's Daughter," whose remains lay beneath their feet. As the lady proceeded with the narrative, he observed the little girl lift up her eyes filled with tears, and heard her say that she would try to be as good as the "Dairyman's Daughter" had been. After planting a beautiful lily on the grave, they walked slowly away. The gentleman, upon making inquiry, found that the lady was the Duchess of Kent, and the little girl her daughter. The latter is now Queen of England.

**WHEN IS A WOMAN AN OLD MAID?**—The Daisy, in reply to a correspondent, says:—"We should not call a woman of twenty-five years of age 'an old maid.' In our judgment she is only just then entering upon the years of complete, developed womanhood. As to being 'an old maid,' a woman need never be so, in the popular sense of that phrase. Only let her keep her heart green and fresh by tenderness and charity, and, whatever her age may be, 'the dew of an everlasting youth,' the youth of purity and goodness, will preserve her from those peculiarities which, in ordinary parlance, constitute the conventional 'old maid.'"

Listening to a lady who was pouring out a ceaseless stream of talk, Jerrold whispered to his friend; She'll be coughing soon and then we can strike in a word."

"What sort of an offence would you call pulling a man's hair out till his head was bald?" asked a young lady of an old judge. "I can't exactly say, replied the cautious old jurist, "but it seems to me to squint toward wigamy."

**FRANKNESS BETWEEN LOVERS.**—One of the most essential things in all love affairs is entire and perfect frankness. Both parties should be frank—true to themselves, and truthful to each other. How many uneasy, troubled, and anxious minds—how many breaking and how many broken hearts there are to-day in which content and happiness might have reigned supreme but for a want of frankness! Repentence inevitably comes for all these things; but it often comes too late, and only when the evil produced is incurable. In love, as in everything else, truth is the strongest of all things, and frankness is but another name for truth. Then always be frank. Avoid misunderstandings; give no reason or occasion for them. They are more easily shunned than cured; they leave scars upon the heart. You are less likely to be deceived yourself when you never try to deceive others. Frankness is like the light of the clear day, in which everything may be plainly perceived.

At a wedding recently, the officiating priest put to the young lady the home question, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" The maiden dropped the prettiest courtesy, and with modesty, replied "If you please, sir."

"Have you given electricity a trial for your complaint, madam?" asked the minister, as he took tea with the old lady. "Electricity!" said she. "Well yes, I recon I has. I was struck by lightening last summer and hove out of the window, but it didn't seem to do me no sort of good."

If father and mother are curt and impolite in addressing each other, the children will follow suit. The indifference often shown in little acts of duty, and the manner in which they are performed, seem to carry the expression: "I'm glad that's out of the way; don't trouble me again." In dress and personal appearance the husband goes unkempt and the wife slip-shod and shabby. Anything is good enough for home when there are no strangers about. Thus are habits of disrespect formed, and one of the greatest dangers of home life bred and fostered.

## PROROGATION OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### Speech from the Throne—List of Bills passed.

OTTAWA, May, 15.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the Throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present the following bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by his Excellency the Governor-General, viz:—

An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the several enactments respecting the North-West Mounted Police Force. An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company. An Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company and to further amend the Act incorporating the said Company. An Act to amend the Act 45 Victoria, chapter 21, entituled "An Act to revise and amend the Act incorporating the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company." An Act respecting the International Bridge Company. An Act to authorize the Welland Railway Company to convert their six per cent. mortgage bonds into five per cent. debenture stock and for other purposes. An Act to incorporate the *Gazette* Printing Company. An Act to further amend the Act incorporating the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (limited). An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company. An Act respecting the Consolidated Bank of Canada. An Act respecting the Police of Canada. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada. An Act to incorporate the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Life Assurance Company. An Act to authorize the construction of a Bridge over the Ottawa River for the use of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and for other purposes. An Act respecting the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females. An Act respecting La Banque Jacques Cartier. An Act to incorporate the North American Mutual Life Insurance Co. An Act respecting tonnage dues levied in Canadian ports under Canadian law. An Act to amend the "Post-office Act of 1875." An Act to incorporate the Geographical Society of Quebec. An Act respecting Census and Statistics. An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1875. An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Ottawa Loan and Investment Company, and to change the same to the Manitoba and Northwest Loan Company, (limited.) An Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting duties imposed on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. An Act respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public Works. An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Railway Company. An Act to make the first day July a public holiday by the name of Dominion Day. An Act to amend "An Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec," and the Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace. An Act to amend an Act to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections of members of the House of Commons. An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Confederation Life Association. An Act to authorize and confirm an indenture of sale by the trustees of the Toronto Savings Bank to the Home Saving and Loan Company, limited. An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway," passed in the thirty-ninth year of the rein of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. An Act respecting certain ordinance and admiralty lands in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. An Act to explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba. An Act to amend "the Truro and Pictou Railway Transfer Act of 1877." An Act to amend the Acts respecting the "Isolated Risk and Farmer's Fire Insurance Co. of Canada," and to change the name thereof to the "Sovereign Fire Insurance Co. of Canada." An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals. An Act to amend the "Pilotage Act of 1879." An Act to amend the "Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874." An Act to amend the Act respecting the Harbor of Pictou, in Nova Scotia. An Act to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act of 1878," and to make certain amendments therein so far as the said Acts relates to Manitoba. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel Company. An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company. An Act for granting an annual subsidy towards the constructing and maintenance of telegraphic communication to and upon Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands. An Act to provide for the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of Manitoba. An Act respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of Prince Edward Island. An Act to grant certain powers to La Societe Permanent de Construction du District d'Iberville. An Act to make further provisions respecting Consolidated Bank of Canada. An Act relating to the protest of Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in Nova Scotia. An Act to amend the Maritime Jurisdiction Act in 1877. An Act respecting Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of Ontario. An Act to amend the Seamen's Act of 1873. An Act respecting the Harbor of North Sydney in Nava Scotia. An Act to provide for the inspection, safe-keeping and storage of petroleum and the products thereof. An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Coteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company and the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway and amending Acts, and to amalgamate the said companies. An Act to continue in force for a limited time the Better Prevention of Crime Act of 1878. An Act respecting the safe keeping of dangerous lunatics in the Northwest Territories. An Act respecting the official arbitrators. An Act to amend so much of the Act 33rd Vic., chap. 41, as relates to the imposition and collection of dues and tolls upon logs, timber, pine, cedal and railway ties, passing down the River Moira through the port of Belleville. An Act to further amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1874. An Act to provide for the salary of one additional judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and for the salary of any future judge in equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to weights and measures. An Act to Incorporate the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company. An Act to amend the Act of the present session intituled an Act to provide for the inspection and safe-keeping and storage of petroleum and the products thereof. An Act to extend an Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships. An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal. An Act respecting trade marks and industrial designs. An Act to amend the Act relating to banks and banking and the Acts amending the same. An Act to provide for the Liquidation of the Affairs of Building Societies in the Province of Quebec. An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion. An Act to alter the Duties of Customs and Excise. An Act for the Acquisition by the Dominion of a certain portion of Grand Trunk Railway to be made part of the Intercolonial Railway. An Act to amend the Indian Act of 1876. An Act for the relief of Eliza Maria Campbell. An Act to further amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada. An Act to amend and consolidate the Railway Act of 1863 and the Acts amending it. An Act further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor-General as follows:—

*May it please your Excellency:*—In the name of the Commons I present to Your Excellency a bill intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1879, and the 30th June, 1880, and for other purposes relating to the public service," to which I humbly request Your Excellency's assent.

To this bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words: "In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this bill."

After which, His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to close the first session of the fourth Parliament of the Dominion, with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I desire to thank you for the diligence and care with which you have discharged your duties during this laborious and protracted session.

The reorganization of the important department of Public Works, and the division of its duties, will, I doubt not, greatly add to the efficiency of the public service.

The consolidation and amendment of the statutes relating to the lands of the Dominion will present to the large number of settlers now wending their way to the North West Territories, a compendious and well-considered system. I hope the bill relating to weights and measures, while it relaxes the stringency of previous legislation, will not decrease the efficiency of that important measure. The provision made for telegraphy by cable between the mainland, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, will facilitate and aid our commerce and navigation, and especially the development of our fisheries.

The measures adopted for the vigorous prosecution of the Canadian Pacific Railway hold out a prospect of early completion of that great undertaking, and the proposed purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of the line from Riviere du Loup to Quebec, when concluded, will at last complete the engagement entered into at the time of Confederation, to connect, by an intercolonial railway, the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean at Halifax.

I congratulate you on the other measures affecting the public interests which have been passed.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have readily granted; they will be expended with all due regard to economy.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

The readjustment of the tariff which has been effected by the legislation of this session will, I trust, by increasing the revenue, restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, while it will, at the same time, aid in the development of our various industries, and tend to remove the long continued financial and commercial depression which has greatly retarded the progress of Canada.

I bid you farewell, and desire to express my earnest hope that when Parliament again assembles, we shall find the country enjoying the state of peace which now happily exists within its borders, with a great addition to the national prosperity.

## 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.)*

The people of the United Kingdom have commenced to realize the importance of the live stock and dead meat importations from Canada and the United States. The prohibition placed on American cattle importations cannot fail to cause higher prices to be charged for meat, which will prove a severe hardship to the poorer classes. Increased shipments of dead meat from Canada could not fail, not only to prove remunerative to the exporters, but a blessing to the people of the Mother Country. Speaking of the cattle trade in its issue of the 17th inst., the Manchester *Guardian* says:—"It is not the interest of Englishmen to say anything that might seem to discourage the Canadians in this enterprise. With the exception of Denmark and one or two other comparatively unimportant States, the whole of Europe has been practically placed under interdict by the Privy Council; and it is of the utmost importance to us that the graziers of British North America and the United States should have every inducement offered them to extend their transactions with us."

Canadian cheese has obtained a recognized position on the English market. English makers have become alarmed at its popularity, and Lord Tollemache addressed his tenantry the other day on the subject of foreign competition in the Cheshire cheese trade. His Lordship attributed the fall in the demand for the produce of their country dairies to the large importations from Canada and other countries. He warned his tenants that this competition would continue, and said that, instead of sighing, they must improve the commodity, and reduce the cost of production by adopting improved methods of cheese making. His lordship made various offers to induce his tenants to endeavor to increase the production, and finally caused to be placed before them the best specimens obtainable of Cheshire, Cheddar and Canadian chesse, the first named having been bought in London at the retail price of 14d. per lb. One of the principal makers present admitted, after a trial of the specimens, that "Cheshire cheese makers had more to fear from Canadians than ever."

PLANTING IN ORCHARDS.

No questions are more frequent than those that relate to crops in the orchard. There seems to be a reluctance to give up the soil to the trees. Those who do not care enough for an orchard to give the land to it, should not plant one. But there is time, between the planting of the trees and their coming into bearing, when the soil may be planted with other crops to the benefit of the trees and this should be the first consideration. When an orchard of any kind is properly planted, the trees, when full grown, need all the soil, and no crop should be taken from an established orchard. We use the term. No Crop taken from, for a crop may be grown in an orchard to its benefit, as when grown is sown to clover or other crop, to be pastured by swine or sheep, and the roots ultimately plowed under, such cropping will constantly improve the land and benefit the trees. But no crop should be taken from the land in a bearing orchard.

**YOUNG ORCHARDS.**—The trees, at first, can occupy but a small share of the soil with their roots, and the spaces between them must be kept clear of weeds; this may be advantageously done by growing a crop at the same time, provided it is one that leaves the soil in as good condition as at first. In the great peach district, Indian corn is the general crop for young peach orchards. The rows of trees are twenty feet apart, and four rows of corn are put between each two rows of trees, allowing four feet between the rows, and the same distance between the trees and the rows of corn next to them. With the peach, a rapid grower corn will answer, but, for Apple Orchards, the shade would be too great for thorough ripening, and lower growing crops such as potatoes, squashes, melons, are preferable, especially as these, to be profitable, require a free use of manure and the thorough killing of weeds.

Insects will demand attention this month and every other month until vegetation ceases. Much of the success in fruit growing depends upon the watching and proper combating of these enemies. Only the leading pests can be mentioned.

**SPADE BORROWING.**—"It appears to me that this is the season when one half of the world borrows a spade from the other half," he said pensively, as he began to relate to the reporter the troubles of amateur market gardening. "Why," said he, "Saturday night I came home from work at five o'clock expecting to put in a good evening's gardening, but Martha had lent my spade to a neighbor and he had concluded to finish his work that night." With an expression of disgust he turned from the writer with the words, "It's no use now, Jones will be four days ahead with his gardening stuff in spite of all I can do, and all because my wife lent our spade!"

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

M. Charles Mathieu, de St. François de Beauce, possède plusieurs pièces intéressantes dont quelques-unes se rapportent à l'histoire du Canada. En voici la liste:

Un fusil qui, suivant le dire du grand père de M. Mathieu a appartenu au général Carleton. Une pièce de monnaie presque carrée dont la date remonte à l'année 760. Un boulet ramassé dans un champ à Lorette par le pére de M Mathieu, après la prise de Québec par les Anglais lors de la conquete. M. Mathieu, il va sans dire, conserve avec un soin religieux ces *antiquités*, dont quelques unes ont pour lui presque le caractère d'un souvenir de famille.

Un enfant de huit mois appartenant à un monsier Gélinas des Trois-Rivières a failli, si on en croit une dépêche être dévoré tout vivant par les rats. Ses cris reveillèrent son père, qui se levant trouva dans le berceau de son enfant une vingtaine et plus de longs rats. L'enfant avait le visage ensanglanté; et il restera marqué pour la vie.

Québec, 16—Le *Chronicle* apprend que M Joly a demandé au bureau colonial de porter la question Letellier devant le comité judiciaire du Conseil Privé comme étant le plus haut tribunal de l'Empire.

On a tenu une enquête hier sur le cadavre de James McCarm, jeune garçon qui s'est noyé accidentellement dans le fleuve près du quai Lampson.

On a pris des arrangements pour ouvrir des courses, le 24 mai, sur le parc Dominion.

M. Beemer, l'entrepreneur du chemin de Q. M. O. et O., a commencé les travaux du pont sur l'Ottawa tout près des chaudières.

Les autorités de la douane ont saisie la barge *Portsmouth*, qui voulait faire de la contrebande.

Un autre parti d'environ 100 personnes est parti pour Manitoba samedi dernier. Depuis le mois de janvier il y en a environ 1,000 de parties.

Depuis l'ouverture de la navigation beaucoup de bois est descendu des Chaudieres. Le commerce s'améliore.

On dit que le 24 mai il y aura à Montréal au moins 2,000 visiteurs d'Ottawa.

*Encore déraillé.*—Hier, les passagers du chemin de fer du Nord ont éprouvé un nouveau contretemps en venant à Montréal. A quelque distance de la station St. Martin, une roue du char de première classe se dérangea, et le char tomba à côté des lisses. Grande fut la panique. Chacun se croyait déja biffé de la liste des vivants. On en fut quitte pour la peur et un grand mécontentement. Le char de deuxième classe s'était contenté de faire un léger soubresaut et retomba à plomb. Après trois quarts d'heure de travail, le char fut replacé à son état normal, et le reste du voyage s'accomplit sans autre accident.

WINDSOR, Ont, 13.—Mad Foster qui demeurait sur l'Avenue Aylmer a été trouvée ce matin par sa fille, noyée dans une cisterne. Il est probable qu'elle sera tombée hier soir et n'aura pas pu se relever.

GRANBY, 13.—Le moulin à scie qui a été détruit hier par un incendi était assuré pour $2,500. Les pertes subies dans le bois préparé sont moins fortes qu'on ne le craignait d'abord. On a réussi à en transporter une grande quantité hors des atteintes de l'élément destructeur. Le feu n'est pas encore tout à fait éteint, mais on le contrôle.

WIENIPEG, 13.—Mme. Hogaboom, qui avait si mystérieusement disparue d'un train de l'embranchement de Pembina, a été retrouvée à Enerson. Elle n'avait aucun mal, mais présentait une bien mauvaise apparence, car elle avait marché neuf milles les pieds nus. Elle sait pas comment elle a pu abandonner

[redacted]

Ottawa, 16—Une pétition portant cinq cents signatures sera bientôt présentée au ministre de la justice demandant la mise en liberté de Boyle, convaincu de contre-façon de monnaies.

Winnipeg, 13—Les volontaires qui sont allés mettre le paix parmi les ouvriers en grève sur le Pacifique reviennent aujourd'hui. Trois cents ouvriers ont été payés et sont arrivés, et on en attend cinq cents autres demain.

On est à teéir une enquête sur les corps de trois enfants brûlés à mort hier après'midi.

Les funérailles de M. Gooderham, tué à Charlton, ont lieu cette après'midi. Il y a une très grande assistance.

Les autres personnes blessées lors du méme accident, prennent du mieux.

*Déraillement*—Un des chars du train d'Ottawa, sur le chemin de fer du Nord a déraillé entre St. Martin et St. Vincent de Paul. Aucun dommage n'a été causé.

The Duke and Duchess of Connought's Mediterranian trip in the Royal yacht "Osborne" is expected to last nine weeks. The cost of preparing the Osborne for their Royal Highnesses has been £20,000.

Physicians Say that almost every child is troubled more or less by worms. They seem to be the curse of infancy. But since the introduction of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, there is no necessity for their annoying presence. Inquire of your druggist, and he will tell you they are the best.

We have Frequently Heard Mothers say they would not be without Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, from the birth of the child until it has finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

The great Family Medicine of the Age.—There is probably, no family medicine so favorably and so widely known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is extensively used in India, China, Turkey—and in every civilized country on earth, not only to counteract the climatic influences, but for the cure of bowel troubles, Cholera and Fevers. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burns, bruises, &c. Sold by all druggists generally.

### 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. A. Derome, 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. Ross, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq., (Genoa,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem) and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

### Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 11th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 28th 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 Rait, *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 Dessaleburey, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARRINGTON—Is in a township of the same ame, twelve miles from Grenville, and bout twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

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

OST 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

DESCRIPTION OF

*Job Printing*

IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

RAILROAD,

STEAMBOAT

AND

SHOW WORK

ARE SPECIALITIES.

POSTERS

OF ANY SIZE,

Plain and in Colors,

Books, Magazines,

Pamphlets, Catalogues

Insurance,

Bank and

Legal Forms,

Circulars,

Bill Heads,

Statements

Invoices,

Note and

Letter Heading,

Bills of Lading,

Blank Forms,

Receipt Books,

&c. &c. &c.

G. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTERAL.

UNDERTAKERS.

The Marvel of the age!

CALKINS 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

25y1.

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

MERCER'S
Sleeping Elixir!!

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

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

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

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.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

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

11 16y1.

# THE WATCHMAN

AND

# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879. NO. 39

**THE WATCHMAN**

AND

**Ottawa Valley Advocate.**

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, if paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

**Professional Cards.**

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

**DENTISTRY.**

B. H. 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. 1tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 311 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

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

**Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbotts,**
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.
J. 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.

**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

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. MATHEIU. 22tf

**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 sailing and flour sack paper a specialty. Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

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.

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

**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. 1y1

JAMES BARLEY,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LACHUTE.
SLEIGHS 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,
1st Agent

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

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. 43y1

**Robert Lovell,**
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Rodrigue'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 benefited by his treatment: Messrs Hamilton Bros, H. Mills; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Alexander M. Mongenais, and H. McMartin, Rigaud, and others. 29m1.

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

**REMOVAL!**

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Has removed to Premises Opposite Mechanics Hall.
In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to other premises as above, where I will continue to execute with prompt attention all orders that are entrusted to my care. L. GOBIELLE.
Lachute, December 28th, 1878. 1d9y1

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

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. 31y1.

H. J. McMARTIN V. S.
GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUE'S HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAUVE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.
P. S.—Ridglings or Creptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., castrated on the most scientific principles. 35—1y.

**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 predecessors. 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.

**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.

PAINTING, PAPERING, &c.

MR. HUGH McRAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house PAINTING TINTING, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention. 38y1

**WHISKERS** or a luxuriant Moustache can be grown on the smoothest face in a few weeks, also a remedy for baldness; a new and wonderful discovery; safe and sure. Prescription sent on receipt of 25 cents, 75 cents per bottle. Address Prof CONWAY & Co., London, Ont. 11 10w13

### Drifting.

Fair head against my heart
 While hands hold fast in mine,
Sweet lips that hardly part,
 Soft arms that fondly twine!
As down the silent stream,
We drift as in a dream.

Low rustling foliage near
 Sighs with a mournful tune;
High in the trees we hear
 The south wind's dying moan,
Still down the silent stream
We drift, and drifting, dream.

The sun sinks in the West;
 The wild fowl hurry by;
And passing to their rest,
 They chant a lullaby;
While borne upon the stream,
We gently drift and dream.

The bittern's lonely cry
 Comes faintly thro' the night,
The wild swan far on high
 Pursues her silent flight—
As down the quiet stream
We slowly drift and dream.

Ah! should our voyage last,
 Through all eternity,
Thy arms to hold me fast
 Would [illegible]
Forever down the stream
To slowly drift, and dream?

### Why Old Aunt Sally Never Married.

"Now, Aunt Sally, do please tell us why you were never married. You know you said once that you were engaged to a minister and promised that you would tell us all about it some time. Now, aunt please do."

"Well, if I ever did see such girls in all my born days. It's tease, tease from morning till night, but what you must know all about everything that you haven't any business to know anything about. Such inquisitive, pestiferous critters as you are! When I was young girls were different; they minded their own business and didn't spend their time in giggling and carrying on and asking foolish questions. They had to work then, and didn't go sailing around with a whole string of beaux getting their heads filled to ask my aunts, married or single, about any of their affairs. Pretty mess I'd have got into if I had. When they offered to tell me anything of their own accord I kept my mouth shut and listened. Everything is different now a days; young folks have no respect for their elders. But as I see I'm not going to have any peace till I do tell you, why just listen, and don't let me hear a word out of your mouths till I get through."

"That's right, Aunt Sally; just go right ahead, do, and we'll keep perfectly still."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica. Though I say it myself, I was quite a good looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy most was a young minister, a very promising young man and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me and I kind of took a liking to him, and things ran on till we were engaged. One evening he came to see me—I remember it as well as though it were only yesterday. When he came into the parlor, where I was sitting alone he came up to me and—but oh, pshaw, girls, I don't like to tell the rest."

"Oh, Aunt Sally for mercy sake don't stop; tell us what he did."

"Well, as I said, he came up to me and put his arms around me and rather hugged me, while I got excited and somewhat frustrated, and it was a long time ago, and I don't know but I might have hugged him back a little. Then I felt—but now you just clear out every one of you, I shan't tell you any more."

"Goodness, gracious, Aunt Sally. Tell us how you felt. Didn't you feel good, and what did he do next?"

"Oh, such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, to be sure, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though sakes alive I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that the house wherein I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened right out over the street, and no balcony or anything of the kind in front of the house. As it was in the summer season, these doors were opened and the shutters just drawn to. I stepped back a little from him, and when he edged up close, I pushed him away again. I pushed harder than I intended to, and don't you think girls, that the poor fellow lost his balance and fell through one of the doors into the street? Yes, it's so. As he fell I gave a scream and caught him—but I declare I won't tell anything more. I'm going to leave the room."

"No, no, Aunt Sally! How did you catch him? Did you hurt him very much?"

"Well, if I must I must. He fell head first and as he was going I caught him by the legs of his trowsers. I held him for a minute, and tried to pull him back, but his suspenders gave way and the poor man fell clear out of his pantaloons into a whole parcel ladies and gentlemen passing along the street."

"Oh, Aunty! Dear me! He, he, he."

"There! that's right; giggle and squeal as much as you want to. Girls that can't hear about a little thing like that without tearing around the room, and he being in such a way, don't know enough to come in when it rains. A nice time the man that ever marries one of you will have, won't he? Catch me telling you anything again."

"But, Aunt Sally, what became of him? Did you ever see him again?"

"No, the moment he touched the ground he got up and left that place in a terrible hurry. I tell you it was a sight to be remembered to see how that man did run. Father happened to be coming up the street at the time and he said he never saw anything to equal it in his whole life. I heard others say afterward that he did the fastest running ever known in that part of the country and that he never stopped or looked behind until he was two miles out of town. He sent me a note a few days afterwards, saying that the engagement must be broken off, as he never could look me in the face again after what happened. He went out west and I believe he's preaching somewhere in Illinois. But he never married. He was very modest and I suppose he was so badly frightened that time that he never dared to trust himself near a woman again.

"That, girls, is the reason I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time, for he was a real good man, and I've often thought that we should always have been happy if his suspenders hadn't given way."

### Lord Ullan's Daughter.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE SET FORTH IN HUMBLE PROSE.

A chieftain to the Highlands bound cries, "Boatman, do not tarry, and I'll give to thee a dollar and a half to row us across the lake."

"Now, who be ye would cross Loch-Gyle this dark and stormy night?" asked the ferryman, with much curiosity.

"What is that to you, you bald-headed snipe of the valley?" replied the chieftain, growing pale about the gills. "If I pay you a good round sum for your services, it appears to me your interest in the matter should end there. Do you require the pedigree of every man, woman and child you take across in your scow? If it wasn't that I'm in a hurry I'd smack your jaws for your impudence, but as it is," displaying a handful of coin, "as it is, I'm the chief of Ulva's Isle, and this—Lord Ullan's daughter. His horsemen hard behind us ride, and should they overtake us here in the glen it would go hard with us."

Out spoke the hardy High'and wight, while he unlocked his skiff and told them to get in. "I'll go, my chief, I'm ready; but, considering the terrible storm, I hope you will make it two dollars, although as a matter of fact, I do not venture forth for a mere money consideration, but for your winsome lady. I have been there to some extent myself, and can appreciate the situation: so by my word, the bonny bird in danger shall not tarry. Sit a little more in the middle to trim the boat, please, and here we go!"

By this the storm grew loud apace, the water-wraith was shrieking, and things looked almighty dark. But still as wilder grew the storm, and as the night grew drearier, adown the glen rode at least a dozen men with old Ullan at the head on a cream-colored mule. "Oh, haste thee, haste!" the lady cries; "though tempests round us gather, "I'll meet the raging of the storm, but not my angry pa." So on they rowed amid the roar of waters fast prevailing, and when Lord Ullan reached the shore his wrath was dreadful to behold. And no wonder. For, sore dismayed, through storm and shade, he discovered his daughter out in the boat with a smile on her lip and salt spray in her eye, and both arms around her lover. For a while it seemed that he would take it out of his hired men and his cream-colored mule, as he declared he would have the former beheaded as soon as he got home, and the latter he was hammering over the ears with a club. Presently he took another tack: "Come back! come back!" he cried in grief, across the stormy water, "and I'll forgive your Highland boy, my daughter! oh, my daughter! and I'll settle the bill with the ferryman."

But the young lady could not be caught so easily. Neither could the young man, who told the ferryman to press on, and then turning around in the boat, still keeping one arm about his sweetheart to prevent her falling out, called to the old gentleman:

"Much obliged for your kind invitation, my dear sir, but we will not come back at present. You can expect us, however, in the course of a week or ten days. Till then adieu!" Lord Ullan called again. 'Twas vain; the loud waves lashed the shore; return, they wouldn't think of it. In fifteen minutes they were on the other side, the ferryman was wondering what he would do with a twenty-dollar gold piece, and the young couple were inquiring their way to the nearest Justice of the Peace.

—Queen Victoria is known to be an excellent woman of business. Her Majesty's family administration is very thorough. Her extensive family connections throughout the whole of Europe she maintains by an active correspondence, devoting one whole day in the week to writing letters to absent relatives. All accounts, bankers' pass-books, and estimates of expenditure are in some shape or other, personally presented to her.

—The "Angel Guardians" is a chartered society of Paris. Its object is to aid and protect drunken people and to take them home. Only men of approved temperate habits are admitted to membership. On holidays and Sundays these guardian angels may be seen around the drinking places and else where. They carefully guide any drunkard they may encounter, take care of his money if he has any, and turn it over to his family. Not one of these angels has ever been accused of taking even a centime found upon any slave of Bacchus.

### Legend of White Cap Mountain.

A young and beautiful girl, the belle of the country round, went up the mountain with her country lover to gather the favorite berry, and enjoy the beauties of the view. He had long sought to disclose to her his attachment, and ask her hand. Fear of a refusal had deterred him until this occasion, which had so loosened his tongue, that despite all the young maiden's saucy little capers, he succeeded in bringing her to the most satisfactory terms. Upon reaching the summit of the mountain (they had of course strayed from their party), the betrothed determined (true to nature), to plague her lover, on that day, to her heart's content. So while he stopped to cull the finest branches of berries for Mary Lawson, she ran like a frightened doe, beyond a large rock of granite, at some distance from him, and awaited in her concealment the effect of her absence. He shortly perceived it, and commenced calling her. Receiving no response, he rushed away in an opposite direction from the rock behind which Mary lay concealed. For a long time his voice might be heard, as he wandered hither and thither in his search. In vain—she was securely hidden. Finally, he disappeared. The sun was sinking below the lofty mountains before her. She rose, now thoroughly calmed, and the horrid thought came on that she was left alone upon the mountain. She now wandered frantically about, calling upon her lover's name. Alas! empty echoes mocked her. Night came upon her, and with sable mantle, wrapped the rugged crest.

Wearied and exhausted, she had attained at length the pinnacle—precipitous on the southerly side. In the darkness, she lost her foothold and fell into a deep chasm, hundreds of feet below. There, the next day, she was found by her frantic lover, who, supposing she had joined the rest of the party, after vainly searching for her, followed after the others, who had already commenced the descent. To his utter despair, she was not among them. A few of his comrades returned with him to the mountain. In the darkness they could do nothing but call for Mary. No Mary answered, for they were many a weary hour's walk from her. At dawn of the following day, dragging through the bitter hours of that long night, they stood upon the pinnacle, and saw fluttering on the verge of the precipice a scarf. The dreadful story was told, full soon, to the seekers. Mournfully and slowly they bore the shattered remains of the once beautiful Mary Lawson down that mountain path, to her bereaved parents, and a stricken band of companions followed her to the grave. A simple mound marks the spot where she was found. And to this day the story is told with tears, and chocking accents, by the children of those who knew and loved her.

### An Irish Romance.

Alexander Sullivan relates in his sketches of "New Ireland" an interesting romance connected with the marriage of Kevin O'Doherty, who was one of the prominent members of the repeal party called "Young Ireland." O'Doherty was, at the time of the outbreak of 1848, a young medical student in Dublin. He was an active contributor to the *Nation*, the organ of the repealers, in which the principles of the party were most openly and earnestly promulgated. Among the women who furnished rebel verses for the seditious press was Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the young daughter of a County Galway gentleman. O'Doherty was first attracted by the verses of the poetess, and was soon after attracted by herself. The love of the two sped smoothly until O'Doherty was arrested, among others, as a conspirator against the British Government. When his case was brought to trial the jury twice disagreed, and before his third arraigument he was offered a virtual pardon—a merely nominal sentence—if he would plead guilty. The young lover sent for his sweetheart to visit him in prison, and informed her of the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the certainty of losing you, perhaps forever," said he, "but I don't like the idea of pleading guilty. Say, what shall I do?" "Do?" answered the noble-hearted girl; "why, be a man and face the worst. I'll wait for you; however long the sentence may be." "Next day," writes Mr. Sullivan, "fortune deserted Kevin, the jury found him guilty, the judge assigned him ten years transportation. Eva was allowed to see him once more in the cell to say adieu. She whispered to him: "Be you faithful; I'll wait." And she did. Years fled by, and the young exile was at length allowed once more to tread Irish soil. Two days after he landed at Kingston Eva was his bride. O'Doherty is to-day a distinguished member of the Queensland Legislature.

—Mr. B. Chambers of the Post Office Department at Washington, writes that there are no fewer than 4,000 women, Postmasters in the United States, and that the number is on the increase.

—Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, after ten years of suspension from the Reformed Presbyterian Church for communing with other denominations and singing hymns, has been restored to membership by an order of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

### A Startling Invention.

An invention has recently been made in England which cast into the shade all previous advances in labor saving machinery, and bids fair for a time at least, to restore to the British manufacturer that trade of which the Americans have been gradually depriving them during the last few years. When, some weeks ago, we read of this invention in our English exchanges, we could hardly credit it that so much of improvement could reach thus far. In a mill near Lowmoor, in the vicinity of Bradford, England, there is now running machinery which is left forty-eight hours without any one attending to it, working the whole of that time, and producing a beautiful fabric without any flaw in the goods or mistake in the machine. This mill is now running 132 hours per week, starting on Monday morning at half past five, and running until Saturday night at twelve p. m., only stopping the machinery during the day for cleaning. During that time the fabulous quantity of 200,000 yards of fabric can be produced, the machines also working forty-eight hours without any attention of any sort, they are then replenished with warp in the incredibly short time of fifteen minutes, one girl being all that is employed to do this part of the work, and that all being completed during the day time. The machinery is thus left working, and producing a most beautiful fabric entirely by itself from half-past five in the evening until half-past six in the morning; and during the time it has been running it has fully realized the expectations of its inventor. The goods produced by this new invention are improved in appearance, and what was sold before at £2 5s 6d, is now selling at £1 4s. A visit to the mills is thus described:—It was very curious that on approaching the buildings we could hear the rumble of machinery, and yet every part of the mills, with the exception of the cashier's room which was lighted by a parafine lamp, was in total darkness. We could not detect a single inch of gaspiping, for none is required. The machines can work as well in the dark as in the light, because they do not require any human attention. At present they are working on what we may term forty-eight hour "shifts," but they can set at half-past five o'clock on Monday morning, and they will run until twelve o'clock the following Saturday night, without stopping (except for cleaning), and the work they will turn out is enormous. A portion of machinery was manufacturing diamond yarn, which can be used for antimacassars, ladies' shawls, gentlemen's cuffs, neckties and all sorts of fancy Berlin wool work, and also for scarfs. It can also be used in the Bradford trade, as yarn for piece goods, and in the Denby Dale and Huddersfield wollen districts for scarfs, waistcoats and fancy trousering, and the yarn can be sold irrespective of weaving it. There is a special class of yarn made for ladies shawls. It is produced with a combination of colors, all of which are distinct, and may be made of any kind of material. A silk dress, no matter if it is made of the finest material Paris can produce, may be matched by the trimmings which were being manufactured at this mill without the aid of man, woman or child. The combination of colors which is displayed in the different styles is really wonderful. The single threads of silk that are used are so fine as to produce 20,000 yards to the ounce, and they may be so increased in thickness as to make 100 yards to the ounce, thus bringing them within the reach of every yarn that is made. Another article which the machines are producing is called Alexandra diamond cord trimming, which has a beautiful appearance, and is perfect in arrangement. This may be used for trimming dresses, jackets, mantles, opera cloaks, bonnets, hats and also for embroidery on cushions, gentlemen's smoking-caps, and all fancy articles of those descriptions. It can also be made up for dress-suspenders, fan-holders, and we saw a large number of fancy necklets which had been formed in a most artistic manner from the material. Necklets, that apparently, were worth two or three shillings each, were made and fitted with lockets complete for a third of that price. Another material which is being produced is a diamond yarn, which can be used for all kinds of woven, platted or knitted fabrics. The diamond yarn and the Alexandra diamond cord are manufactured by a new machine recently invented. The material may be used for trimming ladies' dresses, or for trimming scarfs. The owner has for a long time been engaged in making silk cord, but, by the aid of his new machinery, he can supply one hundred times more than he could before, and the larger quantity costs less than the smaller did in manufacturing. The goods are thereby produced so cheaply that they can now find a good market in Paris, where they could not be sold a few weeks ago. Irrespective of the high tariffs charged by the French Government on such goods they can now be sold in that country at large profit.

With reference to the manufacture of yarns it may be stated that one girl, who is paid at the rate of 14s. per week can produce £1,000 worth of these goods in six days. In fact, the quantity does not in any way form an item of labor. The combination of colors in the silk trimmings for ladies' dresses or skirts is not only beautiful, but wonderful. In width the trimmings varies from ½ inch to nine inches, and in manufacturing it one girl can produce £100 worth in a week, whilst in an ordinary weaving shed she could not make £5 worth in the same period. The inventor declares that when he first began to make this class of goods he paid as much as £100 per week in wages, but with his new machinery he pays scarcely anything, and he now makes four times the quantity, and commands a much larger trade. He is sanguine that the application of the cords and the yarns for trimming and other purposes will make the trade a hundred times larger than it was formerly, and he believes that in a brief period he will be doing an extensive business in the American and French markets. There is also to be brought out for winter wear special designs for manufacturing the production of the above machine for ladies' skirtings. On entering the manufacturing shed it was quite dark, and a mysterious feeling came over one when in the midst of machines in full work and without assistance. Presently a wax candle was lighted, and we could then realize the extent of the work which was being executed. By the same process as the diamond cord manufacture already described, any description of yarn can be manufactured into cords of various kinds at a cost of less than ½d per lb., and with the least possible amount of waste imagineable. One girl will make 3,000 lbs. weight of these cords in a week, either for the shipping or the home trade. No matter what may be the quantity of silk diamond cords or yarns that may be ordered in a day, they can be made in three or four thousand combinations, and delivered on the same day. Silk spools, containing all shades of colors, are pegged and ready for the machines, and they are so arranged that they can be instantly engaged in the process of manufacture. In the shed we find thirteen cord and yarn machines in full work, and double that quantity are being made on the new plan to follow in their wake. In one day a girl can prepare warps sufficient to supply the machines for 48 hours, during which time they do not require any attention. As we have already remarked, they can be arranged to run for a week if necessary. The machinery is driven by a high-pressure engine, and also by endless bands. The engine room and boiler house are entirely distinct from the mill. There is no connection whatever between them—not even a door. It is certainly marvelous that so much work can be obtained from an invention which does away with the cost of labor, and may be said to be everlastingly industrious.

There is no doubt that the invention is a great commercial success, as it has been running now for more than two months without a hitch or failure. It is probable that the principle will be applicable to other departments of industry. It behooves our Canadian manufacturers to look to it that they fall not behind in the industrial race.

### Old Maids and old Bachelors.

Old maids are useful. They can cook, sew and take care of children, nurse sick people and generally play the piano. Old bachelors are useless. They do not even know how to drive nails or split wood.

Old maids are amiable. If one wants anything done that requires patience and kindness of heart, a single lady is sure to be the one to do it.

Old bachelors are ill-natured. They snub children, despise babies and hate young mothers, and are always so busily employed in seeing that other people take good care of them that they have not a moment to give to any one else.

Old maids are nice-looking and "young for their years." Old bachelors generally have red noses, rheumatism in their knees, bald heads, and mouths that turn down at the corners.

Old maids can make a home of one little room, and cook delicious meals for one over the gas jet in cunning little tin kettles, besides making all their own wardrobes. Old bachelors need an army of tailors, waiters, cooks, distant relatives and hotel landlords to keep them comfortable. When old maids are ill they tie up their heads in pocket hankerchiefs, take homœpathic pellets out of two bottles, alternately, and get well again. When old bachelors are ill they go to bed and send for four doctors, have a consultation, a mantle piece full of black bottles, all the amiable married men who belong to the club to sit up with them at night, besides a hired nurse. They telegraph to their relations and do their best to impress the world that they are dying.

When an old maid travels she takes a sandwich, a piece of poundcake, a bottle of lemonade in a hand-basket, and lunches comfortably in the carriage. When an old bachelor travels he orders a dinner in courses at the station, and raves because he has not time to eat it before the "fifteen minutes for refreshments" are over.

Old maids drink weak tea, and it cures their headaches. Old bachelors drink strong liquor, which gives them headaches.

Old maids are modest. They think their youth is over and their beauty gone. If, after a while, some autumnal love is given them, they take it as a sort of miracle, and hope people will not laugh at them for "marrying so late in life."

Old bachelors believe that all women are in love with them, and that they must carefully guard themselves from traps laid to inveigle them into matrimony. They also fondly cherish the belief that, should they evidently become married, the world expects them to exhibit great taste in women by their choice, and that the "other fellows" will laugh if their portion be not tender youth and beauty; also that when they marry, many women will expire of jealousy.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Patrick—And Biddy darlin', they've been tellin' me there's too many of us in the wurrld. Now, if me and you git the Praste to make us two wan, troth won't there be wan the less?

### 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, MAY 30, 1879.*

## THE JEWS RETURN TO PALESTINE

It is said that in Jerusalem the Jews are more numerous to-day than they have been for a long period, and in other parts of Palestine there are signs of the wanderers returning to the homes of their fathers. Prophets are not lacking, also, who tell us that one result of the late war will be the gift of the Holy Land to the descendants of its ancient inhabitants. Some of them say that this change will be brought about through the agency of England, who is to take possession of Egypt and Palestine and then bestow the latter on the Jewish people. At first, this arrangement was to be a part of the plan of partition of the Turkish Empire after its defeat by Russia. Now, if it is to be carried out at all, there seems more likelihood that it will be the result of Turkish gratitude to the British Government for constancy in time of trial. There is a probability of England beginning a great enterprise of civilization in Africa by means of Egypt. Palestine would not necessarily have any connection with such a movement as that. We may say nevertheless, as we might have said of many other events that have taken place in the face of improbabilities, that the cession of Palestine to England, and finally to the Jews, is not impossible. This is an age of restored nationalities and of aspirations towards union among severed branches of the same race. Ever since 1848 we have seen struggles, some of them successful, in that direction. But in all the cases which we have in our mind, there was something like contiguity in favor of union—the change needed being only dynastic. With regard to scattered Israel, it is quite different. The Jews are every where, and their union as a nation would necessitate many changes. The question is, therefore whether they would, in any appreciable numbers, return to Palestine. Would the wealthy Jews of both hemispheres, the bankers, and merchant princes and politicians and leaders in every walk of life, would such men give up their present positions and the influence which they enjoy among other nations for the sake of forming a united people. With them of course, patriotism, in its ordinary sense, has no exsitence, as far as Judea is concerned. Any desire they may have to see the realm which David and Solomon ruled, and where all the wondrous events of their peculiar history took place, must be akin to religion—a matter of faith. Is their faith strong enough to surrender everything for the idea of restoration? Would such men as Rothschilds and others who help to maintain the balance of power in the world be contented to reside in a Syrian palace and forswear London or Vienna or Paris, for the sake of religion and for the love of their people? Would the Jewish owners of property all over the world gladly part with it to purchase a stake in the honored land of the patriarchs and prophets? We cannot tell. But certainly there can be no restoration of the Jews without their own consent, and writers who choose such a subject ought to know something of the state of feeling among the people whose fate they would decide. "Daniel Deronda" has done much to spread this notion of approaching restoration. But long before its appearance, pamphlets discussing the question from various standpoints, had been issued on both sides of the atlantic, especially in England. Some of the theories advanced in these are very curious. One of them is that the Anglo-Saxon race is composed of the descendants of the "ten lost tribes," and no little ingenuity has been employed in the argument. If this were really the case, if the English people are the veritable Beni ISRAEL, it would be only an act of brotherly kindness on their part to obtain Palestine and to hand it over to the sons of Judah. The question is one of great interest, but there are obvious difficulties in the way, not the least of which is the apparent satisfaction with which many of the Jews in all lands seem to regard their condition of banishment. But this was also the case in the days of Babylonian captivity when some were satisfied to remain after the proclamation of Cyrus. Events seem to point towards a return of the Jews. The world is looking on and the student of prophecy is linking together the chain as event after event takes place towards this most living question of the day.

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THE ST. HYACINTHE ELECTION.—Mr. Marchand was challenged by Mr. Champagne to lay before the electors, on the day of nomination, a certificate of the auditor declaring that the deficit would not amount, at the close of the present year, to more than $200,000. Mr. Champagne added that if Mr. Marchand brought him that certificate, he would promise to support Mr. Joly. Mr. Marchand did not accept the challenge. Mr. Champagne then challenged him to declare that the deficit would not exceed $500,000, but Mr. Marchand still maintained his reserve.

### The 24th in Montreal.

The people had made up their minds that they were going to have a monster celebration; they were willing to make every sacrifice to ensure this, and the result was just what was anticipated. From first to last everything passed off with a degree of success which must have been extremely gratifying to those who had devoted their time and energy to accomplish it. The sham battle was of course the leading feature of the day, and it will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of witnessing it. That it was one of the grandest military sights ever seen in the Dominion, was admitted on all sides.

The day dawned bright and clear, the sun rising on an almost cloudless sky, and an occasional breeze lending an additional charm. The city at an early hour was astir with the different volunteer corps preparing for muster, and long before 10 o'clock thousands of civilians moved in the direction of Mount Royal Park, anxious to get the most prominent position. The hotels were literally jammed, the Windsor being the grand centre of attration.

The Royal Princess, the Governor General, the Brooklyn Regiment, the Ottawa contingent, the Queen's Own, the Artillery, the Armed Battalion, the Sham Fight, the beautiful horses, "Beecher", the Banquet, &c., altogether made it one of the grandest gala days Montreal has ever seen.

Before 11 o'clock all the troops had arrived on the ground and taken up the positions assigned them. Shortly afterwards the Princess Louise Dragoons—the Guard of Honor—rode into the enclosure, and His Excellency and Her Royal Highness appeared. The Marquis was dressed as a private gentleman, while Her Royal Highness wore a black riding-habit. They were received with cheers which were graciously acknowledged. The Marquis and Princess accompanied by General Smyth and saff, then rode along the line which was drawn up, the Brooklyn regiment in the centre, the Scarlet Brigade and the Rifle Brigade making up the two great wings. The line looked magnificent; the red-coated infantry, the grey 13th, and the dark tunics of the Rifles formed a splendid picture, the medals on many breasts shining bright in the sunlight. As the party rode along the line the troops presented arms.

When opposite the 13th, His Excellency advanced and said:

"*Officers and Soldiers of the Gallant Thirteenth*,—I welcome you in the Queen's name to Canada, and thank you for coming to-day to do honor to Her Majesty on this her birthday. We are brothers to-day in blood and great tradition, and I rejoice to see you here as our brothers in arms."

The cheering, which had been checked for a moment by these remarks, was now resumed vociforously by the 13th, and carried along the line of spectators, while the Brooklyn band played the National Anthem. On returning from inspecting the line, amid continued cheering His Excellency and Her Royal Highness rode to their position beside the standard in front of the dais, where, from a slight eminence, they could observe the whole line.

The day's proceedings concluded with a sham fight, in which the Brooklyn Regiment took part, and at its close their Excellencies expressed themselves as well pleased, Her Royal Highness remarking that it reminded her of Aldershot.

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### Presentation of Colors to 13th Regt.

On Friday evening, on the arrival of the steamer having on board the 13th Brooklyn regiment, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city were waiting on the wharf to receive them, and to present them with the beautiful stand of colors the gift of the Montreal Prince of Wales Rifles. In presenting the colors to Col. Austen and the officers of the 13th, the Mayor said:

"*Col Austen and members of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment*—Your visit to our city to assist in celebrating the birthday of Our Beloved Sovereign evinces on your part the most cordial and friendly feeling. As your regiment fitly represents the intelligence and the feelings that exist throughout the United States, we welcome you with most hearty good-will in this your peaceful invasion, trusting that the effect of your visit may be to cement yet more firmly the hearts of your people and ours. As a memento of this happy occasion, it is my pleasing duty to present to you this flag, which has been prepared by the ladies of the officers of the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles—the oldest volunteer regiment in Canada. On your return home we trust that the happy blending on our flag of the Stars and Stripes with the Union Jack may remind you of our friendly feeling towards your great nation." (Cheers.)

Col. Austen replied:

*Your Worship.*—"I thank you for this magnificient flag, and have the honor of presenting to you our chaplain, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who will receive it.

Mr. Beecher stepped forward and said:

"We have not come, Mr. Mayor; for an idle pleasure, nor in our own names. We represent our fellow-citizens of the city of Brooklyn, one of the oldest and largest in the United States—the city alone. I think, in all the world, on whose banner is written the motto—which ought to be the word of the world—"Right makes Might"—(applause,) and we come in that spirit, bearing testimony of good-will, not only on our own part as fellow-citizens, but as we are members of the National Guard of the State of New York, we also bear the good will of the great State of New York. We accept this token of amity and fraternity, and hope as this banner of Stars and Stripes mingles its colors with those of the Union Jack, so the two great nations to which they respectively belong may never be seen bearing them against each other in war. (Cheers.) Whatever other nations express, ours express the literature of liberty and the religion of humanity, and for that our efforts are called of God. Therefore, may our flags go together if called to the battle-field, but never against each other. We shall take this home and carefully preserve and cherish it; and when ever your volunteers or citizens may visit us, you shall see that your flag has not been neglected nor dishonored. (Loud cheers)."

The flag was then taken in charge by the Color Company of the 13th, Col. Austen and Mr. Beecher mounted their chargers. The orders for the advance were given, and the Montreal Troop of Cavalry leading off, followed by a squad of the City Police; then came guards of honor from the Garrison Artillery, the Victoria Rifles and the 6th Fusiliers and a number of officers of the 5th Royals. The Thirteenth preceded by their band and veteran corps brought up the rear in column of companies.

The flag, a very creditable piece of work, was made by the ladies of the Convent of the Holy Name of Mary, Hochelaga, who worked indefatigably to complete it in time for the celebration. Every one who inspected the work spoke of it in the highest terms. The silk is seven feet six inches long by three feet ten inches wide, and the provincial coats of arms give the Canadian side particularly a very rich appearance. These coats of arms form a very rich and pretty combination, above which is a glittering crown of gold-silk thread, and around it is a wreath of maple leaves of the finest work. On the other side is the ensign of the United Stated, and here the fine needlework of the ladies in putting on the stars and bars is shown to advantage. The whole cost is about $400. The staff is of black walnut polished, and terminating in a spear-head to which a rich tassel is attached. A silver plate, in the form of a scroll, is yet to be affixed to the staff, and will contain the following inscription: "Presented by a few of the citizens of Montreal, through the officers' ladies of the Prince of Wales Rifles, to the 13th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., on the occasion of their visit to assist in the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, 24th May, 1879."

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Colonel Strange, commandant of B Battery, arrived at Quebec on Monday by the *Polynesian*, and when at the gate of the Citadel, the men of B Battery took out the horses and pulled the carriage. The gallant Colonel was drawn over to his quarters, preceded by the band of the regiment. The Colonel was taken by surprise, and felt the kind greeting very much.

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EXTENSIVE FIRE.—At Carleton Place, on the 27th inst., a destructive fire broke out in the Lumber Yard of Mr. Peter McLaren, supposed to be caused by a spark from a passing engine. The Yard being situated upon either side of the Canada Central Railway track. There were 24,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard, 14,000,000 of which are destroyed. Mr. McLaren estimates the loss at $130,000, only $50,000 of which is covered by insurance.

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GLENGARRY LOCAL ELECTION.—It is with pleasure that we learn of the success attending the Canvass in favor of Mr. Donald McMaster's candidature in this County for the local Legislature, being a native of Glengarry and risen to a very high position at the Bar, and made for himself a reputation in Montreal where it takes more than ordinary ability and perseverance to achieve success in that profession. Mr. McMaster will no doubt be honored in his native County by being returned to represent it at Toronto.

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SUGAR.—200,000 lbs. of sugar a week is what the Redpath Refinery is now turning out, and giving employment to 400 men. The Vice Regal party visited the factory on Monday last and found it in full operation. The raw sugar is imported direct from the West Indies, and three vessels so laden are lying in the port of Montreal. This trade now comes by way of the St. Lawrence, so that with the men employed, the ships employed, and the pure sugar given to the Canadian people, are certainly circumstances of an encouraging kind.

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GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION.—Mr. Vennor of the Geological Survey of Canada, assisted by Mr. Armour, a surveyor of Windsor, Ont., commence their season's explorations this week from St. Jerome. They will spend some time around this neighborhood and thence proceed northward to Trembling Lake and head waters of the River Rouge. The party will remain for a few days around Big Nomining Lake on the waters of the "Nation," and thence cross over to Kiamika River and adjacent lakes. Still later they will explore Kagabonga Lake, west of the Gatineau, and probably will return by the Coulonge River. Mr. Vennor will himself direct this party, and the phosphate rocks are to be a leading object of investigation.

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KNIGHTED.—At three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, immediately after the review at Montreal, His Excellency the Governor General, in the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, held an investiture of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, at the Windsor Hotel, when the following gentlemen were created Knights Commanders of the Order:—The Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Hon. Alex. Campbell, the Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B., the Hon. William Pearce Howland, the Hon. Richard John Cartwright, Sir N. F. Belleau. The honor conferred on the first of these Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., will meet with hearty approval throughout the whole Dominion, so will that of the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., and this distinguishing recognition on the part of Her Majesty is a distinction these Statesmen justly merit. The others who are distinguished by Royal favor stand high in the estimation of the people of this country, unless it is the Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright who, though a "mixer and muddler of figures," as the *Globe* branded him not many years ago, and has presented the "two shields" in such a manner as not to be very creditable; yet he has been able to maintain to some extent the reputation of his honored ancestry, and being a clever speaker and well versed in public matters has been honored with the others, and invested with the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

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Mr. E. Wismer, of Ottawa, raised a parsnip on his farm measuring four feet one inch in length, and ten and a quarter inches in circumference.

### OTTAWA CORRESPONDEACE.

OTTAWA, after the "Q. B."

Not any in mine, thank you; no noisy guns or shooting irons, not a brass band or a drum, no perspiring dusty crowds for me, but rather a quiet holiday, among genial friends and the wild beauties of nature.

Leaving the almost depopulated city behind, after an early breakfast, our floating palace quickly carries us *out of sight of land*, for though houses, barns, trees, fences and enormous piles of cordwood are partially vissible above the waste of waters, we might as well be in mid ocean for all the solid land we could see; not even the outline of a shore can be discerned, so wide and deep are the swollen waters of the Ottawa in some portions of its course. Women can be seen standing in boats pinning their linnen to the clothes lines, here a boat at a front door step, there a couple of forlorn pigs on a bit of green sward just peeping from the expanse of waters. Landing at the wharfs is in many cases impossible, great flat bottomed scows forming the means of communication between the steamer and the shore, or the end of the wharf is reached by climbing over long wood piles, the wharf itself being quite submerged. On the downward trip the steamer has to turn completely round at every landing, and hold her head up stream, on account of the great force of the current and when Grenville is reached, the engine, with its train, like some amphibious monster, comes to meet us, plowing its way through the water on invisible rails. A short and pleasant ride of 13 miles brings us to Carillon, where the navigation of the lower Ottawa begins, on the opposite shore is Point Fortune, the demarkation of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Here also may be seen the recently constructed piers, near the Ontario side, which are part of an attempt to restrain the mighty river by a dam, and render it more subservient to the purposes of man. The success of this great undertaking remains to be proved. Climbing a steep hill and passing the quiet resting place of the dead, a two mile ride brings us to the old and rather decaying village of St. Andrews, whose chief feature is the number and respectable appearance of its churches, somewhat out of proportion to the requirements of the population, it would seem, as some of them are not now in use. St. Andrews consists of one long street, following the windings of the North River, or Riviére du Nord, on whose banks it reposes in the serene calm of an unfulfilled destiny, which fulfilment of destiny seems to have been indefinitely postponed, awaiting the arrival of the "good time coming" in some uncertain future. A substantial bridge here spanning the river marks the head of navigation from the main Ottawa; two market steamers call here twice a week for freight, and take passengers to Montreal for 10 to 25 cents. Six miles of road of the roughest kind, even in this dry and pleasant weather (what must be its condition when softened by rain or thaw!) bring us at once into the busy end of Lachute, a village so named from the rapids which are now controlled by dams forming the finest series of available water powers to be found within an equal distance in any stream in this Dominion. This immense power has not been allowed to run to waste, for by the enterprise and perseverance of James Fish, Esq., proprietor of the lands on either side, various factories have already been erected and others are projected or in the course of construction. Those already in active operation are, saw and grist mills, carding and cloth mill, a box factory and a woodenware factory: all these are on the south side of the river, the same amount of power on the opposite side being still unused for any economic purpose. However, one firm, Mr. Hamlin and Ayr, of Hawkesbury, have already built a dam and are excavating and preparing stone for a large cloth mill to be erected on the opposite side of the river. These works give employment to a large number of hands and render this one of the most thrifty and flourishing villages in the Ottawa Valley, as it is one of the most pleasantly situated. The West River joins its Northern mother in the centre of the village, several bridges span the streams, one of these erected by Mr. Fish at his own expense. The North Shore Railway, called in cabalistic lingo the Q. M. O. & O. R.W., or C. de F. Q. M. O. et O., runs through the entire length of the village the station being on a rather steep grade in the centre. This being found inconvenient for moving loaded freight cars, it is now proposed to remove the station to the more level grade at the lower end of village, and preparations are already being made for this purpose, not without opposition on the part of certain property holders in the vicinity of the present station. Lachute contains quite a number of well filled stores, all doing a good business, and the windows are not dressed up with notices of bankrupt sales, as in more pretentious towns we know of. This village also contains two Printing Offices, one issuing a live newspaper, the WATCHMAN and another called the *Argenteuil Ad——r*" (see window of your contem.'s late office). The former having a first-class assortment of job type, is doing a comfortable business and giving good satisfaction to its patrons. The manager, Dawson Kerr, Esq., formerly published the *Volunteer Review* of Ottawa, which our military heros suffered to die of inanition, much to the discredit of those who should have supported and sustained such an enterprise. The principal hotel for transient visitors and business men is the "Argenteuil" or Roderigue's, at the station, but for quiet, comfort, a good table, tidy rooms and clean beds, commend us to friend Allen of the West End. The scenery around this charming village is beautiful and romantic, the swiftly flowing streams of the two rivers, the well cultivated farms and verdant meadows, the swelling hills clothed to their summits with luxuriant foliage, and the neat and pretty residences with their surrounding grounds and gardens form a scene of great beauty, very refreshing to the gaze of the careworn business man or his equally tired and rest seeking wife. The sportsman too will here find ample field for his exploits with rod and gun. Lachute has its fair proportion of churches, there being two Presbyterian, a Methodist and Roman Catholic, besides two temperance halls, and a gloomy old stone building, called the Court House, in which at present the Episcopal worship is held; the Wesleyan Methodists also hold alternate service in the Olivet Hall at the West End. There is also a college or high school, of which, however, the less said the better, as this seems to have been a bone of contention for some time past. Altogether, the busy, humming mills, the arriving and departing of trains, the seething rapids, the roaring falls over the various mill dams, the sights, the sounds, the scenes of industrious and thriving village life make this a very pretty, Lachute.

"VEGETINE,"
—WILL CURE—
SCROFULA,
Scrofulous Humor.

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

Cancers, Cancerous Humors.

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

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases,

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

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effect of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

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

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

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

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

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

Catarrh.

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

Constipation.

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

Piles.

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

Dyspepsia.

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

Faintness at the Stomach.

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

Female Weakness.

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

General Debility.

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

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

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
38—1m

NO SURRENDER!!

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

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.

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.

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.

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

TRADE-MARK.

Read Every Word.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials.
D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent
210 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
Lachute, Dec. 31st. 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell; early in June last I had 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. Cader, 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. 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, Coberg, Ont
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq, 148 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq, 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, [illegible], 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. Manders, Esq, Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq, Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St James St., Mont'l.
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.
GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail by
WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith 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 10, 1879. 34lw

THE
Accident Insurance Company
of Canada.

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

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

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—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,—and clean seed wheat for sale.
JAMES FISH.
Lachute, April 2, 1879. 21—m2

DICK'S
CELEBRATED
MEDICINES!

DICK'S
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, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also
AN UNFAILING CURE
for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot. Price 25c. or in large bottles 50 cents.
DICK'S BLISTER
Is the best that has ever yet been used, horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.
DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at
ALFRED BENN & Co.
2lyl. Lachute, P. Q.

PUBLICATIONS.
ON THE IDENTITY OF THE BRITISH NATION WITH THE LOST TEN TRIBES.
Philitis; or, Solution of the Mysery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.
By Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland
Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. New Edition. Price $5.50
WORKS by EDWARD HINE.
The Forty-Seven Identifications. Price, post free, 20 cents
Flashes of Light, Price, post free, 20 cents.
Oxford's Wrong, &c. Price, post free, 17 cents
England's Coming Glories. Price, post free, 20 cents.
Anglo-Saxon Riddle. Price, post free, 7 cents or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10
Life From the Dead. monthly, Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75
HINE'S LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.
Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.
W. DRYSDALE & Co.
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Choice stock of Stationery always on hand.

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. 16m4

### 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. (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
Insolvent notice—Sam. Macdonald.
Orange District Meeting—Olivet Hall.
Auction Sale—Cushing & Son.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harveys anti-bilious pills
Brown's worm lozenges.

## LOCAL.

Lachute needs a band of music.

Remember Todd's Auction Sale tomorrow, and next Thursday.

WEDDINGS.—Splendid wedding cards at the WATCHMAN Office.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE is announced for June 17th, at Front of Chatham, by L. Cushing & Son. See Adv.

WHERE, OH WHERE?—What has become of that fife and drum band about which we heard so much last fall?

JOINT NOTES.—On hand, neatly printed and at low prices, joint promissory notes and other blank forms at this office.

INCORPORATION.—Lachute might be incorporated if people could agree long enough to get the preliminary steps taken.

DELAPIDATED.—The iron gate to the grave yard is left open and looks delapidated and is rusting away for the want of a little paint.

THE FROST.—Considerable damage to crops and fruit trees, from the frost of Sunday night last, is reported from different places.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—The Queen's birth-day was not celebrated with much enthusiasm at Lachute as a large number of our citizens went to the City.

DRY WEATHER.—The weather is rather dry for the crops, and unless rain comes soon the hay crop will be very light in this section.

BUSH FIRES.—These are doing considerable damage in some places. The high wind and dry weather keep them on.

ADMIRED.—Lachute has now put on its prettiest garb and is much admired by visitors. We may expect some flattering descriptions of our scenery soon.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Quite a large number of farmers from the State of New York and other States are going to Manitoba, to settle in the Prairie Province of the Queen's Dominions.

A RECEIVER WANTED.—The Globe Life Insuarnce Company of New York, is said to be in difficulties and propose to apply for a receiver. It has a deficit of $600,000.

NEW ROAD.—Mr. Fish, with a lot of men, has been completing the road on the North side of the R. R. Track, from the West River-bridge to the Chatham line, and has made an excellent job of it.

DOMINION DAY.—We understand that the Orange Young Britons of Montreal have made arrangements for holding a picnic here on the 1st of July. It is also rumored that their Ottawa brethern will meet them here.

UNIQUE LEGAL PROCEEDING.—We learn that a trial is to come off in our Court, here, of a singular character. A Priest, formerly of the Muddy Branch, is sueing some of his parishoners for tithes. The case will be watched with unusual interest.

COURT.—Messrs. Fillion and Mathieu of St. Scholastique, Mackay and De-LaRonde, of St. Andrews, and Rochon, of Hull, Advocates, attend the Circuit Court held here during the week. There was considerable business before his Honor Judge Bourgeois.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.—THANKS TO THE N. P.—"An encouraging incident in our grain trade was an order yesterday by cable from Antwerp, for 64,000 bushels of Canadian White Wheat. The sailing vessel "Pacific," which brought out a full cargo of glass from Antwerp, will bring back 30,000 bushels of Canadian rye."—*Witness.*

INTEREST.—In the Court held here this week an interesting case was decided in reference to bill heads, having a specified rate of interest printed on them, which the Court decided could not be collected unless it was distinctly understood between the parties and an agreement specially entered into that such rate of interest be charged and paid.

ANXIETY IN POLITICS.—To see the two members of Parliament for this County sitting in the Court Room watching the proceedings of the law, in the case of the St. Andrews voters list, where they might gain or lose a few votes as the case might be, indicates an anxiety that we should not like to be troubled with. Why men should make a business of politics is a mystery. There is of course the love of publicity and the power, but with smaller politicians this can hardly account for the eagerness and anxiety with which they give themselves up to such a business of toil and care.

A young officer thought to puzzle the editor of a French paper by asking him when two men of equal age and rank met which should be the first to bow. The editor calmly replied "the more polite of the two."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In your issue of the 16th, a "Rural Sojourner" boasts for the past two months, Travelling over North Shore and Occidental Railway, describing the former from St. Martin's Junction to Epipheny, as dangerous, leading one to believe, this self sufficient man represented the whole travelling community, while other lives, as valuable as his, travelled over same route in perfect safety. He describes Berthier lunch, pork, bread, and cold coffee as much as you want for 25 cents, (through protests of travelling public, now closed by the management), compared with the neat and dainty lunch served at the Calumet, for same price, where everything is cleanliness and apparently appreciated. As considerable expense is laid out to keep it in harmony with its calling, and acceptable to the most fastidious, of course, there are some people born to protest against any and everything, not excepting "Dead Beats." The experience of a traveller under its proper name, well knows, throughout United States or Canada, Steamboat or Railroad, refreshments, are from 50 to 75 cents, then "All Aboard" before you are half through. Speaking of letting by contract. Rents in this fast age, there are people so clever, who knows what you are going to have for dinner, before you eat your breakfast in the morning, and makes everybody's business a trouble to them, but their own. I would say for the edification of those inquisitive beings, the present occupant at Calumet, enjoys his right by contract, and safely say the returns therefrom to the Government Exchequer, are more liberal than some of those mouthing babblers, who would like to make it a political football. Referring to the failure of the Dunkin Act in the vicinity of the station last named, where Conductors and others in livery were seen drinking, would lead people to believe, that only one letter is wanting in your informants *nom de plume* "Spes," to bring out his true character, instead of a criterion of public morals, for better governed, more efficient, and finer representatives of Railway authority, than those of the Occidental would be hard to find on this Continent.

ONE WHO HAS TRAVELLED.

Calumet, May 23rd, 1879.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In your last issue there is an article saying the Montreal and Carillon Navigation Company deserve to be patronized by the public; such is very true, and it is a matter of congratulation to see some parties returning to their first love, while some others wish to be friends with the two devils, as it were, while others from a fear that the "Manitoba" will bust up, go back to the old usurpers and tyrants, apparently never thinking that if they have cheap fares and freights they have the M. & C N. Co. to thank, for they may well know that if the O. R. N. Co. (generally called the Shepherd Co.) again had the line to themselves they would put on the screws and give them a double turn to make up the losses on the day line. If the Farmers and traders are alive to their own interests they will do like Paddy, who, when asked to patronize an old line who formerly charged $6 for a certain route which a new company had reduced to $4, the old company then reduced their fare to $3, replied: "Faith and I'll go with the man that *made you go for three.*" Farmers support the "Manitoba," and your own interests, there is no fear of the "Manitoba".

Yours,
HABITANT.

### Reformers Leaving The Grit Ranks.

All over Ontario long life Reformers are declaring against the extravagance of the Mowat Government and are joining the ranks of the Liberal Conservative party. At a political meeting held in London, South, on Saturday night last, Mr. Thos. Nugent, a highly respectable man and an old and consistent Reformer, tendered his support to Mr. Richard Tooley, the Conservative candidate. Another gentleman, a Mr. Hogan, of Peterboro', who has been for years a strong supporter of the Hon. Mr. Mowat. This gentleman has been a candidate in his (Mowat's) interest and has done yeoman's service in his behalf. He has now become convinced that affairs are not being conducted in Toronto as they ought to be, and has declared himself in favor of an immediate change. Here is what that gentleman says in his address to the electors of Peterboro:

"I will just point out some of the leading measures which, if elected, I would feel it my duty to enforce. In this Province the cost of Civil Government, *i. e.*, of the salaries' contingencies, etc., of the local Governor's Ministers and departmental clerks amounts to the enormous sum of $159,000. The cost of Legislation, *i. e.* moneys paid to members of Parliament, salary of Speaker, clerks, etc., is $122,000. The cost of different offices of the Government is as follows:—Lieut.-Governor's office, besides his salary is $2,400. Attorney-General and Executive Council, $11,660, Treasury, $12,300, Secretary and Register, $11,900, Register-General, $9,103, Agricultural and Public Works, $18,654, Inspection of Asylums, Registry Offices, etc., $6,741, Crown Lands, $41,780, Queen's Printer and *Gazette* $5,716. The contingencies are as follows:—Government House, $5,205, Governor's Office $969, Executive Council and Attorney-General $3, 271, Treasury, $2,423, East Wing of Parliament Building, $3,218, Secretary and Register, $5,129, Agriculture and Public Works, $3,036, Inspection of Asylums, etc., $2,126, Crown Lands, $10,120. The cost of legislation is as follows:—Salaries, $11,300, Sessional writers, etc., $8,044, Postages and Post Offices, $3,256, Paid Members, $71,171. Stationary, $18,729, Printing and Binding $1,838, Library, $2,867, Contingencies, $9, 228.

"I ask any man of commom sense to look over the foregoing figures and then stay if the present cost of carrying on the business of this Province, could not be, and should not be immediately reduced, and to say if the hard working taxpayers ought to be compelled year by year thus to keep up an army of office holders and servants in comparative idleness, on large salaries, in order that they may live in ease and luxury and hold themselves above the rest of their fellow citizens."

—The King of Birmah is still pursuing his murderous work among the surviving members of the Royal family. Calcutta dispatches say that the seizure of the teritory by the British would be regarded as a blessing by the population.

—The Prince of Wales presided over the cab drivers' dinner in London on the 5th of May, made a clever speech and brought down the house by informing the guests when the cloth was removed that everybody who liked tobacco had better "light up." This was not done to oblige Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who probably preferred the liberty of their pipes to the Ambassador's speech, which is described as having been delivered in "a Babylonian jargon, presumably Anglo-Turkish."

—I gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me then, but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she'd no notion of men. I told her I had oceans of money and goods, tried to frighten her bad with a growl; but she answered she wasn't brought up in the woods, to be scared at the screech of an owl. I called her a baggage and everything bad, I slighted her features and form; till at length I succeeded in getting her mad, and she raged like the sea in a storm. Then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angel and all; she fell in my arms like a wearisome child, and exclaimed, "We will marry this fall."

The Centenary of Thomas Moore, the Irish bard, was celebrated by Irishmen throughout Canada with great *eclat*, on Wednesday the 28th inst.

### LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, May 29th, 1879.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour per barrel | 2 [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Flour per bag | 2.50 @ | 2.60 |
| Oats per bushel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn " | [illegible] | .7 |
| Peas " | 0.00 @ | [illegible] |
| Oatmeal per 100 lbs | 0.00 @ | 2.50 |
| Corn Meal " " | 1.20 @ | 1.30 |
| Moullie " " | 1.25 @ | 0.00 |
| Grue " " | 1.00 @ | 0.00 |
| Bran " " | 0.90 @ | 0.00 |
| Dressed Hogs " | 5.00 @ | 0.0 |
| Pork per lb | 0.08 @ | 0.10 |
| Beef " | 0.03 @ | 0.09 |
| Mutton " | 0.07 @ | 0.09 |
| Lamb " | 0.00 @ | 0.00 |
| Hay per ton | 7.50 @ | 9.00 |
| Potatoes per bag | 0.75 @ | 0.85 |
| Butter per lb | 0.12 @ | 0.14 |
| Cheese " | 0.1[illegible] @ | 0.14 |

### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS.

IN THE MATTER of EDWARD DORION, of the Parish of St. Andrews, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, Trader, *An Insolvent.*

A Writ of Attachment having been issued in this cause, the Creditors are notified to meet at my office in St. Andrews, said district, on Monday, the Eleventh day of June next, at 2 o'clock p. m., to receive a statement of affairs, and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit, and generally manage the affairs of the estate.

SAM. MACDONALD,
*Official Assignee.*

St. Andrews, P. Q., May 27th, 1879.

### ORANGE DISTRICT MEETING.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the District Lodge, of the County of Argenteuil, will be held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Friday, 13th June next, at 12 o'clock, (noon).

By Order of
WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

## Auction Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by Public Auction on their premises,

**Front of Chatham,**

**On Tuesday, June 17th next,**

A general assortment of Goods, Furniture, Farming Implements, Stoves, Carriages, Sleighs, &c., Comprising in part of:—

Mill and Pitt Saws, Iron Pumps, Spades, Forks, 1 Saddler's Kit, Carriage and Cart harness, 2 Side Saddles, Trunks, Shoe Lasts, Spring beds, 1 Counter snow case, 1 Office desk, Clocks, Brackets, 1 Carved mahogany side-board, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, 1 Bunk, 2 Patent washing machines, 2 Patent churns, 1 Corner cupboard, 1 Velocipede, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Tinware, Boring machines, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made clothing, Sets of scales, Rifles, Guns, 3 Revolvers (1 Colt's, one Smith & Wesson, large size), 1 Large coal oil tank, 2 Pairs Ox-bows, Sugar coolers, Wind w sash and blinds, Flower pots, Stone jars, 2 Cheese presses, Ploughs, Wheels, 1 Turning lathe, 1 Hay screw, 1 Potash stand, Grind stones, Sleds, Sleighs, fire-proof paint, Cases of powdered bathbrick, 5 Large tin tea canisters for a store, Beaudetts, 3 Oak side-boards, 2 Ottomans, 1 Lounge, 1 Farmer's boiler with stove, Cooking, Double, Single, and Porlor box stoves, 1 Carved carriage (new), 1 Double covered carriage (plated), 3 Light buggies, 1 Light spring cart (iron axle) &c., &c.

With an assortment of

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**

in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, The complete machinery, in first-class order, for a "Mulay" Saw mill, if not previously dispo-ed of at private sale, and for which special terms will be given.

**Sale to Commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Sharp.**

TERMS:—Six dollars and under CASH, over that amount Ten months Credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

N. B.—Cheap Bargains can be obtained by private purchase at the Store on day of Sale, where all sales on that day will be for Cash only.

L. CUSHING & SON.
Cushing, May 26, 1879.

### Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Fisheries Branch.

OTTAWA, May 15, 1879.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, you will please inform Mill Owners on the North River that as this Department is trying to re-stock this stream with salmon, no sawdust or rubbish of any kind must be thrown into it.

Should any one neglect or refuse to comply with your orders, report the facts here for prosecution.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. WITCHER,
For the Hon Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ROBERT JONES,
St. Andrews,
Overseer of Fisheries. 38w3

## Auction Sales!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that he will hold TWO

**Large Sales,**

AT HIS

**AUCTION ROOMS,**

WEST-END LACHUTE,

as follows:

**First Great Sale,**

**SATURDAY, MAY 31st., 1879,**

At One o'clock p. m., sharp

When he will sell a LARGE QUANTITY of

**DRY GOODS,**

Comprising all the leading lines in

**Staple & Fancy**

DRY GOODS which must be sold

**Without Reserve**

For whatever they will bring for Cash, or in Large Lots, a short credit will be given on approved security. These

**Goods are all New**

AND OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

**SECOND GREAT SALE.**

**THURSDAY, June 5th, at 10 a.m,**

Sharp, when the following articles will be sold viz:

*1 two seated buggy.*
*2 one seated buggies.*
*2 two seated waggons.*
*1 buckboard.*
*2 sets light harness.*
*1 set double harness.*
*A quantity of New and Second-hand furniture.*
*10 barrels of herrings,*
*Dress Goods, Prints,*
*Boots and Shoes,*
*Ploughs, Spinning wheels, Croquett setts,*
*and many other articles.*

☞Terms made known on day of Sale.

JOHN TODD,
*Auctioneer.*

E. B. Hume,
*Clerk.*

N. B.—Persons wishing to offer articles for sale must bring them on the day previous to the sale.—Live Stock on the morning of the day of sale.

P. S.—There will be an Auction Sale every Saturday, Commencing May 31st, till further notice.

J. T.—E. B. H.

Lachute, May 22nd, 1879. 38tf

## 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

**SUMMER GOODS,**

and invite an early inspection of them.

**Their Fancy Goods AND MILLINERY**

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

**Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,**

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.

### Estate of the late Dame widow F. X. Dufault.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by judgment rendered at St. Scholastique, on the 15th instant, the undersigned Cyprien Dufault, of Ste. Therese de Blainville, Merchant, has accepted under the benefit of Inventory the Testamentary Estate of the late Dame Sophie Desantels, his mother, lately of Ste. Therese de Blainville, widow of the late F. X. Dufault, and that all interested parties have to act accordingly.

Ste. Therese de Blainville, 23rd May, 1879.

CYPRIEN DUFAULT,
*Testamentary Executor and universal legatee under the benefit of Inventory.*

JOBIN & PERODEAU, N. P.
*No. 5 Ste. Therese St., Montreal* 33w2.

## WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers and public in general that they have on hand over

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,
*Of over Fifty Different Styles,*
All our own make,

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on MR. F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m1. HAMELIN & AYERS

## OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO

**MARKET LINE.**

THE splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON, every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6 a. m. Returning, leaves *Montreal* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 6, a. m.

*FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.*
*DECK FARE - - - - - - - 10 Cts.*

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
*35—tf. President.*

## M. & C. N. Co.

**Steamer 'Manitoba'**

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

*First Class Passage - - - - - 25 Cts.*
*Second do do - - - - - 10 Cts.*

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

Geo. R. LOCKER,
*Sec.-Treas. & Manager.*

37tf.

## Important Announcement.

**C. T. WALES, & Co.,**

Have now completed their large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the greater portion of which was contracted for, previous to the Change of Tariff, thus offering special inducements in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

An Immense BANKRUPT STOCK of Boots and Shoes to select from, at unheard of prices

Fine Japan Teas, a speciality.

Call early and compare prices.

C. T. WALES, & Co.
*St. Andrews.*

C. T. W. & Co., are Agents for the celebrated "WANZER F," sewing machine.

37tf.

## ALLEN'S HOTEL,

West-End Lachute.

THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among our FIRST CLASS HOTELS. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises, as well as some thirty bed-rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce, Servants attentive and obliging—every thing in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.

There are stables attached to the premises and good horses and carriages always in rediness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.

Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

## Lachute Foundry!

**CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.**

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO.

are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

**Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY**

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

**Give us a Call**

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

Lachute, April 30th, 1879. 35—3m.

## The Ritchie House,

**Grenville, P. Q.**

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

☞ GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
*Proprietor.*

Grenville, May 19 1879. 38y1.

## 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.

31tf JOHN W. TODD.

## TEES & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND

**UNDERTAKERS**

11 St. Bonaventure Street,

MONTREAL.

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or boats free of charge.

A Choice assortment of Iron and Wood Caskets and Coffins.

Telegraphic communications instantly attended to. Residence on the premises.

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

MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts as above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

☞ Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.

Office Hours. 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

## 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 diffusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.

## 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.

## BOOK AND JOB Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

**LATEST STYLES!**

—AT THE MOST—

**REASONABLE RATES.**

WITH THE

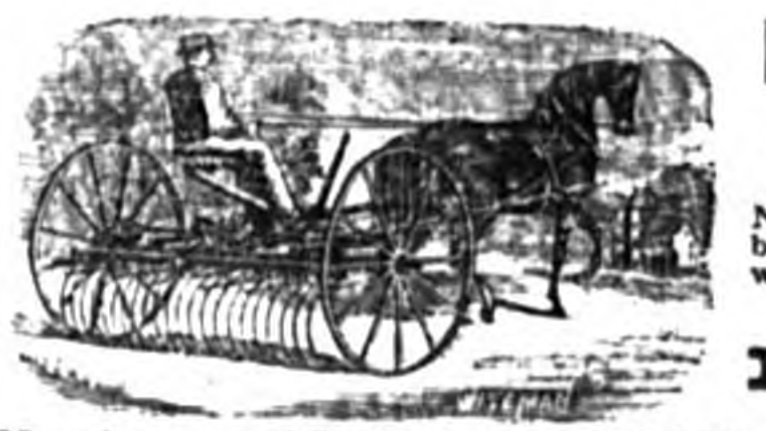
**Greatest Despatch**

AT THE

**Watchman Office,**

**LACHUTE, - - - P. Q**

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



## Horse Hay Rakes!

The most perfect

**"SELF-DUMPER"**

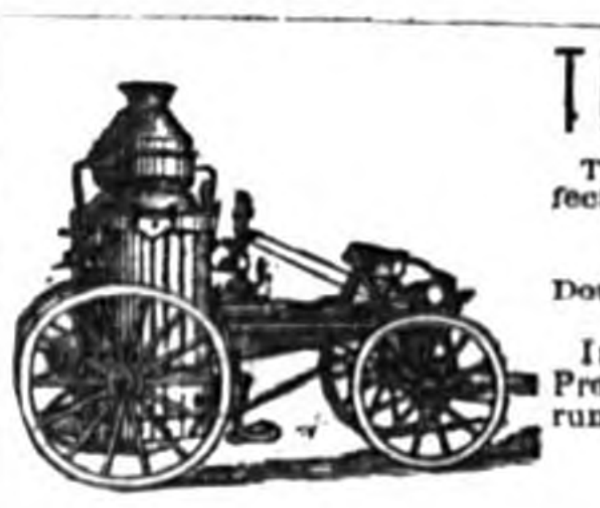
Now in use, and can be operated by any smart boy—simply by pressing the foot lever with the weight of the foot.

Manufacured by
**FROST and WOOD,**
SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

Manufacturers of Light Reapers, Model Mowers, Steel Ploughs, &c., &c.

**Theodore Davis, Agent,**
St. Andrews, Que.

39-44



## 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.

## 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.*

## For Sale,

AT THE

**Watchman Office,**

Blank Notes and
Joint Notes of hand,
Blank Orders,
Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
Summonses &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

## F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's

EXCHANGE,

St Andrews.

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

**Groceries, Provisions, Teas,**

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

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

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

## 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,
Phthisis, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

**Graham's Pain Eradicator,**

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

## 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.

### Cuddle Doon.

The bairnies cuddle doon at night,
Wi' muckle faucht an' din!
O, try an' sleep ye waukrife rougues,
Your father's comin' in.
They never hered a word I speak;
I try to gie a froon.
But aye, I hap them up, an' cry,
"O, bearnies, cuddle doon."

Wee Jamie wi' the curly heid—
He aye sleeps next th wa'—
Bangs up an' cries, "I want a piece:"
The rascal starts them a'.
I rin an, fetch them pieces, drinks
They stop awee the soun';
Then draw the blanket up an' cry,
"Noo, weanies, cuddle doon."

But ere five minutes gang, wee Rob
Cries oot frae 'neath the claes,
"Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at ance—
He's kittin' wi' his taes."
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks,
He'd bother half the toon.
But aye I hap them up an' cry,
"O, bairnies cuddle doon."

At length they hear their fathe'r fit,
An' as he steeks the door,
They turn their faces to the wa',
While Tam pretends to snore.
"Hae a' the weans been gude?" he asks,
As he pits off his shoon.
"The bairnies, John are in their beds,
An' lang since cuddled doon."

An' just afore we bed oorsel',
We look at oor wee lambs;
Tam has his airms aroun' wee Rob's neck,
An' Rob his airms roun' Tam's;
I lift wee Jamie up the bed,
An' as I straik each croon,
I whisper till my heart fills up,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht,
Wi' mirth that's dear ta me;
But sune the big warl's cark and care
Will quaten doon their glee,
Yet come what will to ilka ane,
May he who sits aboon
Aye whisper, though their pows be bauld,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

## LADIES COLUMN.

### FOR THE LADIES.

**Curiosities of Courtship.**—Reported virtues have sometimes paved the way to the most romantic attachments. Col Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle and town in the time of the Civil War, being at the house of Sir Allen Apsley, was greatly pleased with a child of a pleasant and vivacious spirit. One day when looking on a shelf he found a few Latin books, and asking whose they were, he was told by the young miss that they were her elder sister's. He at once wished to see her; but as she was gone from home, he was not likely to have his wish fulfilled. Meanwhile gentle women who had been Miss Apsley's companions used to tell him how reserved and studious she was; and these reports so inflamed his desire to see her, that he began to wonder why he should have such a strong impulse towards one whom he had never seen. There scarcely passed a day but some accident or discourse still kept alive and strengthened his wish to see her. Once in a company at a gentleman's house, a certain song was sung which was said to have been written by Miss Apsley, who, by the way, was greatly praised by two or three gentlemen in the party. He (Mr. Hutchinson) heard all this, and said to one of the gentlemen: "I cannot be at rest till this lady returns, that I may be acquainted with her." The same evening while they were at supper, some statement was made which gave him the impression that the young lady was married; he was taken ill immediately and had to leave the table. He, however, learned shortly after that his impressions were wrong. Afterwards they were fortunate enough to meet and a friendship at once created which ripened into strong affection. Devotedly attached to her, she became to him a most admirable wife and companion, and lived to be the writer of the "History of the Siege of Nottingham Castle."

### WOMEN NOT PERFECT.

"I never contended that wimmen was perfect, far from it. You have heered me say in the past, that I thought wimmen was meaner than pusly about some things, I say so still. My mind haint changed about wimmen, nor about pusly. But justice, is what I have been a contendin' for; justice and equal rights, and a fair dividin' of the bardens of life is my theme; and I say they haint been used well.

"Now in the year one, when Adam and Eve eat that apple, just as quick as Adam swallowed it—probably he most choked himself with the core, he was in such an awful hurry to get his mouth clear, so he could lay the blame onto Eve. "The woman did tempt me, and I did eat."

"But thank fortin he didn't make out much, for Eternal Goodness, which is God, is forever on the side of Right. And Adam and Eve—as any two ort to be who sin together—got turned out of Eden side by side out of the same gate, into the same wilderness; and the flaming sword that kept Eve back from her old life of beauty and innocence, kept Adam back too. Sister Minkley, that is my theme. When two human souls turn the eden of their innocence into a garden of guilt, punish 'em both alike, and don't turn her out into the wilderness alone; don't flash the flamin' sword of your righteous indignation in her eyes and not in hisen."

"Samantha.—Whisper to the girl next you that Em. Jones, which sets on the 2nd seat from the front on the left-hand side, has her bunnet with the same color exact she had last year, and then put up your book to your face and giggle."

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

The plants that are to go out doors should have a place where they will be partially shaded, and not be under the drip of trees. A thick layer of coal ashes upon which to stand the pots will keep worms from working their way into the ball of earth.

Shading roots is important. When the pots are not plunged, it will be well to arrange boards so as to screen their sides from the hot sun.

Summer bloomers, such as Fuchsias and most cactuses if not wanted to decorate the verandahs, should be kept in the greenhouse.

Plants in the house need care as to insects and should not lack proper watering.

Hanging baskets whether in the greenhouse or on verhandahs, soon dry out, give a thorough soaking, by plunging in a tub of water at least twice a week.

Shade should be provided for the plants that remain in the house. Whitewashing the outside of the glass is the easiest, though a cloth screen provided with rollers, is sometimes used for shading.

The Queen is said to object seriously to the feminine fashion of wearing the hair in a fringe across the forehead. It is stated further that she instructed the bridesmaids who appeared at the recent wedding of her son that they would not be permitted to wear their locks in that fashion, nor to don high-heeled boots, nor to wear tied-back gowns. Last year, it is reported, one young lady who came to a Drawing Room with her hair over her eyes was informed by the Lord Chamberlain that until her hair had grown she need not attend any more at the Palace.

Spring Walking Costumes.

The street dress must be dark, short, and unobtrusive to make it suitable for walking in different kinds of weather and in a crowded thoroughfare. The present styles of dress adapt themselves to every requirement of in and out-door life, and the best styles can therefore be relied upon for a certain degree of permanence. The "Mathilde" walking skirt, for example, is more fashionable to-day than when first issued, and will be good for a year to come. The "Griselda" walking skirt is another excellent design for walking-dresses, and either of these may be used for spring costumes with entire certainty that they will not be likely at present to lose their popularity.

Some of the fashion writers say that the models of new dresses show a decided fullness. Clinging dresses, it seems, are slowly but surely going out, and tied-back dresses are becoming things of the past.

Smoothly banded hair, with very little frizzling on the forehead, and chingnong worn low, is the fashion which has all of a sudden been adopted in Paris.

Court trains are very long this year.

Mourning parasols are trimmed with crape.

White linen, or nearly white, will be worn by ladies at the seaside this summer.

Black net veils with tiny dots of gold and gold borders are new, but unbecoming.

Mourning sacques of dotted or striped muslin are to be worn with colored skirts this summer.

Lengthwise button-holes are worked around the waist line of wrappers, and the belt is run through them.

Organdy evening dresses are made up with an imitation of old point lace and a profusion of Persian ribbon arranged in loops.

Bonnet strings are tied in a large loose bow under the chin, not at the side, or they are simply crossed in front, the ends forming a jabot.

The Princess Louise.—A letter from Ottawa says: The storm that has just burst upon the Marquis of Lorne has not touched the Princess Louise, who pursues the even tenor of her busy and blameless life. She is about the city every fine day, visiting the schools and charaties, and lending a hand at church bazars. On the fine afternoons she goes sketching to the Chaudiere falls or up the Gatineau valley, accompanied by some of the ladies of her suite. Her walking powers are renowned, and few even of the sterner sex can keep up with her in her tramps on the heavy roads about New Edinburgh. Her walking costume is singularly neat, to-wit: A jaunty hat, kept in its place by an elastic band; a bright "comforter," with lace trimmings, about her neck; a short sacque of plain material over a half mourning lindsey dress; boots made for mud, and a small malacca cane. The princess is a devoted artist, and every mail to England carries home "bits" of the romantic views that abound in this region. On wet afternoons she works at her easel, on which she is now finishing an admirable portrait of Mrs. Scott Siddons, who gave readings here a few days ago, and was the guest at Rideau Hall.

## 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.]*

### Bessbrook and John Grubb Richardson.

Mr. John Grubb Richardson the the founder of Bessbrook, Ireland, was born at Lisburn, of Quaker parentage, in 1813. His ancestors, members of the Society of Friends, had for more than one hundred and fifty years been engaged in the manufacture of linen. To this business, in connection with his father, Mr. Richardson was himself apprenticed when about seventeen years of age. He speedily developed a remarkable capacity for the business, and soon succeeded to its general management. He purchased an estate of six thousand acres in the county of Armagh, and thereon erected the factory which has since become famous under the name of Bessbrook Spinning Mills. As founded by Mr. Richardson, and subsequently regulated and controlled under his management, Bessbrook has never had a grog shop or tolerated the liquor-traffic. It has now a population of about four thousand. When the mills are in full operation occupation is furnished to about three thousand hands, with an annual disbursement in wages, of about $350,000. The cottages are of a uniform model, with three to six rooms, according to the number of the members of the families occupying them, and provided at a low rent, yet sufficient to return a fair per centage upon the capital invested. Without drinking saloons, Bessbrook is also without a police, without paupers, without pawnbrokers. It has schools, handsomely furnished, excellently conducted, and well attended; a Literary Institute, with a well selected liberary of standard works, and an abundant supply of the newspapers and periodicals of the day; a dispensary sustained by a sick fund, contributed to by the workers in the mills and by Mr. Richardson himself; a "Home Farm," for the abundant supply of pure milk, and adjacent to the factories a commodious dining-hall where good hot coffee is furnished at a cent a cup, and other refreshments at equally reasonable figures; and there are five handsome places of worship—one Church of Ireland, one Presbyterian, one Wesleyan, one Friends' Meeting-house, and one Roman Catholic—sustained by their respective congregations.

Such, in outline, is the temperance town of Bessbrook. The enemies of temperance having asserted that it was only the arbitary power of Mr. Richardson which prevented the drink, and that the majority of the people would vote for drinking saloons if they had the power, a canvass was made, the voting being done by sealed ballot, and the result being that but fifty-two persons were found who favored the public-house or drinking-saloon. In this period of thoughtful and earnest inquiry concerning equitable and practicable methods for solving important social problems which press themselves upon public consideration, the example which Bessbrook presents as a precedent is of immense practical value.—*N. T. Advocate.*

### Drinks' Doings.

A WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIME AND SUFFERING.

The body of Burnley—the finding of whose hat in Cedardale pond, last fall, led to the supposition that he had drowned himself—was found last Saturday. The jury returned the verdict of—drowned through mental excitement, caused by *delirium tremens.*

A man named Campion, while under the influence of liquor, was run over by a Garnd Trunk train at St. Mary's and had to suffer amputation of a leg.

James Gibbons, a Great Western Railway employee, at Windsor, was standing on the platform of the station near the upper ferry dock, when he heard a noise beneath him like a man struggling in the water. With lanturn in hand he got down on the stays to examine, and found that a drunken tramp had fallen in, and was likely to be drowned. After some effort he succeeded in getting him out, but all the thanks he got for his pains was a perfect torrent of abusive language.

A gentleman in Dresden, while intoxicated, stripped himself and jumped into the river, vowing he was tired of life and would then and there end it. The water was not deep but terribly cold, and the man relented and climed out. Instead of dressing himself he ran just as he was to his house, but his wife barred the door and refused to let the poor shivering wretch in until he pledged himself never to drink whiskey again.

We are informed that a farmer's wife got so badly intoxicated while in town on business the other day that when her husband was about to return home, she had to be lifted into the wagon. Bad, yes, very bad.—*Ex.*

Fielding, of Ospringe, appeared before George Barron, J. P., at Elora, to answer to information laid by Inspector Macdonald, charging her with holding a dance in her tavern premises, contrary to the rules and regulations under which her license was issued. A fine of $10, with $2.60 costs was imposed. We would warn tavern keepers not to permit dancing parties to be held about their premises, as the penalty for doing so is a fine of from $5 to $50. Mrs. Fielding was the second party fined for this offence within a fortnight.

The population of our town, says a Beauharnois correspondent, is about 1,600 and we are going to have eight licensed taverns, as last year. The resident rate payers hardly exceed 200 in number, consequently there is to be one tavern for every 22 rate payers. A few of the energetic Councillors of the village of Huntington would be needed in our Town Council.

At a meeting of the License Commissioners for South Simcoe, thirty-six applications were presented, all of which with the exception of two were granted. The License Inspector reported that a great improvement in the hotel accomodation of the county had taken place since the adoption of the Crook's Act.

Belfast, May 8th.—Mr. Gough the renowned advocate of total abstinence, lectured here on Monday and last night to crowded audiences, in the largest church in town—St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gough, visited Belfast about twenty years ago, and I have been told by those who heard him then that they would scarcely recognize in the aged, gray-bearded gentleman who addressed them on Monday night, the strong, vigorous, youthful-looking speaker, who delivered a series of lectures to overflowing and delighted audiences in 1859. But twenty years will tell upon us all though we lead lives less active than Gough. I heard him on Monday night for my first time and certainly he does not seem to have lost fire, vigor and wonderful power in the advocacy of that question with which his name is so closely associated on both sides of the Atlantic. I was much pleased with the temperance of his language when speaking of moderate drinking. He said he called it simply trash for men to say that the moderate drinker is worse than the drunkard, as to say so must necessarily mean, as a logical conclusion, that drunkenness is an improvement on moderation! and he gave what I believe to be the true arguments in favor of total abstinence, the danger of ceasing to be moderate, and of becoming a drunkard, for the sake of those who cannot drink moderately, to give an example and to make a sacrifice to save them. His lectures were enthusiastically applauded, and no doubt will help the numerous agencies we have in the cause of temperance.

The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh.—Lucy Hooper says: An English lady of rank recently told me that much of the popularity enjoyed by the Princess of Wales was owing to her beauty and the charm of her manner. She is also a kind friend and a most devoted mother, but she possesses neither depth of intellect nor force of character sufficient to cause her to make her mark in the high station to which Providence has called her. On the other hand, the Duchess of Edinburgh owes much of her unpopularity to her lack of positive beauty. The people, accustomed to the gracious loveliness of the Princess of Wales, had looked to see her charms repeated anew in the bride of the young Prince, and took a dislike to the young Russian in consequence of their disappointment. But she is a spirited and intelligent lady, highly accomplished, speaking several languages fluently, and a practised amateur artist and musician as well. She, too, is a most devoted mother to the four little ones who have blest her five years of matrimonial life. It was after the birth of her first child that she so offended the Queen by refusing to come to London for the season. "God has given me a child," said the girl-mother, herself little more than a child, "and why should I leave it to attendants and servants to fulfil my so-called duties at court? There is no prospect of my children ever succeeding to the throne, and I do not mean to sacrifice them to court ceremonial. I shall stay at home and take care of my baby." And stay she did at the Duke's country seat all through the summer and autumn.

—James L. Dumphry, a Reading (Vt.) hotel-keeper, on getting out of bed in the morning, said that he would die before night. He made his will and dressed himself as he desired to be buried, and then reclined in an easy chair with a pipe and a bible, to prepare for death. The most astonishing part of the story is that he did die, an attack of heart disease carrying him off.

## 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.]*

### AMERICAN BUTTER IN ENGLAND.

*(Hon. A. D. Shaw in the Ogdensburg Journal.)*

I notice in your *Weekly Republican and Journal* of 26th of December, a short and admirable article in reference to butter making. The point made was a very important one, and I believe too little attention is bestowed upon the art of producing good butter with us.

In England American butter has a bad reputation. This arises from a variety of causes, the chief trouble being that of the really inferior grades that are sent over here for sale. Kiel and Irish butter bring from 31 to 36 cents a pound at retail, and from 32 to 34 at wholesale, at the present time, whereas the best American butter would wait long for purchasers at 28 cents a pound at retail. The reasons for this great difference in prices are numerous:

1st. American butter is not only salted too much, but poor and impure salt is used. The result is that the butter "goes wrong" and after it arrives here or en route.

2nd. The methods of placing our butter on the market are very objectionable.—There are no reliable agents who make it a study to fairly and properly grade the butter, and hold themselves responsible for it being as represented. A cargo arrives at Liverpool, is placed on sale at auction and, as a rule, goes off at low figures. What is needed is a radical change in the management of this branch of our trade in this country.

3rd. The English like fresh, sweet butter, and will pay well for it always. Our farmers need to salt their butter less, and then market it promptly when ready. Now, fresh butter is always saleable here and at good prices. To do this, connections should be made direct from our best butter producing countries in Northern New York, with the great centres in England, so that quick and sure avenues may be opened for this industry. I am assured by butter dealers here, that bad salt is one of the chief causes of our failure in getting better prices for our butter in this market.

4th. I send you a small package of Irish butter for exhibition to such of your farmers as desire to see and sample the "best of the market." This cost me 36 cents a pound. I mention this merely to explain what a loss our farmers are subject to owing to the present manner of producing their butter. Let us see: Four cents a pound will place butter from your city on sale in Liverpool—pay all freights, commissions and insurance. Now, with a good reputation it would sell readily here, to-day, at from 30 to 32 cents a pound I submit that St. Lawrence county farmers have a deep interest in bringing their product up to a better standard, for these figures would net them 26 to 30 cents a pound for their butter in Ogdensburg to-day. I write you in great haste, because I feel it a sort of a duty to state such plain facts as may benefit my many friends in your country. In brief, I am confident that these hints, if heeded, will prove useful to a large and hard working class of people in your section. The butter sent herewith will tell its own story, for a practical illustration of what stands at "the top o' the market" always gives the greatest satisfaction.

A Handsome Gift.—A gift of a national nature has been prepared by the Dominion Rifle Association to Capt. Mildway, Secretary of the National Association, at the coming Wimbledon meeting. It consists of a unique working desk, with letter-pressed combined. It is original in style, being part cabinet, and is very handy, while quite beautiful in appearance. The article is made out of various Canadian woods, such as red cedar, birdseye maple, and cherry, the last named wood being ebonized. The design is pretty, and the work very neatly executed. It was made after hours by Mr. J. Vincent, a mechanic employed in the Government workshops. The mounting is of silver. Upon the top is a coat-of-arms—lion and eagle above the shield and the Latin inscription "Allah Tahara" on the scroll-work at the foot. A silver plate on front bears the inscription "Presented to Capt. St. John Mildway, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association 1879." On the top of the ink-bottles is engraven the monogram of the to be recipent of the gift. The silver-work was executed at Mr. J. Leslie's, where the article is now on view, and the engraving done by Mr. G. Cox.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

—M. Mezieres' doubt of the authenticity of M. Renau's description of the personal appearance of St. Paul appears to have set the Paris book-worms at work delving among the works of the early Church Fathers. The result is not only the justification of Renan, but a good many curious discoveries, of which the following are perhaps the most notable. St. Clement, of Alexandria, thus sketches the Saviour:—"Jesus had no beauty of face; his person offered no physical attractions; he only possessed beauty of soul, which is the true beauty. St. Irenæus, a disciple of St. Polycarp, who was a disciple of St. John, wrote that his master had often heard the beloved disciple say that the hair of Jesus had already turned white when he began his mission."

—London has more Roman Catholics than Rome, more Jews than all Palestine, more Irish than Belfast, more Scotch than Aberdeen, more Welsh than Cardiff; its beer and gin shops, placed one after another in a line, would reach sixty-two miles, and one entire quarter of the city is inhabited by three hundred thousand of the most miserable wretches and worst thieves to be found on earth,

The *Pall Mall* Gazette of the 8th inst., has the following:—"Lord George Campbell, fourth son of the Duke of Argyle, was married yesterday at St. George's Church, Campden hill, to Miss Sybil Alexander, daughter of the late Mr. James B. Alexander, of Bryanston square. The marriage took place by special license at three o'clock. The bridesmades were the Ladies Elizabeth Evelyn, Mary, and Constantine Campbell (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Edith Gautier, Miss Ada Dickinson, and Miss Maud Dickinson. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, M. A., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Trotman. At five o'clock Lord and Lady George Campbell left for Syon House, the Duke of Northumberland's seat at Isleworth.

—When a young man has arrived at the conclusion that his employer cannot get along without him, he has also arrived at the most fatal step on his journey through life. Fatal because the places of the greatest men on earth have always been filled by those coming after them.

Worms in Children Lead to other Diseases which sympathetically attack the whole system. Drive out the cause by Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, and the system recuperates, and the Child becomes healthy and vigorous. A box of these lozenges costs only 25 cents.

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Suicide.—Samedi soir l'homme de police qui était de quart sur la rue St. Jacques arrêta un homme qui paraissait ivre et le conduisit à la station centrale où cet individu déclara se nommer James Wilson. Vers dix heures, il fut remis en liberté. Au bout de queque temps il se présenta de nouveau à la station et demanda à voir l'opérateur du télégraphe d'alarme. Le sergent lui répondit qu'il ne le verrait pas, car il serait dangereux pour lui de monter trois étages dans l'état où il se trouvait et il le fit enfermer dans un des cachots en lui disant qu'il le ferait sortir quand il serait dégrisé. Vers 5 heures, le gardien, en ouvrant la port de la cellule trouva Wilson mort. Il était assis sur le pied du lit la tête appuyée sur une de ses mains, une pipe était à ses pieds et plusieurs allumettes à demi consumées témoignait qu'il avait essayé de fumer. Le coroner fut immédiatement notifié et fit transporter le cadavre à la Morgue. Il se fit ensuite apporter tous les papiers trouvés sur le cadavre et trouva parmi eux, une lettre conçue à peu près en ces termes:

"Mon cher ami,

"Je suis desespéré; rien ne me réussit. Je me vois forcé de prendre du poison. Demain je ne serai plus.

"Cher ami, suis bien mon conseil; ne laisse jamais tes enfants se servir de boisson. Ce vice a été ma ruine et sera celle de tes enfants si tu ne veilles pas bien sur eux.

"Cette note te sera expédiée par les autorités.

(Signé)
James Wilson."

Cette lettre était adressée à une personne demeurant en Angleterre.

L'enquête aura lieu ce matin à 10 heures.

L'Hon. M. Masson, ministre de la milice, est arrivé à Montréal samedi, à deux heures. Il quitte notre ville par le train de trois heures pour Terrebonne.

Le parlement de Québec est convoqué pour le 19 juin prochain la dépêche des affaires.

Ottawa, 20—L'Hon. M. Blanchet, Orateur de la Chambre des Communes, et Delle Blanchet, sa fille, sont partis hier pour la Pointe Lévis. M. Blanchette a l'intention d'aller en Angleterre le 11 juin, comme chef du Club Canadien "Wimbleton." Il visitera la France et l'Italie.

Québec, 20—On continue activement les préparatifs de toutes sortes pour la réception de Son Excellence et de Son Altesse Royale. Les chemins les trottoirs et les maisons sont réparés. Les différents comités d'organisation s'assemblent fréquemment.

Ottawa, 20—Il y a quelques mois nous avons raconté la disparution d'un nommé Symes, pendant la première nuit de son mariage. L'opinion générale était qu'il s'était suicidé pendant une attaque d'aliénation mentale. Ces craintes n'étaient que trop fondées, car dimache dernier, le corps de l'infortuné a été trouvé dans le lac Chat.

Enfant Perdu.—Une malheureuse femme est allé hier après-midi demander des informations à la police sur sa petite fille qui a disparue hier dans l'avant-midi. En apprenant qu'il y en avait une dans la station qui avait été trouvée sur la rue elle se précipita dans la salle ou se trouvait cette enfant et revint très désappointée car cette enfant n'était pas celle qu'elle cherchait.

La malheureuse mère s'éloigna désespérée.

Enfant Trouvé.—Hier apreès-midi un homme de police a trouvé une petite fille d'environ quatre ans, qui errait dans la rue. Il l'emmena à la station centrale et tous les efforts du sergent pour découvrir son nom et sa demeure ont été infructueux.

La pauvre petite ne fait que pleurer en demandant à voir sa mère et il est impossible de lui faire ouvrir la bouche pour dire autre chose.

On a distribué des uniformes aux hommes de la force de police.

On dit que le Duc d'Argyle et sa fille arriveront vers le seconde semaine de juin.

Le comité nommé pour organiser la reception de Leurs Excellences s'est réuni hier. Il a décidé qu'une adresse serait présentée aux illustres visiteurs de la part du maire et des citoyens.

Anniversaire.—C'est aujourd'hui l'anniversaire de la mort du regretté Sir G. E. Cartier qui est décédé à Londres, le 20 mai 1873, à l'âge de 59 ans.

La veuve du meurtrier Castofrolaz, exécuté à St. Jean l'hiver dernier, vient d'écrire au vice-consul français à Montreal, demandant des nouvelles de son mari.

Davis' Pain-Killer.—The best and most popular Family Medicine in the world. A blessing to the rich; a friend to the poor; within the reach of all, it has saved more lives and relieved more suffering incidental to travelling than any other medicine.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it mothers it will relieve the little sufferer immediately.

## CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

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

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

## OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

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

County Registrar.—Thomas Barron Esq., Lachute.

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

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

## Terms of Court.

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

Circuit Court of Argenteuil.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge 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 [illegible]. 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 14th to 18th February, May and October.

## List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In January, April, July, October.
On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No, 1 school at 6 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No, 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No, 1 meets at 2 p. m,
In February, May, August, November,
On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No, 3 meets
In March, June, September, December.
On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No, 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

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