

THE WATCHMAN

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province
of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by D.
KERR, & Co.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR,
paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY
CENTS at the end of the year.
Advertisements 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
cents 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. M. STACKHOUSE, D. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.

Is at Lachute, 19th, 17th and 18th, of every
month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McNeil's
Store.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL
LAND SURVEYOR.

Office in the Court House, Lachute.

M. MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.

No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS.

Oct. 12, 19.

L. JOIK, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

St. 66 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. JOIK, PERRAULT & SEATH, Official Assignees for the City
of Montreal.

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

DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner,
181.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec,
Exchange Bank Buildings, 316 Notre Dame
Street, Montreal.

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
EUGENIE ROY,
ADVOCATE.

No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis la Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22-1f.

Abbott, Tait, Witherspoon 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.,
Evan Witherspoon, M. A., LL. B.,
John Betham Abbott, B. C. L.,
Harry Abbott, B. C. L.

Oct. 5, 19.

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, ETC.

4 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 178, 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.,
J. R. CHURCH, Q. C.,
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.

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

S. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Commissioner for taking Affidavits, In-
surance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Re-
tary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and
Clerk of Commissioners Court.

St. Andrews, P. O., Sept. 21, 1877. 3-1f.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Lachute, P. Q.

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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES.

Ste. Scholastique.

Attend Superior Court, District of Terre
bonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU.
22-1f.

Business Notices.

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER

And Wholesale Grocer, 132 McGill Street
Montreal. 8-1f.

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS

383 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Mills at Joliette, P. Q.

Fine mill and four sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1879. 20-1f.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT

And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
Collects on made and insurance effected for
(Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.

All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 15, 1877. 2-1f.

New Butcher Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the
public that he has acquired the premises,
interest and goodwill of the butcher busi-
ness lately carried on in Lachute, by

JOHN ALLAN,
And is collecting a continuance of the gener-
ous patronage bestowed upon his predecessor
in the business, he will do his utmost to
satisfy every customer.

Having had ample experience in the
Butcher Business, the undersigned will at
all times be prepared to meet the wants of
his patrons.

Meat will be delivered in Lachute on
Tuesdays and Fridays as usual, but those
requiring hams, etc., at other times can be
served by applying on the premises, near La-
chute Mills.

A. G. MCARTHUR,
Lachute, Aug. 3, 1879. 6-1f.

THE WATCHMAN

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879.

NO. 45

C. R. MONCK, MARBLE WORKS

(Mrs. O'Hara's Building, East End)

Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.

Edward Hume,
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.

JOHN F. NOTT,
CHAS. D. HANSON,
Joint Gen. Agents,
42-1f.

W. HAY,
Agent, Lachute.

D. P. BEATLE,
IMPORTER

Of East and West India and French Goods,
17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 8-1f.

J. PALMER, & SON,
DEALERS IN

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

COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25 PER CENT.
Wigs, Bands, Regulators, &c., made in the
latest and most fashionable styles. Orders by
mail attended to punctually at

37 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, 28-1f.

THE CITY HOTEL,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,
IMPORTER

Imports his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has reopened at his old
stand, as above, where he will continue, as
formerly, to keep a first-class house.

37 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, 28-1f.

H. J. M. MARTIN V.S.
GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary
College in connection with McGill Uni-
versity, will treat P. RODRIGUE'S Hotel
in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and
the remainder of the week at St. John's Hotel, St.
Andrews. Special attention given to the ex-
amination of horses for soundness and the
treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle,
sheep, etc.

P. R. - Ridgings or Creptorchides, Horses,
Cattle, etc., treated on the most scientific
principles. 30-1f.

Victoria Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the
Foundry and its fixtures of

Messrs. G. DORMER & SON,
Beg to announce that they are prepared to
furnish all kinds of work done by their pre-
decessors, and 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. 28-1f.

CALUMET!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A
Store in the City of Montreal, 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
Country Goods, at short notice, and in good
instance, at Montreal prices. Farm Pro-
duce bought, and sold on commission.
The Lumber Business of J. K. Ward, on the
Rouge River, is attended to; the Local
Office of the Rouge Boom Co. is held here
also, and an Agency of the Hochelaga Mut-
ual Fire Insurance Company.

R. LANIGAN,
Calumet, Feb. 1879. 26-1f.

Painting, Papering, &c.

MR. HUGH MURRAY, begs to announce to
the people of Lachute and vicinity that
he will do all kinds of house PAINTING, TINT-
ING, and DECORATING, in the most
style. Orders left at his residence opposite
the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will
receive prompt attention. 25-1f.

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

West-End Lachute.

THIS Establishment has undergone a
thorough renovation during the past
few months, and may now be reckoned among
the first class of the Province. The Dining
Rooms airy and tastefully furnished, capable
of comfortably seating one hundred guests,
has been added to the premises, as well as
some thirty bed-rooms, (all new). The par-
lours are furnished in first-class style. The
table with the best of the market can produce.
Savory and delicate 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 re-
diness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN,
Lachute, May 15, 1879. 27-1f.

ALEX. MCKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

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 HANCOCK'S Store, at West-end
Lachute, where he will be prepared to take
orders for the sale of Merchandise, Farm
Stock, Implements, Furniture, &c., at
public or private sale.

JOHN W. TODD,
Lachute, Aug. 3, 1879. 6-1f.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER VIII.
(Continued.)

"Indeed, an' we have not. Our neigh-
bours be decent folks who own their
land, and not skulkin' and hidin' squat-
ters."

"Would you mind taking a shilling
for a bowl of milk?" said Saville, pursu-
ing his object with a little finesse.

"Now ye talk sinse," replied the old
woman, rising. "No, nor two on 'em.
I ax your pardon for being a bit offish,
for I've seen sagers in the ould country,
an' no good came o' em. Yer grimm-
man there is not a sager, he he!"

"No, indeed, Larry is a man of
peace."

"Kase I want 'em all to understand
that if any sagers come a snoopin' round
here arter Molly, they'll be arter catchin'
me 'stead o' her."

"I don't think any will come, then,"
said Saville, gravely. "But I'm sorry
you give your neighbours up the river
such a bad character."

"It's not meself that gives 'em a bad
character, but their own bad dades."

"Why, what have they done?"

"That's more'n any one knows; a sin-
pin' the ould man's mighty 'shamed on,
for he won't look honest folk in the face;
and as for that wild hawk of a gal o'
his'n, the less said 'bout her the better;
she's kind of a witch, anyhow, and 'pears
and dodges out o' sight while yer wink-
in'."

"She needn't turn up her nose at
my Molly there, that's some o' decent
folk."

"And has she been guilty of that
offence?"

"Dade an' she has; Molly comes 'cross
her now an' then, out berryin', and fast
she tried to speak her fair, but the ill-
mannered cratur would kinder stare at
her a minute, and then vanish in a flash.
She's laint more o' that ould heathen
black witch, as lives wid 'em, than any-
thin' good."

"What is the name of the family?"

"That, too, is more'n anybody knows.
They calls 'emselves 'Brown'; but I
know 'tain't their name, for it was meself
that did a bit o' washin' for 'em once
when the woman was sick, and there
was two names on the linen, but nary
one nor tother was Brown. I couldn't
just make out what they was, for I hadn't
good at readin', but one thing is sartain,
husband and wife don't have no names."

"Have they done anything wrong
since they came here?"

"Well, I can't say they are robbin'
and murderin' every night, and yet how
they live nobody knows. But it's 'nuff
that they're batten; they did it 'nuff
the praste in the fast place, and nary a
thing have they had to do with praste or
parson since. The ould black witch
worships the devil, for Molly's seen her
in the woods a goin' on as would make
yer hair stand up; and I'm a thinkin' the
devil will git 'em all; an' he may, for all
o' me."

By the time Saville had finished his
bowl of bread and milk, he came to the
conclusion that the crone had more spite
and prejudice against her neighbours
than knowledge of them. It was the
old story of resentment on the part of
the ignorant and vulgar towards superi-
ority and exclusiveness. It was very
probable, however, that some guilty se-
cret of the past led to this utter seclu-
sion. Saville well knew that there were
many hiding in the wilderness whose
antecedents would not bear much light.

And yet his curiosity, so far from being
satisfied, was only piqued the more by
the old woman's dark intimations. Tak-
ing his gun, he said to Larry, who was
now digging potatoes vigorously.

"So that is the way you are resting."

"Diggin' prates in an aisy chace,
and kind o' homelike; and thin, yer
honor, yer wud not have me a-standin'
like a great lazy lout, while a fair leddy
was a workin'."

"Very well, but save enough muscle
to row me home." And he went back
upon the hills in quest of game, leaving
his deeply-smitten factotum to the wiles
of Molly, who, with hands upon her
hips, contemplated his chivalric labour
in her behalf with great complacency.

"The top o' the mornin' to ye," Larry
had said as he approached, doffing his
hat.

"Faix, and ye're a green Irishman
not to know the afternoon from morn-
in'," was Molly's rather brusque greet-
ing.

"The sight o' ye wud make any time
o' night or day seem the bright mornin';
was Larry's gallant rejoinder.

"Ye kissed the blarney-stone afore
ye left home, I'm a thinkin'."

"An' ye'll let me kiss yer own red
lips, I'll dig all these prates for ye."

"I see ye're good at a sharp bargain,
if ye be a bit green. But I'll wait till
ye dig the prates."

"But ye'll give me jist one buss when
I'm half through, to kinder stay my
stomach."

"There's plenty lads as wud be glad
to dig the parties for me widout a grivin'
hard bargain for it."

"So they'll tell yees after the parties
is dug. They'll be very swate about it
when the ould snow kivers the ground."

"An' ye think ye're very swate about
it now," said Molly, with her head co-
quettishly on one side.

"No, but I'm a hopin' ye'll be swate
about it."

"What's yer name, anyhow?"

"Larry O'Flaherty; an' ye may have
it yerself any day that ye'll go wid me
to the praste."

"Is that what ye say to every gal ye
mate?"

"Faix, an' it is not. It's to yerself
that I've fust said it."

"Ye're better at takin' than doin'." I
thought I'd git at least one hill o'
praties dug by yees."

"Give me the fork, thin, an' I'll show
ye that Larry O'Flaherty can take care
o' ye and a hozen childer into the bar-
gain."

"Och, ye spalpeen! Ye'll have me
coorted, married, and a gran'mother,
afore ye git a praty out the dirt."

Larry set about his labour of love
with such zeal that the potatoes fairly
hopped out of the ground, carolling, as
he worked.

"I'll dress ye up in silks so fine,
An' ye shall drink the best o' wine,
He jabbers! but we'll cut a shime
The day when what's yer name is moine."

How's that for a delicate way of a
sager ye name?"

"What do I want of a name since
ye're goin' to give me yours?"

"What shall I call ye till the happy
day comes?"

"Molly, for short."

"Let it be for short, thin, and not
for long."

"D'ye think I wud marry a man o'
all work? I'm goin' to marry a gallant
sager boy."

"No ye hain't, nayther," struck in
her mother, whose age had evidently
not impaired her hearing.

Molly gave her head a defiant toss,
which indicated that maternal lead-
ings had parted long ago. Larry
paused abruptly in his work, and lean-
ing his chin on the fork-handle asked:

"Are ye serious about that now?"

"Ah, go on wid yer work and shopt
yer foolin'," said Molly, who saw that
she had made a false move in her little
game to get her potatoes dug by another.

"Divil a praty will I dig till ye tell
me."

"Divil another shall ye dig any way,
ye impudent spalpeen!" retorted Molly,
who was touchy as gunpowder; and
she took the fork out of his hands, and
turning her back upon him, struck it
into the potato hillocks as only a spite-
ful tergiteant could. Discomfited Larry
in the meantime perched himself on
the fence, that he might take an obser-
vation, and hold a council of war in his
own mind. But the more he looked
the more the charms of his wonderful
creature grew upon him, and his soft,
impressible heart became as wax.

He soon hopped down from his rail, and
said:

"Come now, Molly darlint, what's the
use o' a goin' agin fate! Ye shall marry
a sager boy, I see that by the cut of
yer pretty jib, as the sailors say. Ye've
spunk and fire enough for a regiment.
Give me the fork again, and one o' yer
own swate smiles."

"Well, since ye're a sort o' baste o'
burden, an' loike workin' better nor
fightin', ye may have yer way."

"Faix, an' I'll be a baste wid the
burden of a sore an' heavy heart, if ye
talk to me in that way."

Molly could come out of a pet as
quickly as she fell into it, and so she
said:

"I'll be swate thin till ye git the
praties dug."

"Ye, an' many a long day after. I
know the sager they're goin' to
marry."

"No, ye don't."

"Ye, I do."

"What's his name?"

"Larry O'Flaherty. The master
may git a new man, for I'm goin' to
list. The next time ye see me, I'll be
a gay and gallant sager boy. I'll—"

"Hush, mother's comin'!"

Larry delved after the potatoes as if
they were half way down to China.

The old woman looked sharply and
suspiciously at them, but only said,

"Molly, go after the cows."

"I'll go wid ye," cried Larry, throw-
ing down his fork.

"No, ye won't," retorted the old wo-
man; "yer master tould ye to bide
here till he come."

"I'm a thinkin' I'll be me own mas-
ter," said Larry, straightening him-
self up; "everybody's gittin' free an'
independent, and I'll try a hand at it
meself."

"Go along and git 'em yerse, moth-
er," added Molly, who began to enter-
tain some thoughts of her own in re-
gard to this ardent admirer that was so
subservient to her will and moods.

"They hain't far off, and ye wud not
have me treat the man what has been
a-workin' for me all the afternoon so
on-civil as to leave him alone. Go along,
and we'll have the praties dug agin ye
git back."

The old woman was in straits what
to do, since in either case she must leave
her daughter alone with one at least
nearly connected with the dreaded
"sagers"; but at last she hobbled grum-
blingly after the cows, the tinkle of
whose bells proclaimed them near.

With the usual perverseness of human
nature, Molly grew friendly toward the
soldiers as her mother showed prejudice
against them. The more she learned
about their life, the more attractive its
publicity, vicissitudes, and excitement
became to her bold, restless spirit, and
she had already resolved to enter the
camp in some capacity at the earliest
possible moment. The thought now
occurred to her that perhaps she might
find, in this plastic, garrulous stranger,
just the chance she hoped for. Molly
was aware of her infirmity of temper,
and if she could find a "sager" that

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or not, is responsible for payment. 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 or not the paper is taken from the office or not.

2. In suits for subscription, the publisher is entitled to the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside elsewhere.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

We learn from our exchanges that the Hon. Mr. LANGRISH and the Hon. Mr. ABBOTT, who were deputed by the Dominion Government to place before Her Majesty the reasons upon which the removal of Mr. LEVELL had been recommended, have returned. It is understood that they bring with them the despatch containing the decision of the Imperial Government upon the reference by His Excellency, but as a matter of course, the contents of that despatch can only be promulgated with His Excellency's sanction, and neither of our Ambassadors would be guilty of the indiscretion of anticipating such communication of it. But so far as we gather from the various reports current as to the decision, and more especially from the purport of the despatch which Mr. BARRY, the Premier of Victoria, conveyed to his Government on an analogous subject, the result will be such as we shadowed forth in our issue of the 11th April last.

In the Victoria despatch, His Excellency the Colonial Minister informed the Government of Victoria, that the question whether their Legislative Council could be abolished or not, was a local question, which should be decided under their own constitution. He reminded them that they had responsible Government, and, as to all local affairs, were practically independent of the Mother Country. He stated the principle on which local questions should be decided, exactly as we defined them in the article just alluded to. This despatch has duly appeared in the English papers, and it is not difficult to guess that the doctrine which the Colonial Minister laid down with regard to the local Government of Victoria, will not greatly differ from the principles which will govern his action in the LEVELL case.

Be that as it may, however, we welcome back our Delegates after their long absence from the country. We are confident that they have well and ably discharged the duties which have been confided to them, and it is no violation of confidence to say, that we know that the statement that they had gone to Paris for a visit, is untrue, and that in fact they devoted themselves to their mission in London, without the slightest interruption, from their arrival till their departure. And we are convinced, that when the decision of the Home Government is published, it will contain internal evidence of the ability and diligence with which Mr. LANGRISH and Mr. ABBOTT have performed their functions.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, July 15th, 1879.

The first bill of last week was over the bill of Mr. LEVELL. The bill was opened by the Hon. Mr. CHAPLAIN, who, in a stirring speech, stigmatized the resolutions as premature, and as being passed by the Government with a sole object of influencing the Governor-General's action in the LEVELL matter. The Solicitor-General rose to reply, but his oratorical efforts seemed to react to the brilliant speech of the talented leader of the opposition. His slow and painful delivery, and his croaking voice told against him, and he was most unfortunate in his quotations from the statutes; Messrs. FRY and IRVING, of his own party, demolished the most of them, which were not to the point. After a hard fight, the resolutions were nevertheless carried by a majority. Next day the address of welcome to the Governor-General and Mr. R. H. the Princess Louise, was presented with the usual amount of ceremony, the Governor-General replying in both languages. The Hon. Mr. CHAPLAIN protested against the indecent hurry with which the resolutions had been submitted to His Excellency. Then followed a skilful outburst from the Hon. Geo. IRVING's motion to expunge from the journals of the House the vote of censure passed on the 14th of February, 1878, against the present Premier, for accusing the opposition of using the words "brute force." Mr. LANGRISH was laughed at by both sides of the House for attempting to explain that those words were but an euphemism (!) for majority. The leader of the opposition met the move by his legal arguments, strengthened by a reference to the Pimlico case in the English House of Commons, and the Opposition won the victory on an amendment whereby the vote of censure remained, it being added thereto for that reason, Mr. JOLY had been censured. The censure had complained that the censure did not record that fact; they now have what they wanted and more so at that. It may interest your readers to know that on Sunday the speaker went fishing and missed the train on Monday, thus arriving at the House long after the hour for the opening of the session. This gave rise to an amusing scene, the leader of the Opposition asking whether the speaker and the Ministry (the Treasury benches were supplied)

ty, had resigned. The clerk of the House wittingly replied that they must resign themselves to circumstances. The next battle was over Mr. TARTÉ's motion for a committee of investigation into the Government-Biell transaction; the House sat twelve hours over it; it resulted in a committee being appointed with the Hon. Geo. IRVING as Chairman, and the country is awaiting developments, which, it is feared, will not redound to the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, however blameless Mr. JOLY may be in the matter.

No budget till next week, although already five weeks of the session have elapsed. Weather tropically hot.

KRIS KRINGLE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are pleased to learn that the 12th passed off peacefully in all parts of the Dominion, and that even in old Ireland it was comparatively quiet. This is as it should be; and why should it not always be so? If a spirit of toleration pervaded all ranks of the community, and charity pure and simple influenced all, it would be so. Let us hope that it is the precursor of better day in store for this country and unhappy Ireland.

CUSTOMS REVENUE INCREASED.—The silly cry that the Revenue was to decrease under the National Policy is proved false. The official statement from January to May for the years 1878 and 1879 is as follows: For 1878 the total revenue was \$7,742,108, and in 1879 it was \$8,512,360, showing an increase of nearly one million of dollars, while the interests of our manufacturers are cared for into the bargain.

PARLIAMENTARY DELAYS IN PRINTING.—When Mr. JOLY was in opposition he was continually finding fault with the slowness of the printing, but now, alas, the delays are fearful, and the dispatch of business retarded by his favouritism, who get the printing, but do it poorly and slowly.

FREE PASSES.—Since the July Government took the management of the Q. M. O. & C. R. R. it is said that 1700 free passes have been given between Montreal and Hull. This accounts for the almost continual travelling of some of the dead beats of the party.

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.

Quebec, 14th July, 1879.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.
Sir:—I notice a remark in your last No. of an assignee being put in for heavy expenses. I know of an assignee in your village who has written here demanding of the Government an investigation into the conduct of the Crown Prosecutor at the last term of the Criminal Court in your District, because he would not favour the assignee assigned by prostituting his office and spending about \$100 of the country's money to push an illegal prosecution which the Crown Representative would not do—but told the assignee if he wanted to do so, he must get his own solicitor, and the more noteworthy the demand aforesaid made is, because the assignee is an influential Grit. He'll hi hi hi!!

Kris Kringle is here and well.
"NINETEEN."

Hull, July 16th, 1879.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

Sir:—In your last issue "One who has travelled" attempts to reply to me, but again signally fails. He says, to ordinary intelligence he has disposed of my article. He must have measured the intelligence of your readers by his own limited power of comprehension. Again, I would invite him to read my correspondence of the 15th May last, he'll there see I have made five distinct allegations, he owns the truthfulness of one, (exorbitant charges), and asks me a question about another, says nothing about the other three, and then has the cheek to say in your last issue, he has disposed of them to the satisfaction of ordinary intelligence. I accept the challenge to state a single instance of a personal accident between the two points in question, and would refer him to the accident by which two men had their arms broken a short time before my first article. The No. of the engine on the train was No. 24. Your correspondent charges me with trying to injure his business. Now he knows me not, and your readers can judge of the untruthfulness of his attempts by judging for themselves whether I have done so through your columns; but while on this point, I beg to remind him of the good old saying, "where there is smoke there is fire." He says, if the extra charge had been brought before him, he would have met it in a liberal spirit. I have heard of his liberality to individuals in New York, St. Martin and "The Bay" which he can afford to do so when he charges the travelling public 200 per cent. for his outbursts. He winds up by quoting to me scripture, I am glad to hear from him that he has a retentive memory, having lately received from his spiritual adviser a going over that he has not forgotten.

If "One who has travelled" will ask me over his own name to prove the following allegations, I shall be most happy to do so before the General Superintendent of the line.

1st. My statement at the time made about the road.
2nd. The charges at the Calumet restaurant are 200 per cent. over cost.
3rd. After the date and before my first letter no rent was paid for the use of the premises.
4th. That the owner not paying rent did not pay his fare on the train.
5th. Men using vile language think they have a right to do so at the railroad station.

6th. That a more suitable person than the one engaged could be obtained to dispense refreshments, then the public would not hear such shocking bad language which would suit for publication.
Now, I want "One who has travelled" to meet me fair and square, the whole way, not half, then my object will be attained in doing a good turn to the travelling public, the country, the railroad, the people, and peradventure to "One who has travelled" also.

SPECS.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

Sir:—I am requested by the Committee who were appointed to make arrangements for the Camp-Meeting to ask you to publish the following statement of expenses and receipts. It will be seen that the expenses connected with the effort to furnish the Electric light were heavy, and it is but due to Mr. Craig, who supplied the Electric Machine, to say that the failure to illuminate the grove was not wholly his fault, nor was it the fault of the Committee, but owing largely to the mis-conception of the amount of power required to drive the machine when the electric wire was attached. All those who saw the light produced from the factory, must be satisfied, that had we succeeded to produce such a light upon the Camp ground, it would have given the greatest satisfaction.

Yours truly,

F. C. IRELAND.

Sec. Committee.

Lachute, July 15th, 1879.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS

OF CAMP MEETING HELD AT LACHUTE, IN JULY, 1879.

To paid Mill-Wright, and other men and material, in connection with putting in water-wheel to drive electric machine, exclusive of some fifty dollars of material and labor, gratuitously supplied.....	\$35.50
To paid expenses and freight of Mr. Craig and his man in connection with the electric machine.....	17.95
To paid travelling expenses and board of Ministers, and other expenses connected with Provision tent.....	27.68
To paid Thos. Sonne for hire of tents and freight on the same	23.36
To paid telegrams, postage, advertising and sundry other expenses.....	7.45
By receipts from hire of tents, proceeds of provision tent and sundry donations.....	\$61.41
By Collections taken on Sunday 20.82	20.82
By Collections taken on Thursday	6.92
	\$ 91.25
Deficiency.....	\$ 10.69

"Never to be Looked for Again."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

Sir:—It was thought your local contemporary would refer after the very able chastisement which you gave him some weeks ago. His last week's paper shows that he cannot do better. While some parts show signs of improvement, and put on a more dignified garb than usual, the leading article is an index to a low journalism of mind and full of such expressions as "Tory corruptionists," "corrupt monopolists," "deceitful humbugs," "false deceivers," "swindlers," "immoral," etc. He also says "the good times, which the country had a few years ago are never to be looked for again." Poor fellow! The good times he had a few years ago may never be looked for again; that is true, but the country is not under the same Genii as this celebrated journalist. Why sir, the very reason we have this year reminds one of the good old times, which are reviving and the Country may soon expect, not only as good, but far better times than for some time. Strange that the Grits from Sir Richard down try to make this country so poor and uninviting, try to discourage the plodding industries, and cause dissatisfaction among the people.

Yours truly,

SUBSCRIBER.

St. Andrews, July 15th, 1879.

Argenteuil Rangers in Camp.

The drilling of the regiment went on last week. On Friday last the companies were inspected in manual exercise and marching by Lt. Col. Bacon, of Montreal, who strongly deprecated the short time that Government allowed the volunteers to drill. He stated that the regiment did not make such a fine show as he expected, but still taking into consideration that they had but three days' drill they were very well up in the manual exercise, but he could not congratulate them on marching. On Saturday after seeing them in battalion drill he said that a great improvement was manifest from that of the previous day.

The following is the score made by the members of the several volunteer companies, during the last week:—

A shot each at 200 and 300 yards, 10 at 400.

No. 1 Company, St. Andrews.

NAME. TARGETS. HITS.

Q. M. S. LaRoche..... 11 10 17 39

Sgt. Barry..... 6 5 9 30

Capt. Cameron..... 7 4 9 30

Lt. J. H. McNeil..... 4 4 9 30

P. J. McNeil..... 4 4 9 30

P. J. McNeil..... 4 4 9 30

A. Cameron..... 4 4 9 30

J. A. Cameron..... 2 2 9 30

W. Chabon..... 0 0 9 30

P. J. McNeil..... 0 0 9 30

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Advertising Terms.

Five lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents.
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 1.00.
Above 10 lines, first insertion, 1.50.
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.
One year, (24 lines & over), per year \$10.00.
Two years, 18.00.
One quarter column, per year, 2.00.
One half column, per year, 3.00.
One column, per year, 4.00.
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year, 5.00.
A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.
Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until for and charged accordingly.
Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Vegetine.
Brown's Household Remedy.
Winlow's Soothing Syrup.
Harvey's Anti-Bilious Pills.
Brown's Worm Lozenges.

LOCAL.

FISHING in the River has been prohibited.

J. J. McLEAREN, Esq., Q. C., was here last week.

NEGOTIATIONS are going on for having a large Paper Mill started here soon.

THE SCHOOL BILLS for the Municipality are out.

MR. BENJAMIN HUTCHINS, of Montreal, has been staying at Lachute for a few days.

FIVE AND DRUM BAND.—We believe that the Orange Young Britons are organizing a five and drum band.

NOT BEFORE IT WAS TIME.—The plank walk in the main street (West End) has undergone repairs and is now possible.

THE POTATOE BUGS have been conquered completely by means of Paris Green and the new patent Sprinkler.

SALE OF HAYING INSTRUMENTS.—An unusually large sale of scythes &c. indicates a good crop of hay which is being rapidly cut down this week.

JULY.—The month of Bee-swarming, Berry picking, Hay making, according sunshine, parching heat, sultry days, dewy nights, charming sunsets, beautiful moonlight, and plenty of love making.

LACHUTE AS A SUMMER RESORT.—We notice that Allen's Hotel is filled with people from Ottawa and Montreal, who have come to spend the summer here. The other hotels in the East End are also well patronised.

WE are glad to learn that our respected friend Mr. James Fish, has received the appointment of Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch for Oliver Division. A better man and a truer Son of Temperance could not have been selected.

BATHING.—There are in the human body 2,700,000 glands and 7,000,000 pores, making twenty-eight miles of human drainage; bathing, according to the proper rules, is very conducive to health, and some stubborn diseases may be removed by this means.

PERSONAL.—MR. R. D. McCLAREN has been admitted a partner in the prominent law firm of Messrs. Kerr & Carter. We congratulate our young friend upon the very distinguished career which has marked his course in the University and wish him much success.

GOOD FRUITS OF THE NATIONAL POLICY.—In this County there never was such a large acreage of wheat and corn. Our farmers are proving the fact that they need not depend upon their American neighbors for these things when they can raise them themselves.

A MATTER OF NECESSITY.—That the side walk in the East End above the Medical Hall should be repaired, for a serious accident may happen to some person making use of it. The pathmaster should see to it at once and have it repaired.

PERSEVERING ECONOMY.—A French Canadian with his wife and four children, has during the past year lived on eighty cents a day, yet saved sufficient to enable him to build a comfortable house 18 x 24, the work being done chiefly before and after his regular day's work.

SERVICES IN VICTORIA HALL.—The Methodists have been holding special services this week in Victoria Hall, and we should not be surprised if the Church and Oliver Hall were both abandoned and this Hall utilized in future as the central place of worship for both congregations.

A YOUNG gentleman of our acquaintance succeeded in capturing a half dozen bullfrogs the other day, cut off the hind legs and had them stewed. He now pronounces that bullfrogs stewed are a most delicious dish, and recommends his acquaintances and friends to try a dish themselves, feeling certain that they cannot help but like them.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.—This journal has been sent us, and we are not for the numerous typographical errors, it would afford us the greatest pleasure to read it and recommend it to farmers of this district. It is published by the Government of this Province and contains much useful information, as much, in fact, as the Farm column of our own paper.

LACHUTE SPRINGS.—From the number of new Springs lately discovered on the West Bank of the river here, together with the picturesque scenery, we venture to predict, that before many years elapse this will become a fashionable watering place to which thousands will come seeking recreation and health. Some of these Springs are impregnated with mineral substances as has been proved by actual analysis, and further proved by the good effects upon the system of those who have used the waters. One Spring, clear as crystal, lies in a rock, beautiful as a picture, proved a

boon to the Volunteers while in Camp there last week. Other Springs are being cleared out which will produce waterfalls and cascades of rare beauty so soon as properly fixed up and the bank cleared away to the river's edge, where terraces are naturally formed, as in Scarborough, the great watering place of England. It will take some time and money to put this place in proper shape so as to show all its attractions and excellencies, but that this will certainly be done, we have no doubt; and Lachute Springs will yet be known far and near as a place of popular resort.

THE storm of Tuesday was the most terrific and devastating in its effects of the season. It blew a perfect hurricane, hailstones as large as marbles falling thick and fast breaking windows and leveling all before it. Considerable damage must have been done to some of the growing crops. The North River rose fully one foot. The weather still remains unsettled, but we trust will not materially interfere with the getting in of the hay crop. The grain crop never looked better, and it is to be devoutly prayed for that the Farmers will be rejoiced by favorable weather, that it too may be safely reaped and housed.

On Tuesday evening last Oliver Division, Sons of Temperance held its regular weekly meeting, at which the installation of the officers for the present quarter took place. The following is the list of those elected:—

James Fish	W. P.
Miss M. Bradshaw	W. A.
Wm. Hay Jr.	R. S.
Mrs. McConnell	A. R. S.
P. Campbell	F. S.
Miss E. Ireland	T.
E. B. Hume	Chap.
John Swails	Con.
C. E. Norris	A. C.
W. Hume	I. S.
S. James	O. S.

It was the best meeting held for months. All the members are earnestly requested to attend and rally round the officers whom they have elected, so as not only to make the meetings pleasurable but beneficial to the cause they have so much to heart.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Chatham.

HOW THE 12TH WAS CELEBRATED HERE.—The Brethren met at their Lodge room at 10 o'clock, a.m., opened the Lodge, transacted their business, which always is considerable on that day, initiated a candidate into the mysteries of the Order, closed their Lodge, and repaired to Mr. Adam Douglas's beautiful maple grove where everything was prepared for a first-class picnic, the Brethren supplying bread, butter, cheese, tea and sugar. The young ladies brought an abundance of the best of cakes, sweet cream, table-cloths, knives, plates, cups and saucers, and tastefully arranged everything for the occasion. It is needless to say ample justice was done to the inviting spread. After all had partaken with a hearty relish there were no perceptible diminution in the supply. Stagnant water put up for the amusement of the juveniles, the elders gathered into groups and held lively conversation, the young men and young women instinctively got into pairs and held sweet communion with each other as they strolled through the grove. On in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Mills gave an address, short, pithy and to the point; it was attentively listened to and highly appreciated, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks.—Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—When I wrote you two weeks ago in giving a statement of the new buildings that were going up in this part of Chatham, on account of my sedentary habits, I omitted several. I had occasion to be from home one day since, and noticed a nice cottage nearly finished by Mr. Christopher Barley. Robert Nichols, Esq., has bricked round his wooden house and put large additions to it with the same material, it looks as if it was all new solid brick walls. I am told he was his own architect, he certainly has displayed considerable skill and great taste in that art, to have elaborated and carried out to completion such a beautiful design. I would like to give an outline of it, but my powers of description are too limited to do it justice. However, it has thrown his neighbour's comfortable cottage quite into the shade. Such are the ways of progress. Perhaps when his neighbour on the East sees fit to renovate and enlarge his dwelling it may even eclipse this splendid mansion. Mr. Nichols had in contemplation of leaving this section of country not long since, but he may now consider late on himself that he is going to remain amongst us. Pat Burns has added a large building to his barn, and Messrs. Waddell are enlarging their store at Greco's Point.

Chatham, July 14th, 1879.

Lakefield.

THE Orangemen of this place, joined by their Brethren of Lachute and Orange Young Britons, assembled in the Parsonage grounds where the Rev. Mr. Evans, Episcopal Minister of Lachute, preached to them an eloquent and impressive sermon appropriate to occasion which was listened to with profound attention; the Rev. Mr. Smith, Methodist Minister of this place, followed, who addressed a few practical remarks to the Brethren which were well received. At the close of these discourses a collection was taken up and equally divided between the two Reverend Gentlemen. After partaking of refreshments and spending a pleasant afternoon together the Lachute Brethren and Orange Young Britons took their leave and returned home, all highly pleased that they had spent so delightful a time together although the day was so oppressively hot.

Thomas Gore.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, during the storm which raged in this coun-

ty, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. Peter Robertson, Thomas Gore, her little child and Miss Drysdale, sister of W. Drysdale of the Bookstore, Montreal, started out for the purpose of going to Mr. Smith's where Miss Drysdale intended to stop for a short time. Some little distance from Mr. Smith's farm the horse suddenly bolted at a tree which had fallen across the road. Whilst standing a gust of wind came blowing down two trees, one of which struck Mrs. Robertson and the horse she was driving, also breaking the cart, killing the horse instantly and injuring Mrs. Robertson so severely that she died the same evening from the effects of the blow. By a miracle the lives of Miss Drysdale and the child were saved, the first having been grazed slightly by the fall of the second tree, the child luckily had been put under the seat of the cart to shelter it from the rain. Mrs. Robertson leaves behind her a husband and five small children and a numerous circle of friends who deeply regret her untimely end. At the inquest which took place on Wednesday, a verdict of accidental death was returned. On examination it was found that Mrs. Robertson had died from concussion of the brain.

Lake Umbagog.

On Monday last all the out-buildings on Mr. Robinson's farm were blown down by the heavy wind which raged here that day. Much damage is reported to have been done to other farms in the vicinity.

Geney.

The fences on the farm of several of the farmers in this locality were blown down and damage done to some of the outbuildings by the storm which raged on Monday and Tuesday last.

COLONNE FRANÇAISE.

UNE GRAND HOMME.—M. de Lesseps, le génie créateur, pousse les uns à l'appeler, du percement de l'isthme de Suez, et qui bientôt accomplira celui de l'isthme de Panama, deux travaux gigantesques qui à eux seuls forment la gloire de plusieurs siècles et ont à l'heure actuelle en ce moment la carrière consulaire en 1840. Homme envoyé extraordinaire à Rome en 1848, il donna bientôt sa démission et se consacra entièrement à l'étude du projet qu'il avait depuis fort longtemps en vue. Après dix ans d'étude et après bien des luttres, il en sort victorieux: le percement de l'isthme de Suez devient une réalité.

Le frère Ange terre, qui lui avait une opposition, a été obligé de crier à la tête et de reconnaître le succès de cet héroïque pionnier de la civilisation. Aujourd'hui, M. de Lesseps, après avoir été Président, élu par acclamation du Congrès international réuni à Paris pour trancher la question du percement de l'isthme de Panama, est nommé chef de la nouvelle entreprise à laquelle se trouvent liés son nom.

Quelques détails pris du *Monde* de Paris sur la mort du Prince Impérial: Le prince n'avait pas été atteint, dit-on, encore par les coups de feu des Zouaves, mais sa position était perdue de saux coups de zéglais, dont l'un d'eux l'avaient traversé de part en part. Les sauvages en aussi la barbarie, après la mort de leur victime de lui enfoncer une zéglais dans l'œil droit. Les bijoux du prince: deux bagues, dont un vieux camée, souvenir intime de la reine Hortense et que les familles des Tuilleries ont toujours vues un petit doigt de l'Empereur, sa montre, sa chaîne, tout avait disparu, sauf un médaillon double, contenant la mèche de cheveux, coupée par la main même du fils, sur le front paternel, à Camben-Place, ainsi que les miniatures de l'Empereur et de l'Impératrice, qui restait retenu au col par une chaînette en or.

La presse d'Ontario signale chaque jour quelque nouveau fait qui prouve l'efficacité du tarif protecteur. A Acton, près de Hamilton, la manufacture de gants de M. Storey a doublé de nombre de ses employés. A Cornwall et à Dundas, les propriétaires de la manufactures de coton ne peuvent suffire aux demandes, qui ont augmenté dans une proportion extraordinaire.

(De la Gazette d'Ottawa.)
Le Mail publie un rapport fort détaillé sur l'apparence de la récolte dans la province d'Ontario. D'après ces renseignements, les perspectives sont des plus favorables. Tout porte à croire que la moisson sera bien au-dessus de la moyenne. Le blé, l'avoine et l'orge sont superbes, bien que les semences aient été fortement retardées par les mauvais temps les printemps dernier. La période de chaleur que nous traversons actuellement sert merveilleusement les souhaits des cultivateurs.

HORRIBLE MEURTRE A MONTREAL.
On lit dans le *Nouveau Monde*.

Vers dix heures, vendredi soir, le bruit courut en cette ville, qu'un meurtre avait été commis dans le Griffingtown. En quelques minutes, la rumeur prit une telle consistance, qu'une foule nombreuse de citoyens s'assembla dans les environs.

Voici les détails que nous avons recueillis sur cette horrible affaire. Dans une vieille maison en brique, à trois étages portant le No 243 de la rue William, habitent un nommé Jacob Myers et sa femme. Tous deux étaient de méchans très dissolus, et lorsqu'ils avaient bu, souvent leurs querelles et leur tapage mettaient tout le voisinage en émoi. Une autre femme, Suzanne Kennedy, qui est aussi une ivrognesse notoire, avait l'habitude de fréquenter souvent la femme Myers, et de prendre part aux orgies. Vers six heures hier soir, les voisins et les passants entendirent des cris et le bruit d'une lutte, mais on ne s'en occupa que médiocrement, vu que la chose se répétait souvent.

Vers dix heures, les voisins intrigués de ne voir sortir personne et de ne l'entendre aucun bruit, envoyèrent un petit garçon qui rapporta qu'une femme était étendue sur le plancher, baignée dans son sang. La police fut notifiée immé-

diatement et en arrivant sur les lieux elle fut frappée par le spectacle. Le plus horrible qu'on puisse voir. Le cadavre au milieu d'un appartement délabré, de larges marres de sang s'étaient formées sur le plancher, dans un baquet, à un des coins de la chambre, on voyait la tête et une main de la victime. Cette tête d'effrayant aspect qu'un nouveau de chair compacte et ensanglantée.

L'autre femme, Suzanne Kennedy, était couchée dans un lit à moitié ivre. Elle fut immédiatement arrêtée et conduite à la station de police de la rue Young pendant que quelques hommes de police s'efforçaient de contenir la foule qui voulait entrer pour voir le théâtre du crime. A la station, les autorités fouillèrent Suzanne Kennedy malgré la résistance désespérée qu'elle fit. On ne trouva aucun objet sur elle, mais son lit à plusieurs endroits était taché de sang. Après de longues recherches la police découvrit l'instrument du crime dans la main de la prisonnière, c'était une petite hache ordinaire qui était encore toute couverte de sang et de cheveux. Le sang sur le plancher avait été lavé, mais très imparfaitement.

En réponse aux questions qu'on lui faisait Suzanne Kennedy répondit que dans l'après-midi, un étranger entra dans la maison et fut quelque temps avec elle et la défunte. Quelque temps après elle les laissa seuls et alla se coucher.

Vers quatre heures, elle s'éveilla et trouva madame Myers dans l'état que nous avons décrit plus haut. Alors craignant que le sang ne traversa le plancher elle le lava aussi bien que possible et se recoucha. Vers six heures elle s'éveilla de nouveau et comme elle était désemparée, elle comprit tout le danger de la situation et ouvrit une fenêtre elle appela du secours. C'est là l'histoire qu'elle raconte, mais la police semble y ajouter très peu de foi et on croit généralement que c'est elle qui a commis le crime.

Twelve sets of telephones have been sent out to Sir Garnet Wolseley for use at the seat of war in South Africa. The great advantage of the telegraph over the telegraph is that the General can carry on confidential talk with the officer at the district station, or enemy's lines and whisper back the information as to position. A fine wire—the thinner the better—is all that is needed. This the soldier carries on a reel upon his back, a mile weighing only a few pounds. This will be the first time the telegraph has been used as an instrument of warfare.

"VEGETINE,"
I will try VEGETINE.
HE DID
AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I wish to give you this testimony that you may know, and others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg it soon became a large one, and I found that it was the first time I had ever felt it. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor and he told me to keep it open, and I did so. I can truly say I was discouraged. I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Rheumatism, Gout, &c. I said to myself, I will try the use of the Vegetine, before I had used the first bottle I felt better. I continued to use it until I had used four bottles. My health is good. The sore is gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine. Very respectfully yours,
F. ANTHONI.

MR. ANTHONI is one of the pioneers of Delaware. He settled here in 1848. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

LEWIS BRONN.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as rheumatism, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE
Cured Her.
DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest remedies of the world, VEGETINE. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do hereby thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The Rheumatism has pained me to such an extent, that my knees were so stiff, that I could not move. I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep, and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.
VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and have received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE
is better than any
MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.
I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine. I have used it for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE, Henderson, Ky.
VEGETINE is composed of blood, and every child likes it.

VEGETINE.
Recommended by
M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.
Dear Sir: I have used Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEF, M. D., Montreal, Ind.

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

Vegetine is sold by All Druggists.

Burial Notice.
PARTIES WANTING GRAVES dug, by John H. Hume, East End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to.
10-11.

Bread! Bread!!

FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scones, Rolls, Buns, Scotch Tea Biscuits, &c., &c. Fresh every morning.

Fruits, Confections, fresh every week. Cakes, Pastry Fresh every morning.

Self-Raising Flour in 3 and 6 lb. bags, the best in the market. Housewives Try It?

Agent for R. Campbell's famous Summer drinks, Gingerale, Lemonade, &c., &c. delivered to Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz. or \$1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged on return.

JOHN HOPPER, Baker & Confectioner, Lachute.

16-17-18.

WOOL.

THIS UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers and public in general that they have on hand over

250 Pounds of Woollen Goods, Over Fifty Different Styles, All our own make, and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkebury.

Three wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. HAWKES, who are now building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of the 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 quotations. With orders for goods call on us in exchange for goods at 50c. per lb. HAMELIN & AYERS.

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 Implements a SPECIALITY. Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. MACHINERY and IRON MACHINES and THRESHING MACHINES repaired in the best of style.

Give us a Call before making any bargain elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER, Lachute, April 9th, 1879.

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 patronage she wishes 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 STABLES. E. J. RITCHIE, Proprietor, Grenville, May 19, 1879.

TEES & CO.,

FURNITURE DEALERS

AND

UNDERTAKERS

11 St. Bonaventure Street, MONTREAL.

FURNITURE at lowest prices delivered to cars or by rail 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.

M. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce to the public that he is a solicitor at law and also acts 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.

GREAT BARGAINS

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, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & 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. 20, 1879.

BOOK AND JOB

Printed

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.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or not, is liable to be prosecuted for the same. If a person orders a paper to be sent to his home, and it is not delivered, he is liable to be prosecuted for the same. If a person orders a paper to be sent to his home, and it is not delivered, he is liable to be prosecuted for the same.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.

POLITICAL ESTRANGEMENT.

There are several persons in this county who acted and voted upon the Conservative ticket, in May and September of last year, contrary to the wishes of the Reform Candidates and their friends, and have ever since been subjected to the application of certain not epithets by no means complimentary or friendly; and more than this, there have been used towards them a volubility of harsh phrases, most undesired; a copiousness of exaggeration, most shameful; and a profundity of untruthful misrepresentations, most shocking; showing clearly a malice and envy of more than ordinary depth and endurance—all because they deemed it necessary to act according to their own judgment in political matters. Not only has this been the case; but there have been manifested an envious, unkind and even angry treatment of those who were formerly friends and customers. The old scriptural adage, which the Scotch, in particular, have always regarded with the utmost reverence: "Thine own and thy father's friend forsake thou not," has been utterly ignored; and the former politeness, seen in complimentary salutations, in expressions of friendliness and cordial agreeableness upon meeting, are all thrown aside, and instead of the warm shake of the hand, the pleasant smile, and kind enquiry regarding the health of family and friends; there is a cold, astuteness; a blunt, suppressive word or two with a repulsive distant look and a hurried passing-by; all indicative of an unmistakable change from the warm feelings of friendship to those of bitter hatred and envious spite; all of which has been caused by persons acting and voting in the elections as their conscience directed them to do. Not only is this manifested in expressions of language and in modes of salutation; but it is carried into business, where the malice and envy assume a more serious form, and custom is taken from the Conservative tradesman because he acted and voted upon the principle, which he always held sacred and upon which he had as perfect a right to act as his unreasonable persecutors. Such conduct pictures plainly the state of public conscience that these people would oppress the County with, had they only the power to do it. There is no oppression in the world to-day equal to that which these people would bring about had they the power. There is no benevolence, no politeness, no condoning the crime of acting contrary to the wishes of these people. An Arab uses the same terms of politeness to an enemy as to a friend, but here we have seen adopted, announced and practiced, a system of estrangement to political opponents which outrivals that of the ancient Jews to the Samaritans, and reminds one that, however envious and tyrannical men have been in the past, they are still capable of being the same. This state of things is not only true of the low prejudiced demagogues of the party, but it is absolutely true of some of the leaders; and those who have been elected to represent the people in Parliament are not entirely free from it. We see them taking their custom from tradesmen, who voted against them. We see them passing by old friends with a thunder cloud on their face, we see them sneering at the court, old friends and customers, to whom they were previously very lenient, and would have sooner forgiven the debt than to have injured their father's friends. In such a course, they cannot quiet their conscience, by pointing to precedents in their opponents. It is well known that for twenty years past, the Hon. J. J. O. Abbott, has followed a very different course towards those who did not support him and his political views. No thunder cloud ever settled upon his face when he met a man who voted against him. No persecuting spirit or act can be traced to him, during those long years, for he has always treated his opponents as MEN, and as men capable of exercising their franchise according to their judgment. We write this article after mature consideration. We write it at a time when the fervor of an election excitement has passed away and when a calmness pervades the political sea, so that it may be considered in calmness and produce a change in the spirit and conduct of those whose portraits in horns disfigured types, though in strong colors, yet not strong enough to bring out all the delineations of the evils which are realized by outsiders and others, who look with bewildered astonishment at a spectacle so unbecoming the professions and character of those from whom better things should be expected.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall has addressed a letter to the Ottawa Free Press on the "Constitutional Question," in which he condemns the Lieut. Governor of Quebec for his dismissal of his Ministers; but forasmuch as the then Dominion Government did not disapprove of his action and dismiss him, he should not afterwards have been interfered with; yet, notwithstanding this view of the case, the new House having again taken action in the matter, the present Ministry were bound to carry out the behests of the House. Now, we think, that both the Hon. Gentleman and the Editor of the Free Press lose sight of the fact—that the motion was introduced into the Commons by a Quebec man, that a majority of the representative members of the Province not only voted for it, but insisted on Mr. LETHBRIDGE's dismissal—that the resolution was carried by a majority of all the Provinces save New Brunswick, is a fact.

The action taken by Lieut. Governor LETHBRIDGE was taken in the interest of the then Dominion Government, to aid them in gaining a majority in the Province of Quebec at the approaching general election, which undoubtedly it did, but nevertheless the Province gave an overwhelming majority against them; therefore it was not to be expected that the MACKENZIE Government would consent to punish their servant for an act committed for the sustainable purpose of prolonging their stay in office, and which act they may have themselves recommended.

Again, after a general election for the local House, with all the influence that the JOLY Ministry could command, assisted by the whole weight of that of the Dominion which could be brought to bear in their favor, there was not a majority even of ONE in their favor on the first opening of the House, even after they had succeeded in capturing the member for Three Rivers, who sustained them all through that session by his casting vote as Speaker. But on the constitutional question of the dismissal of the DeBOUCHÉVILLE Government by Lieut. Governor LETHBRIDGE coming up, which the JOLY Government defended, they were defeated, but refused to resign. This being the case, Mr. MACKENZIE was perfectly justified in bringing up the matter in the way he did in the House of Commons, and the House having passed its resolution, the Dominion Government had no other alternative but to recommend to the Governor-General the dismissal of the Lieut. Governor of Quebec, for over-ruling the Constitution to the detriment of his Ministers while they commanded a majority of the House, and we believe the Governor-General will do it.

MR. HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT'S VIEW ON AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS.

We are pleased to notice that the letters we published from the pen of the Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, written from London last month, have been reproduced by several of the leading papers of the Dominion and accompanied in some instances by editorial recommendations that his suggestions about

raising horses should be adopted by the people. One of the Toronto papers contained a high eulogium upon Mr. ABBOTT, showing that while absent on an important mission connected with the Constitutional Government of the country, he not only attended to the duties of his embassy, but looked to the minor details of the wants of the people and took the pains to know their circumstances could be improved. This is certainly the right kind of a statesman, to have in a country like Canada. The people of this County may well be proud of him, and it is to be hoped when they have the opportunity again of placing him in Parliament they will show their appreciation of his abilities, and by acclamation place him in the position where he will have more ample facilities to work for their interests. He has already done more for the agricultural interest of this County, than any other man, by the introduction of various kinds of improved stock. It will be remembered how the farmers formerly raised and fed the long-legged, long-necked and big-boned pigs, until he introduced the Berkshire and other favorite breeds, which have replaced them entirely. We are now pleased to see that he has commenced using his pen in connection with the interests of the people in stock raising and fruit culture, and trust we shall have frequent letters from him on these important questions, which must do good service to the people.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET SPEECH.

To cover up a deficiency of over \$700,000, the Treasurer of this Province, versed in manipulating and with that sagacity which characterizes the party of purity, has put down \$500,000 received from the Dominion Government and \$227,000 cash on hand, at the commencement of the year, as revenue earned by the Province, so as to enable him to show a deficiency of only \$43,688 instead of \$770,000, which is the sum actually out of pocket after the earnings and expenses are correctly counted.

THE ZULU WAR AT AN END.—DECISIVE BATTLE.

Lord Chelmsford has achieved a glorious victory over King Cetewayo, who commanded 20,000 in person. One thousand Zulus were killed and a great number taken prisoners. The loss of the British was comparatively small. Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley considers this victory as decisive, and virtually puts an end to the war.

The extent to which American cheese is being imported into Ayrshire and retained at prices greatly under the cost of the home produce is (says the Scotsman) beginning to tell in a way that was hardly anticipated by dairy farmers in the county. Many of those farmers, it appears, still find themselves in possession of the bulk of the cheese manufactured last season, with little prospect of getting it disposed of at anything like the figure they have been in the habit of realizing.

The Hon. Edward Blake has been giving the undignified journalists quite a castigation. No doubt his finer sensibilities have been marred at the low epithets and coarse vulgarity, as well as by the grossly exaggerated statements made in his own party papers, from the Globe down to the "Herald" which contain nothing but vituperation and vile scandal of its opponents. We hope a few more such men will come out in the same way and denounce the ruinous course taken by the press, until all the papers of both political parties will learn to treat the subjects upon which they write in a truthful and dignified manner.

Mr. Macchi, the eminent Agriculturist who is regarded as the highest authority on the subject, announces the complete failure of the crops in England. An almost unprecedented severe winter has been followed by cold, wet weather, from the effects of which, Mr. Macchi says, "it is now too late for the crops on ill-farmed and undrained lands to recover." Latest advices by mail report the partial failure of the wheat crop in many districts in Southern Russia. Austria has been afflicted with heavy rain storms, and rust has struck in. France will require \$100,000,000 worth of imported grain. So that Europe this year will require to import about 200,000,000 bushels of grain.

LE LETHBRIDGE DISMISSED.

The foregoing was written and in type and we were about going to press when we received information from Ottawa of the dismissal of Mr. LETHBRIDGE, and the appointment of the Hon. Dr. ROBERT TAILLE as Lieut. Governor in his stead, which finally puts an end to the question in dispute and proves the correctness of the views we have expressed on the subject all through.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SENATOR HA VILAND is appointed Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.

COT. GIBSON, of Hamilton, won the Prince of Wales' prize at Wimbledon, £100 and a badge.

LAND CANCELLATIONS.—The Hon. Wm. McDougall has given evidence in this case and considers the cancellations illegal.

THE OTTAWA CAR WORKS in London, Ont., have a contract from Vanderbilt for 500 cars, and are building an extension to their works.

OUR Provincial Premier is having a severe ordeal in the Joly-Gowen investigation, and even his warmest friends have to regret that he should have acted so foolishly.

WHEN are the people to expect those ruinous prices which the National policy was to bring upon the poor? It is time surely that something was heard of them. It will be a sad thing if they do not appear soon.

THE Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington is considered a rich prize by the Glasgow people connected with the copper mine affair, and £150,000 sterling is the claim mentioned as due by him to them, and legal proceedings are being instituted against him for its recovery.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY while in Manchester addressed a communication to the newspapers giving his views of the operations of the new Canadian tariff. He tells the people of Manchester that the tariff will promote certain manufactures in the Dominion, and will diminish the imports from the United States without decreasing the imports from Great Britain.

In fifty years this Dominion is to have as large a population and as great a revenue as the whole of the United States lying north of a line extending from New York to San Francisco, so predicts the Duke of Argyll, the British Liberal. How does this compare with the sophistries of some of our Grit demagogues who say the good times are never to be had again!

THE NEW LOAN.—The new Canadian four per cent. loan of £3,000,000 has been taken at over 95. This is four per cent. higher than any previous loan, and yields half a million dollars more than any previous unguaranteed loan for a like amount. Sir Leonard Tilley is to be congratulated on his success. The efforts of some of our Reform contemporaries to prejudice his mission have happily failed. Hurrah for the National Policy!

THE ZULU WAR AT AN END.—DECISIVE BATTLE.—Lord Chelmsford has achieved a glorious victory over King Cetewayo, who commanded 20,000 in person. One thousand Zulus were killed and a great number taken prisoners. The loss of the British was comparatively small. Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley considers this victory as decisive, and virtually puts an end to the war.

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The Peterboro' Review shows that the National Policy has benefited both the grower and grinder of wheat, and that Ontario millers are now selling and shipping direct to the Maritime Provinces, and that as a consequence they are not only getting better prices than they could by shipping to Montreal, but are doing a more satisfactory business. These benefits can be repeated by the Ontario farmer and miller without a proportionate increase in the cost of the flour to the Lower Province consumer; for by dealing direct with the Lower Provinces, charges to the extent of about twenty cents a barrel at Montreal alone can be saved, besides reductions in freight by through shipments.

The announcement which we made two weeks ago of the preliminary objections being dismissed in connection with the contested Election in this County, appears to have taken some of the Respondent's friends by surprise, inasmuch as they were not made acquainted with the fact except through our columns. Surely they are not supposed to know everything, and because they do not, to cast doubt upon a registered decision of the Court, is only in keeping with that folly or unfairness which characterizes some of them all through. It is a singular proof of the tricks resorted to in gaining an election and trying to hold it when illegally obtained—that in this case not one single objection was sustained before the Court. This should of itself show the people that they have been duped and the professions of purity and fairness which for the past six years the Grits have professed to be the champion of in this County, are all hypocrisy. There is no doubt that some fearful revelations will be made before the case is ended, and the seven years banishment will be meted out to those whose hypocritical career well merits such a punishment.

A Human Electric Battery.

(Hamilton Ont., Spectator.)

About two years since a daughter of Mr. Richard Clare, Caroline by name, and then seventeen years of age, living on Lot 25, in the 2nd con. of Rodney, was taken ill. Her disease could not be correctly diagnosed, and had many peculiar features. Her appetite fell off, and she lost flesh till from a strapping girl of 130 pounds weight, she barely weighed 87 pounds. There did not seem to be any organic complaint. The bodily functions were not impaired, the falling off in this respect was not such as in itself would alarm her friends. After a lapse of a few months she took to her bed. Then it was that a change occurred in her mental condition. Formerly she was noted rather for lack of conversational powers, but now fits or spasms would come over her, on the passing way of which her eyes would become set and glazed, her body almost rigid, and while in that state she would discourse eloquently and give vivid description of far-off scenes, far exceeding in their beauty anything which she had ever seen or presumably ever read of. On the passing away of this state she exhibited a great degree of lassitude and indisposition to move, and taciturn and surly in reply to any questions. This continued till about a month since, when an extraordinary change occurred. The girl, although still not gaining flesh, appeared totally. She became light-hearted and gay, and her friends anticipated an early release for her from the room to which she had been confined so long. Their expectations were not vain, for she showed about the house apparently as well bodily as ever. But a most remarkable development has taken place: She is constantly giving off electrical discharges, and seems to be a perfect battery. A person, unless possessed of the very strongest nerves, cannot shake hands with her, nor can anyone place his hand in a pair of water with hers. By joining hands she can send a sharp shock through fifteen or twenty people in a room, and she possesses all the attraction of magnet. If she attempts to pick up a knife the blade will jump into her hand, and a paper of needles will hang suspended from one of her fingers. So strongly developed is this electrical power that she cannot release from her touch any article of steel, which she may have taken up. The only method yet found is for a second party to take hold of the article and pull while the girl strokes her own arm vigorously, from the wrist upward. On her entering a room a perceptible influence seizes hold of others, and while some are affected with sleepiness, others are ill and drowsy till they leave, and even for a considerable time afterwards. A sleeping babe will wake up with a start at her approach, but with a stroke of her hand she can at once coax to slumber again. Animals also are subject to her influence, and a pet dog of the household will lie for hours at her feet motionless as in death. A curious part of the phenomena is the fact that the electricity can be imparted by her to any article which she habitually comes in contact. The other day a younger sister, while doing the housework, took up a pair of scissors belonging to Caroline and on her hand touching the steel she was compelled to drop them with a cry and an exclamation to the effect that a needle had run in her finger. Wooden spoons have had to be made for her, as she cannot touch metal. All together the case is a most remarkable one, attracts scores of visitors to the house of Mr. Clare. Medical men are especially interesting themselves, and it is stated that Dr. Tye, of Thamesville, will read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the Provincial Medical Association which is to be held in London in the course of this summer. Mr. Clare is the father of a family of seven children none of whom, except Caroline, show any abnormal qualities.

The gentleman at the opera who bowed reverently in his hat before taking a seat.

The gentleman who said "Season Tickets" when the churchwarden approached him with the plate.

The gentleman who put on his spectacles to look for them.

Rheumatism—yes, and Neuralgia too, are cured by the use of the Pain-Killer. Try it.

Pale Cheeks in Children often result from the presence of worms, but a few of Brown's Vermifuge will cure the disease, and will restore the parents and the child to health. Mothers with pale face children should try these Combs.

Don't Fail to Promote Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for children's ailments. It has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children's ailments. It cures croup, whooping cough, colds, sore throat, and all the ailments of the throat and chest, and restores the child to health and comfort.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened out the above at

Fraser & McQuat's.

Always in stock

No. 1 BARREL FLOUR,

BAG FLOUR

CORN AND OATMEAL,

BRAN, GRUE,

MOULIE, POTATOES,

OATS, &c.,

Which will be sold very low for Cash.

As Agent for Moving Machines, Horse Rakes and other Farm Implements, on hand, or can be prepared at short notice.

JOHN FRASER.

Lachute, June 19, 1879.

Established 1832.

C. T. WALES, & Co.,

St. Andrews,

BIRTH.

BARRON.—At Willow Grange, Lachute, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Thomas Barron, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

STEWART.—At Brownsburg, on Friday the 19th inst., George B. Stewart, Esq., aged 23 years, 2 months and 6 days.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, JULY 24, 1879.	
Flour per barrel	\$5.25
Flour per bag	2.80
Oats per bushel	0.45
Corn "	0.40
Pork "	0.10
Butter per 100 lbs	1.00
Cheese "	1.25
Grain "	1.15
Beans "	0.90
Dressed Hogs "	0.00
Pork per lb "	0.08
Butter "	0.12
Lard "	0.09
Hay per ton "	2.50
Potatoes per bushel "	0.75
Butter per lb "	0.80
Cheese "	0.10

United States Hotel.

OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

E. MATIEU,

This New and Commodious House, well situated and finished, is now open for the reception of guests, and will be conducted in every respect on the principles of a First-Class Hotel.

First Class accommodation for Private Families seeking a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.

CHARGES MODERATE.

LOUIS GOBIELE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,

Lachute, P. Q.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Workshop, opposite the Medical Hall, Main Street.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.

HAND-MADE BUTTER TUBS,

AT THE LACHUTE WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.

Painting, Papering, &c.

M. R. HUGH McRAY, beg to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house PAINTING, TINTING, &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence, opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention.

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

West-End Lachute.

THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among its 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 a billiard room, and a new kitchen. The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best market can produce. Rooms are airy and comfortable, and in fact make the traveler 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.

ALEX. MCKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

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 HANCOCK'S Store, at West-End Lachute, where he will be prepared to take orders for the sale of Merchandise, Farm Stock, and other goods.

JOHN W. TODD.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,

Watch Maker & Jeweller,

HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Store of Mr. Thomas Evans, Centre Lachute, for the sale of Watches and Clocks, and Repairing of Watches and Clocks. Having worked in First-Class Jewellery Establishments, he is confident of giving satisfaction. All work entrusted to him warranted.

A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL AND SEE.

New Flour and Feed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened out the above at

Fraser & McQuat's.

Always in stock

No. 1 BARREL FLOUR,

BAG FLOUR

CORN AND OATMEAL,

H. J. M. MARTIN V. S.

GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. H. BOUTIN'S HOTEL, in Lachute, and the remainder at SAUVES' HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

Victoria Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the Foundry and its appurtenances 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.

McQuat & McRae,

Lachute, April 17, 1879.

Pacific Railway Tenders.

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West of Lake Huron, in the Province of Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Friday, 1st of August next.

The Railway will commence at Winnipeg, and run North-westerly to connect with the main line in the neighborhood of the 4th line, and thence Westerly between Prairie la Poudre and Lake Manitoba.

Tenders must be on the printed form which will with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 18th June, 1879.

FOR SALE!

IN the village of Lachute, a very desirable residence, pleasantly situated on the bank of the North River; contains ten apartments, good cellar, and comfortable kitchen, stable, carriage house, wood-shed, &c., also a large garden. Terms made easy.

Apply personally to R. BENN, proprietor, on the premises, or by letter.

R. BENN.

Lachute, May 31st, 1879.

New Millinery

Just Received.

THE MRS. LOVE take this opportunity of returning thanks to the patrons of the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them that 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, Sackes, Chaks, &c.,

They can sell very cheap for Cash, 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 fashion's monthly.

FOR SALE!

ARE MADE WELCOME AND GLAD AT

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's EXCHANGE.

St. Andrews.

Where a Fresh and Choice supply of

Groceries, Provisions, Teas

Yeast and Teas of unequalled flavor.

SUGARS, SYRUPS,

PACIFIC RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

SPEECHES DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 10th and 12th, 1879.

Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B.M.P.

(From the Official Report of the Debates.)
(Continued from last week.)

MONDAY, 12th MAY, 1879.

Mr. TUPPER said that, as no one appeared desirous of saying anything more on the resolutions, he would briefly reply to some of the criticisms and remarks which they had elicited. He had endeavored, in introducing the resolutions, to avoid opening up any debatable ground between the two parties that did not necessarily come under the consideration of the very important question involved. He regretted very much that hon. gentlemen opposite should not have felt it their duty to confine themselves to the discussion of the questions naturally and necessarily raised by the resolutions themselves. He would not follow their bad example on the present occasion. He did not intend to discuss what was familiarly known as the Canadian Pacific Railway scandal, and he did not think that hon. gentlemen opposite had any reason to suppose its revival would benefit either themselves or the country. It was quite true that hon. gentlemen opposite had snatched a hasty verdict from the country, by using that question as a means of exciting the public mind. But, they ought not to forget that, after five years of continuous discussion of the question in and out of Parliament, after the whole matter had been deliberately submitted to the people, its verdict had been of the most unmistakable character, against the views and conduct of the hon. gentlemen opposite. That verdict ought, forever, to settle the question at rest. He would think that the hon. gentlemen opposite would hardly be prepared to utter so great a slander against the people of this country, as to assume or declare that any gentleman with the slightest taint upon his personal honour could receive their deliberate support as Premier of the vast majority of the people of Canada. It was obvious that they had utterly failed in convincing the public mind of the soundness of their views on this question, and they saw the party charged with one of the greatest political crimes—the sale of a great public charter for personal or party interest—considered by the people more worthy of their trust than the men to whom they had recently given five years of trial. He did not intend to say more on this subject, which he regretted had been introduced. He had made what he hoped would be a successful appeal to the patriotism of the hon. gentlemen opposite. He believed they had party issues enough on which they could legitimately divide, without dragging down into the arena of party strife a great question that the public interest demanded should be raised above it; and he did hope that, in the further consideration of the question now and elsewhere, hon. gentlemen opposite would feel that they owed it to their country, even at the sacrifice of party interest, to give all the aid and co-operation that he (Mr. Tupper) solicited at their hands to the Government engaged in dealing with this great question. He intended briefly to examine some of the objections of hon. gentlemen opposite to the resolutions. The language of the leader of the Opposition, and of the late Ministers of Finance and of the Interior, would lead to the supposition that in those resolutions the Home and Country were asked to contribute themselves to some new and onerous obligation. He (Mr. Tupper) denied it. On the point raised by those hon. gentlemen, Parliament had already committed itself to everything asked in the resolutions. Those hon. gentlemen stood as fully committed as gentlemen on his side to everything asked in the resolutions. Expenditure had been taken to the demand to appropriate 100,000,000 acres for the purpose of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway. On the Journals of Parliament of seven years ago would, however, be found a declaration that we would give to a company that would construct that work 50,000,000 acres, and in alternate blocks, at an equal quantity, or 100,000,000 acres in all, should be reserved for the purpose of covering the expenditure in connection with the construction of this work. Therefore, as far as the amount of land claimed, as far as the authority asked for in relation to this appropriation of lands, it was put, seven years ago, upon the Journals of Parliament, and had not been withdrawn. The hon. Member for the Opposition objected to this sale of these lands at \$2 an acre, for the purpose of covering the cost of the construction of this work. Why, the hon. gentleman would find, in the law which he himself placed on the Statute book, a declaration that, of the 50,000 acres of land per mile to be appropriated, one-third was given to the contractors, and the other two-thirds were to be reserved in the hands of the Government for the purpose of paying the contractors for the work. There was no change of policy in relation to it; it was a change in terms, apparently, but only such a change as, while not involving any additional expenditure, would provide the means for the liquidation of the amount necessary for the construction of this great work. The hon. member for Bothwell reminded the House the other night that all these expenditures had been subjected to the provision that no increase of taxation should be levied, that all these expenditures in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway should be limited to the amount that could be raised in the ordinary course of the ordinary revenue of the country. He wished to add especially

with the remarks of the hon. gentleman opposite, who were committed by everything that could commit public men to give a united support to every line of these resolutions. The late Minister of the Interior, who was the first instance that the whole scheme should be limited by our ability to obtain a company who, for thirty millions of money and fifty million acres of land, would at their own risk, supply all the capital that was required to complete this work and operate it afterwards, the policy of the hon. gentleman opposite entirely changed and extended that responsibility. They admitted that they made a binding contract with the Imperial Government and with the Government of British Columbia, not limited by any such clause or consideration.

An Hon. MEMBER: No.

Mr. TUPPER said that, on the floor of this Parliament, he had so thoroughly established the point that the late Government made no such limit, but had imposed a binding obligation on the Government of Canada to complete by 1890 two thousand miles of railway as a Government work; he had made that so clear and palpable that a member of that Administration drew up a new resolution, and placed it in the hands of a gentleman opposite, renewing the former declaration, that it must not involve additional taxation. He was not blaming hon. gentlemen, but he was showing that they were much mistaken if they supposed that, after the light that had been thrown on this question, they could to-day relieve themselves of the responsibility that they incurred when they bound the Government to complete this work in eleven years from to-day, *coste que coste*, from the waters of Lake Superior to British Columbia and without any reservation or qualification whatever. They stood committed to having adopted and imposed on Canada an obligation vastly greater in extent than anything that had been attempted or contemplated by their predecessors. But he did not blame the hon. gentlemen; he believed they did this under a sense of the responsibility imposed on them when they came into power, and that looking upon this question from a statesmanlike point of view, they felt that they could not turn back, and that, good faith having been pledged to British Columbia to complete this road as rapidly as possible, they believed they were consulting the best interests of the country when they assumed that binding and onerous obligation. Having done so, it was not possible for these hon. gentlemen to escape from their liability, or to raise a question to-day as to their own obligation, nor could they refuse their co-operation to any Government in redeeming the promises to which they had bound themselves both to the Imperial Government and the Government of British Columbia. But that was not all. He wanted the leader of the Opposition, who seemed to be hesitating about allowing this Government to put 125 miles of this route under contract, without previous submission to Parliament.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I never said so; I said I would be prepared to consider any resolution giving authority to place 125 miles under contract if I knew where the place was.

Mr. TUPPER said he understood the hon. gentleman to go a great deal further, and to be committed to the same principle as the hon. member for Bothwell; he understood the hon. gentleman to take exception to the principle of the adoption of the policy that these resolutions propounded, that of beginning the construction of this work within the Province of British Columbia, and committing the people of this country to prosecuting it steadily. One of the great objections to this proposal on the part of the hon. gentleman was that it would commit Parliament to the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for the construction of these 125 miles. The hon. gentleman said that he had sent Mr. Fleming to England, and obtained the able assistance of Sir John Rose, and those gentlemen united exhausted their efforts in endeavouring to influence British capitalists to come forward and construct this road. He gave the hon. gentleman credit for it; he believed he (Mr. Mackenzie) was doing his duty to Canada, and that he never did it in a more satisfactory or more laudable manner than when he was endeavouring, through the best agencies he could command, to secure the accomplishment of that work. But, when those able gentlemen told him that they could not obtain any encouragement from British capitalists—he (Mr. Tupper) would not now discuss the reasons that led to that position—what did the hon. gentleman do? Did he abandon the line? Did he shrink from the responsibility? No; but he put in the newspapers all over this country advertisements, asking for tenders for 125 miles of road from Yale to Kamloops, to be closed on the 31st December last, so that, at this moment, if there had not been a change of Government, the hon. gentleman would either be in the position of having trifled with the people of Canada, and of British Columbia, or he was bound in honour to have let 125 miles of road before Parliament met, and that it was not at this moment he (Mr. Tupper) believed was due to a change of Government. Now, then, could these hon. gentlemen raise the question of responsibility attaching to them, or say they were not prepared to endorse the "onerous" obligations proposed in the resolutions? They were proposing no onerous obligations; first assumed by themselves, and subsequently adopted with a much greater degree of force by the hon. gentleman opposite; should be rendered lighter, and the means provided at the same time to keep faith with British Columbia and with the Imperial Government, who also were made parties to this contract by the hon. gentleman opposite—and at the same time to do it without imposing any such financial disaster on the country as must arise—unless, means something like

these were provided for utilizing the magnificent territory that was to be opened up, and making it bear the expenditure that would otherwise be borne by the people of the other Provinces. He trusted he had shown the hon. gentleman opposite that they were mistaken in supposing that any new obligation was proposed; he trusted he had satisfied them that the Government were limiting the obligation and lightening the burden instead of increasing it, and that the policy proposed ought to commend itself to the confidence, and support of every member of this House. The hon. gentleman opposite were bound by every principle of statesmanlike conduct, and every principle of honor, to give it a hearty support. But the hon. gentleman said it was a very serious thing to adopt the location of a line without the consent of Parliament, or without making the consent of Parliament.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I never said so; I said it was a serious thing to ask Parliament to give a large amount of money for the purpose of building a line not stated to Parliament.

Mr. TUPPER said the burden of the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin's) speech was that they were going to adopt a line without the consent of Parliament. He (Mr. Tupper) held in his hand a description of a line adopted by the hon. gentleman opposite on the recommendation of the hon. member for Lambton, and without the consent of Parliament ever being dreamed of. Last session this subject was discussed in Parliament, and he then asked the hon. gentleman if he proposed to submit his adoption of a route to Parliament, and he (Mr. Mackenzie) not only answered no, but, after Parliament had risen, he recommended to Council, on the 11th July, 1878, the adoption of the 500 miles not already located, from Tête Jannée Chache to the Pacific. Previously, he had located the line from Thunder Bay, to the Rocky Mountains, without the consent of Parliament or without consulting Parliament. In that Order in Council locating some 1,500 miles of Canadian Pacific Railway, the hon. gentleman declared over his own signature that these were but two points to choose between one Bute Inlet, and the other Dean Channel. What produced this change in favour of Burrard Inlet,—that line which the hon. gentleman had previously condemned!

Mr. MACKENZIE: I condemned nothing.

Mr. TUPPER said the hon. gentleman, after locating the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph by the Burrard Inlet route, cancelled the contract, and ordered the contractor to stop the work, and subsequently recommended that either Bute Inlet or Dean Channel should be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and adopted, in fact, the location of the line to Fort George which was far beyond any point that would go to Burrard Inlet. He did not blame the hon. gentleman for having reconsidered that question, but he was showing that it was not so easy of solution as the hon. gentleman from New Westminster (Mr. McInnes) would lead them to suppose, since, after the most careful consideration that his hon. predecessor could give this subject for three years, he had decided that the Fraser River route to Burrard Inlet was not practicable. Therefore, he believed the hon. gentleman did what he believed to be right, when in his judgment he supposed he had been mistaken, and was prepared to retrace his steps, and to reconsider that question. He would draw the attention of the hon. member for Gloucester to the fact that here was a Government receiving his hearty support, who had been guilty of the great impropriety of locating a line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, without reference to Parliament. The hon. leader of the Opposition limited his objection to letting the contract on a line that was not specified. Perhaps the hon. gentleman would be surprised to be told that there was no law on the Statute book of Canada that required any contract on the Canadian Pacific Railway, made by the Government as a Government work, to be submitted to Parliament at all. Certain gentlemen of the Opposition claimed that, whereas the Government of his right hon. friend, were prepared to let the Canadian Pacific Railway, without submitting the contracts to Parliament, their successors had changed all that, and had decided that every contract must first have the approval of Parliament before a single blow was struck. He was surprised, when he came to look at the law at the discovery that there was no such law, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874 was divided into two parts; one part dealt with the proposed construction of the railway, or sections of it by a company, aided by a grant of lands or money; and, having provided all the machinery for constructing it in that way, there was a clause declaring that all contracts must be submitted to Parliament; but then it went on to provide another way if, in the wisdom of the Government, it was thought better that it should be done directly by the action of the Government, and, strange to say, no such clause requiring the submission of contracts to the Government in that event could be found. He sent this law to the Deputy Minister of Justice in whose legal opinion hon. gentlemen opposite had the same confidence as himself, and that gentleman stated that there was no law on the Statute book requiring the submission to Parliament of any contract made by the Government for the construction of any portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a Government work. So far from taking advantage of this Statute, he was endorsing the sound principle that where it was possible it was desirable that all these contracts should be submitted to Parliament. He would tell the hon. gentleman that of all the most important contracts that he (Mr. Mackenzie) had made in connection with the Pacific Railway, now covering an expenditure when completed of over \$25,

000,000, he had scarcely submitted a contract to Parliament for its approval. He was not blaming him, he believed that, in asking power from the House from time to time to override what was supposed to be the law, the hon. gentleman believed he was doing what was in the public interest. No person gave him a more hearty support in this direction than he (Mr. Tupper) did, because he believed that it would facilitate the work. Therefore, he was asking nothing which the hon. gentleman had not asked and obtained from the House when he and his friends were sitting on the Government benches. When the Government asked power to let a section, they did not engage to let the whole 125 miles, but they had adopted the policy the hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) had assumed in the advertisements asking for tenders for contracts which were to be closed on the 31st of December last. He did not believe that, if the Bute Inlet route were adopted, it would be possible to submit 125 miles of that route to contract, but he would say to the hon. gentleman that sixty-two miles from Waddington Harbour through Cascade Range was in a better condition, and was far more accurately surveyed, to be submitted to the contractors than the large sections of difficult country that the hon. gentleman took power from the House to let without the previous sanction of Parliament. So much for the engagement the Government were now asking the House to assume, and he now came to the criticism offered by the late Minister of Finance, as to the mode they would take to carry out this policy. He was asked whether he proposed to submit an Act. He (Mr. Tupper) replied, no. Of course they could not carry out the resolutions without an Act, but they were tentative to an Act. The Government proposed to invite the attention of the Imperial Government to the matter, and to endeavour to obtain assistance from them in accomplishing this work. If the Imperial Government gave the required aid, of course it would be necessary to come to Parliament to authorize the appointment of Commissioners, and to define by law the mode by which the scheme was to be carried out. But that legislation would be premature until they had first, under these resolutions, made those efforts which they hoped would be successful to obtain aid and co-operation from the Imperial Government. The ex-Minister of Finance had accused the Government, at different times, of having introduced a tariff hostile to British interests, and in favour of the United States, and had stated that, therefore, they could not expect to obtain aid in England.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: I did not say it was in the interest of the States. I said it was hostile to all interests.

Mr. TUPPER said the hon. gentleman, at all events, had said that the reason the Government could not go to England was because they had adopted a tariff prejudicial to British interests, that the time was inopportune. The hon. leader of the Opposition had also taken that ground in the most emphatic terms. He stated that the tariff was in favour of American and against British interests. He (Mr. Tupper) held a different view. One of the reasons which led the Government to consider the necessity of re-adjusting the tariff was, that all the trade of Canada was flowing in the direction of the United States instead of the Mother Country. He (Mr. Tupper) maintained the present time was opportune. This Government could go to the Imperial Government with the confidence of receiving their support in the application. This Government could do what their predecessors would not have been warranted in doing. They would be in a position to say that they felt it their duty, when they found the expenses of the country exceeding the resources, to come down with a tariff that would give such a revenue as would cover the expenditure. That was not likely to hurt us in the estimation of the English capitalists or Government, when they would be called upon to endorse the bonds of Canada, for we had not only given them the assurance that all the credit they had given us had been fully redeemed, but that the Government in order to show to the world that the credit of the country should always remain unimpaired, and had brought down a tariff that would create a revenue ample to meet all expenditures. He had endeavored to show hon. gentlemen opposite that there was no increase of obligation, no demand for power such as had not been given by Parliament to our predecessors, and that the Government was warranted in the effort they were making. He had been asked by the Opposition how it was that he had portrayed a paradise in the North West, when in discussing the tariff he pointed to the want of prosperity in Canada itself. He (Mr. Tupper) would not have ventured to propound such a policy if the Government had not dealt with the one grievance before they brought in a measure in relation to the other question. The first effort of the Government was to provide the means by which Canada was to return, as she would at a very early day, to a condition of things in which the great demand would be not for labour, but for labourers. That was the cardinal point of their policy. The Government, by these resolutions, provided for the demand for a vast body of unemployed men in addition to all our own country supplied.

Mr. MILLS: What class?

Mr. TUPPER said that 10,000 of the best men in Canada were at this moment pouring into the North-West to create a great fertile and prosperous country, and a demand would shortly be felt here for every class of labour that can be brought into this country. He had stated that the Government had proposed no additional obligation, that in these resolutions were propounded the means by which these obligations now before us was to be met. There was no Canadian with a spark of patriotism

within his heart who could look without pride at this great Canada of ours, or could dwell without enthusiasm, upon the fact that here in Canada, washed by the two great oceans, was a country below the Arctic circle as great as Europe, if they took the small countries of Spain and Italy out of it. We not only had this magnificent country, but we had it endowed by nature with all those natural features that are necessary to make a country great and prosperous. We had within our country over 200,000,000 of the most fertile land in the world, inhabited by a people who, though only numbering 4,000,000 now, were as industrious, as intelligent and enterprising a population as could be found on the face of the globe. Under these circumstances, what Canadian statesman was there, with the responsibility of developing this magnificent country thrown upon his hands, who would not be a traitor to the best interests of his country if he did not put forward every effort to construct a great national highway that was to be a bond of union from one end of this magnificent country to the other? They ought not to appeal in vain to the hon. gentlemen opposite. Instead of raising an old exploded cry, instead of exciting a single feeling that was calculated to damage their efforts, it was their duty, it was the duty of every patriotic Canadian to unite on this grand question; and, differ as they might upon questions of personal and party politics, on this great question of a great national highway for Canada, to which all parties in this country had been committed in the most solemn manner, they should all unite in one steady continued patriotic effort to bring to consummation a scheme on which the undoubted prosperity and rapid progress of the whole country depended.

LADIES COLUMN.

AN INTERESTING NOVEL.

In Mr. Bryant's poem, *The Flood of Years*, which was first published two or three years since, are these lines:—

"So they pass from stage to stage along the shining course of that fair river, broadening like a sea, As its smooth eddies curl along their way. They bring old friends together; hands are in joy unresponsive; the mother's arms Again are folded round the child she loved And look, old sorrows are forgotten now, Or but remembered as a sweet old hour That overpays them; wondrous hearts that Or broke are healed forever."

"The Flower and Fruit Mission" is no novelty or specialty anywhere now, but it may not be generally known that this bright and beneficial growth sprang out of Boston soil. Ten years ago this month, a young lady came into town one day with a handful of flowers, and straightway was beset on all sides by children begging for "just one," and not less by the silent, wistful looks of weary women. As she offered to one and another a flower, she was struck with the eager gladness with which they were received. As she saw the innumerable flowers, wild and cultivated, which "wasted their sweetness," and the first in rich men's gardens which did no good to any one, she thought intenser and organized itself into an endeavor to make these available for the sick and the poor of the city. The first day's work (May 10, 1869) consisted in the receipt of thirteen contributions of flowers, which were made up into bunches and carried to eight hospitals and thirty-six other invalids or aged persons. The next year, New York and Cambridge took up the good work, and now all our cities and large towns are a sweet "flowerhood."

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—Letter from Boston in Christian Intelligencer.

WEARY WOMEN.

Nothing is more reprehensible and thoroughly wrong than the idea that a woman fulfills her duty by doing an amount of work that is beyond her strength, she not only does not fulfill her duty, but she is physically failing in it, and the failure is truly deplorable. There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken down, over-worked wife and mother—a woman who is tired all her life through. If the work of the household cannot be accomplished by order, system and moderate work, without the necessity of earning, heart-breaking toil— toil that is never-ending, never begins, without making life a treadmill, let the work go. Better to live in the midst of disorder than that order should be purchased at so high a price—the cost of health, strength, happiness, and all that makes existence endurable. The woman who spends her life in unnecessary labor is by this very labor unfitted for the highest duties of home and life; she should be the haven of rest to which both husband and child turn for peace and refreshment. (She should be the careful, intelligent adviser and guide of the one, the tender confidant and helpmate of the other. How is it possible for a woman exhausted in body, and as a natural consequence in mind, to perform either of these offices? No, it is not possible. The country girl, who is so great. Nature gives way beneath it. She loses health and spirits and hopefulness, and more than all, her youth, the last thing that a woman should allow to slip from her, for no matter how old she is in years, she should be young in heart and feeling, for the youth of age is sometimes more attractive than youth itself. To the overworked woman the green old age is out of the question; old age comes on her sure and yellow before its time. Her disposition is ruined, her temper is soured, her very nature is changed by the burden which, too heavy to carry, is dragged along as long as wearied feet and tired hands can do their part. Even her affections are blunted, and she becomes more and more selfish, with only a faint time to be womanly, a mother without the time to guide and train her children as only a mother can, a wife without the time to sympathize with and cheer her husband, a woman so overworked during the day that when night comes her sole thought and most intense longing is for the rest and sleep that very probably will not come; and, even if it should, she is too tired to enjoy it. Better, by far, to let everything go unfinished, than to be as busy as a bee, and then to find herself a family of overwork."

HOW THE BELLES OF GREAT BRITAIN OBTAINED SOLOMON AS A SPOUSE.

Nearly all the dresses were made with round mantles to match. The Princess of Wales wore a rich black satin and white silk striped dress, with a light pattern of black satin, fastening on the left with a cascade of black and white lace, and a crown and white feathers. The Duchess of Connaught wore a silver-grey silk and a white straw cottage bonnet with white trimmings. Princess Christian's dress was a

gray and white striped silk, worn with a black bonnet. One of the handsomest dresses in the royal box was a plum-colored velvet coat over a light mauve silk. Mrs. Copeland was dressed in white, and wore a white bonnet trimmed with gold. The Misses Hughes, of Kimmel, wore dark costumes with Indian embroidery. Mrs. Langtry had a pretty striped black and white muslin; the polonaise opened in front over a short killed skirt of white tulle, trimmed with black and black velvet; a pretty bonnet, composed of cardinal red poppies and black and straw embroidery was worn with it.

HONOR TO A YOUNG LADY.—Miss Ellen Kerr was called upon, and recited in a very pleasing manner the ode written by her father, Mr. W. H. C. Kerr, M. A., of Bradford, which speaks of the champion many victories, and pays a high tribute of praise to his prowess and modest bearing. The recitation of these verses was frequently applauded, and at the close Hanlan shook hands with and publicly expressed his sincere thanks to the young lady for the kind manner in which she had spoken of him.

MORTIS.—A moth destroying tincture is made as follows: One ounce of gum camphor and one ounce of powdered shell of red pepper are macerated in eight ounces of strong alcohol for seven days and then strained. With this tincture the furs and clothes are sprinkled over and rolled up in sheets. This remedy is used in Russia under the name of "Chinese tincture for moths," and is found very effective.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES.—Pain-dispelling heat to a pulp, and wetted with vinegar, are a good application; also bran or clay, or brown paper wet with vinegar. Put for sprains or bruises, the best direction that can be given is to wrap the part with a soft cloth in many folds, and keep it constantly wet with water as warm as the patient can bear it. This treatment should be kept up for an hour or two at a time.

FASHION NOTES.

Bonnets are worn very high. Deep apron overskirts are still in favor. The cottage bonnet is still worn in Paris. Canoeing is the latest pastime for English ladies.

Many canonic costumes were worn at the Chantilly races.

Some of the new vests are oval in outline, and stop at the belt.

The newest looks for dancing are made of satin, with high heels.

English women wear and like the little bonnets, made of clusters of flowers lying on black lace.

Baques of a material entirely different from that of the skirt are made by the French dress-makers.

Morning and travelling dresses and sea-side costumes become more and more masculine in appearance.

Summer colors are a very gay, and the streets look as though a flock of butterflies were floating through them.

Pots of strawberries, bedded in moss, are recommended as a toilet decoration.

Black and white lace over colored silk forms the vest worn with black silk gowns.

The polka blouse, as it is made this year, is the old-fashioned chataigne waist.

A variety of belts are coming into vogue, leather, linen, and of other materials.

Lustrous blue turquoise is thought to be exceedingly becoming to fair complexions.

Laundry pin-cushions, with a laundry list printed on the underside, are the latest invention.

A lady belonging to the American colony in Paris recently gave a "ladies' party" at which the waltzers were women; the entertainment was a play performed by actresses, and no men were admitted.

Croizette, the French actress, wore a dress worth \$2,000, at one of her appearances in London. It was of pink silk, embroidered with seed pearls, and had a train of violet velvet wrought in gold and silver.

French women will not go to the extreme of wearing white dresses in the street, whatever their American sisters do. White will be reserved for the parlor and the ball-room on the other side of the water.

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 p.m.

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

"BETHLEHEM" meets in Christie's Hall at 7:30 p.m. on the 1st of each month. METHODIST.—Rev. E. Robinson, minister. Sabbath preaching: services in the Church at 10 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. and at Oliver Hall, at 8:30 p.m. Week-day services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p.m. and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 10 p.m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Mass at 10 a.m. Priest, Sabbath Services. Mass at 10 a.m. Vespers at 8 p.m.

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