THE WATCHMAN

Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1879. NO. 1

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## NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

### CHAPTER XV.

SAVILLE'S NIGHT RECONNOISSANCE.

Saville proposed, on the following day, to visit the cabin, in the hope of finding its owner in a better mood. He was more than ever convinced of the wrong of leaving Vera so exposed, and with no better protector than one who, at times, was ready to fly from his own shadow. He saw that her father's mind was more shattered than he had supposed, that he could not be depended upon even from hour to hour, and was fast coming to the conclusion to act independently of his will, if possible.

But early in the day came the startling tidings that the British men-of-war —the *Phœnix*, carrying forty guns, and the *Rose*, twenty, were standing steadily up the river.

Again there was preparation for immediate conflict, but the vessels came to anchor within six miles of the fort, and there remained quietly.

With the enemy, however, in such close proximity, no one could leave his post that night or the next day.

Governor Clinton was greatly alarmed, and with good reason. The river was deep, and with a fair wind, the ships could speedily pass his guns, unless disabled; and, once above the Highlands, a rich and defenceless country was open to ravage. He feared that they might take advantage of some dark night, and slip by him in the deep shadows of the mountains.

To prevent this, the shores were lined with guards, and the river patrolled by boats. Huge piles of brushwood, and other inflammable materials, were placed at various points along the shore opposite the fort, and these were to be kindled after nightfall the moment it was discovered that the ships were under weigh. Thus the fort would remain in darkness, while the men-of-war must pass distinctly through the transient glare, and so become excellent targets.

The cannoniers slept by their guns, while Molly's scarlet coat flamed along the ramparts by day, and she flitted hither and thither almost as restlessly at night. Every morning found her as morose and vixenish as one of the wild-cats of her native mountains, because the signal fires had not blazed, and that all had remained quiet on the Hudson.

There soon came a day on which there was a steady downfall of rain, and it was feared that the brush-heaps and combustibles would become so dampened that they would not kindle. The night promised to be excessively dark, and Saville learned that the General was growing anxious.

He again volunteered to go in his boat on a reconnoissance, and his offer was gladly accepted.

"If we fire three shots in instant succession, you may know that the ships are under weigh up the river; but if we fire at intervals, give no heed, for it may be necessary in self-defence, or we may have a skirmish."

"Don't do anything rash," said the governor. "You are such a fire-eater that I scarcely expect to see you again."

Saville chose two active young fellows, who had been boatmen, to accompany him, and with muffled oars they pulled vigorously at first, till they began to approach the hostile vessels. Then they permitted themselves to drift slowly with the tide, which was in their favor. The darkness had become perfectly intense, and there was not a sound save the heavy patter of rain on the water.

They drifted for a period that seemed interminable to their excited minds, and then Saville whispered,

"I fear we shall pass without seeing them. The fact that they have no lights out is very suspicious."

Scarcely had he spoken when the gentle breeze from the south caused a slight creaking of cordage so near that it seemed just over their heads. He at once crept cautiously to the bow of his boat, and put out his hand, so that it might not strike with even the slightest concussion.

It was not long before a faint black outline loomed up over him, and a moment later his hands touched the sides of a ship. Feeling stealthily along, he found that he was near the bow, and, by standing up, was able to hold his boat for a time in motionless silence. He could hear the confused sound of voices, and the step of the officer of the watch, but nothing definite.

At last, footsteps and voices approached the bow of the ship under which he stood. Some one said distinctly,

"It's cursed dark."

"Yes; but that would be in our favor, if we only get a little more wind from the present quarter, and could feel our way up through these black hills. It's just the time to catch the —— rebels napping."

Saville concluded that he would now put a word in their counsels.

"Have my pistol ready," he whispered to the nearest of his companions.

Then, by a powerful effort, he pushed his boat well away from the ship, and shouted,

"But the rebels are not napping, and, as proof, take that," and he fired his pistol where he supposed the group to be.

There was a sharp cry of pain, followed by great confusion for a moment, and in the meantime Saville's companions pulled rapidly away.

"Here, a lantern, quick! Hold it over the side," shouted a hoarse voice.

This was all that Saville desired, and taking up his rifle he fired instantly, and man and lantern splashed overboard

"Lights, lights! man the guns! every man to his post," roard the same gruff voice. "This comes of playing bo-peep in the dark. The cursed rebels might put a keg of powder under our quarter, and blow us up."

"Would to the gods I had thought of that before," cried Saville, "but I thank you for the suggection all the same."

"Stop his mouth with grape-shot," thundred the officer. "Isn't there a musket or a pop-gun aboard, that no one can fire a shot."

"Pull sharp to the left," said Saville to his oarsmen.

The confusion and uproar on the ship were so great that a moment or two elapsed before the officer's orders could be obeyed, and then a bow gun belched forth the iron hail, and a scattering fire from muskets commenced; but the balls only cut harmlessly into the water in the region where the bold patrols had been.

When once under the rayless shadow of the western mountain, Saville felt safe from pursuit. In the meantime numerous lights appeared on the other ships, and indicated their positions.

"I am going to ask you," said Saville to his companions, "to do something that, after all, is not so dangerous as it seems. The ships there are lighted up, while complete darkness covers us. One of you can scull, I suppose?"

"Yes; both."

"Who is the best shot?"

"I used to bring a squirrel out of the tallest trees," said one of the men.

"Well, by sculling we can move noiselessly around among the ships, now on one side, now on the other, and make them think there are a dozen boats here instead of one. I wish two shots fired in rapid succession occasionally, to increase the impression of numbers. In this way we can keep them in an uproar and state of alarm all night, while we, by moving rapidly from point to point, will run but little risk of being hit."

His companions had the nerve to enter upon his scheme at first with zest; and one of them, seizing an oar, soon propelled the boat within range of the ship with which they had first come in contact. Dropping well astern, they approached slowly and cautiously her nearest quarter. Soon the outline of a human form gave Saville a mark, and again his rifle rang out with startling distinctness in the silent night.

The man with the oar sculled rapidly toward the eastern shore, passing directly aft of the vessel. Again there was the trampling of feet, and a hurried giving of orders, and many shots were fired in the direction from whence had been seen the flash of Saville's rifle. But, in the momentary delay the lively little craft had passed so far to the eastward as to be out of range.

"Now," said Saville, "let us give them two shots on the other quarter. The moment we fire, scull down the river. Come round well at least, so that it will seem as if our shots were fired from another boat."

In a few moments the firing from the ship ceased, as it seemed to produce no effect; but there was evidently great excitement on board.

They had scarcely reached the position which Saville desired, when several men were sent aloft with lanterns, in the hope that their rays might penetrate the darkness more effectually.

"Steady and careful now," said Saville. "Let us each pick off one of those fellows in the rigging. Fire just after me."

Thus to the bewildered and harassed marines two flashes came from a new and unexpected point.

Saville's man dropped plump on the deck, the other let his lantern fall, and, after an ineffectual effort to climb down, fell also,

But the enemy were now better prepared, and bullets fell thickly around the unseen assailants.

Fortunately they escaped, and soon reached a point to the south where their position was unsuspected.

"They are getting too sharp for us here," said Saville; "suppose we next have a skirmish with that big fellow yonder."

His companions agreed, but rather reluctantly; for this measure of attacking an English fleet was more than they bargained for on leaving the fort.

"I will give you a crack across her bow," said the man at the oar; "but would rather not go any lower down."

It was arranged that two shots should be fired again. Drifting with the tide, they slowly approached the second and larger ship, which was the *Phœnix*, and watched for their opportunity. In the meanwhile, comparative silence was again restored, though it was evident that all hands on both the ships of the line and their tenders were kept in sleepless vigilance at their posts by their ubiquitous assailants, who numbered but three.

At last, dusky forms appeared, and the two rifles again awoke the sleeping echoes, but with what effect could not be seen.

The commander of the *Phœnix*, however, warned by the experience of the other ship, had stationed marines all along the sides of his vessels, and the return volley was so prompt and accurate that Saville's fellow marksman was slightly wounded. Happily the man at the oar escaped, and they again passed out of range by going toward the western shore, and the English officers soon checked the useless firing at random.

But Saville had effected his object. There would be no sleep on the British vessels that night, nor any hope of catching the "rebels napping." So he hoisted sail, and quietly stood up the river, leaving the sorely puzzled and not a little frightened British crews standing at their guns and alarm-posts, so that any attempt at boarding, on the part of the indefinite number of rebels imagined in the surrounding darkness, might be repelled.

Saville and his companions received high praise for their conduct, and were soon sleeping peacefully, while the harassed enemy remained on the alert until daybreak.

NOTE.—The incident of the preceding chapters are largely founded on fact. The tidings of the irruption of the British ships into the waters of the Hudson were brought as described. A tender to these ships ventured within range of Fort Montgomery, and received a shot in her quarter. On returning down the river, her boat was sent ashore, a farm-house burnt, and the boat in returning was fired upon. The *Phœnix* and *Rose* approached within six miles of the fort, and, whenever opportunity offered, the English vessels were annoyed by marksmen in boats or from the shore.

### CHAPTER XVI.

DARK DAYS.

On the following day the commanders of the British vessels satisfied themselves that fuller preparations for resistance had been made than they supposed; and, not relishing the experience of the preceding night, nor considering it safe to remain in a position where the deep shadows of the mountains might afford concealment until an attacking force was close upon them, they ordered their ships down the river to the old anchorage.

Fear of immediate attack having passed, Saville's thoughts recurred to Vera and her father, and he proposed visiting them that evening, hoping that he might find Mr. Brown in a condition to carry out the measures on which his own and Vera's welfare depended. But during the afternoon he was hastily summoned to headquarters.

"I can now give you a quasi leave of absence," said General Clinton; "and you have earned it. Go and look after your mother's safety. But first deliver these despatches to his Excellency, General Washington. They are important, and must reach him at the earliest moment. Your escort will be ready within an hour on the further shore. I have mentioned your name with praise in my despatches, and though I shall feel your loss, you will probably be assigned to duty in the main army. When things are somewhat settled, your heavy baggage will be sent after you. And now, sir, hasten; give these papers into his Excellency's own hands, or into those of his private secretary."

Saville was greatly pleased at this turn of affairs, and, in the excitement and bustle attendant upon his hurried departure, forgot for a time the inmates of the cabin. When he did remember them, it was with a pang of genuine pain and regret, that he could not see Vera before his departure. As this was impossible, he penned a few hasty lines, explaining his sudden movements, and urging that she should find a safer retreat, and that her father should enlist openly in the war. This was sent to the surgeon at Fort Constitution, with the request that he would deliver it. Unfortunately, the missive was never received.

Having arrived in New York, and delivered his despatches as directed, Saville received permission to provide for his mother's safety.

The old lady, however, would not leave her city home, asserting,

"I have naught to do with this unnatural broil, and shall demand protection from both parties."

But, after all, her chief motive was the desire to be near her beloved son, who, she hoped, might be assigned to duty upon the works that were going up at various points on the island. In this expectation she was ready to endure the terrors attendant upon the city's bombardment.

Saville therefore gave up his leave of absence, and at once reported for duty again. In consideration of his natural desire to see more of his mother, after so long an absence, he was given charge of the construction of some redoubts not far from his own house, and at a point where his wife could plainly scan his movements with a glass. Often and darkly she scowled upon him.

But the disastrous battle of Long Island soon occurred, and was speedily followed by the retreat of the American forces from the city and island. Saville, in his sphere, and to the extent of his ability, seconded Washington's masterly use of the pick and shovel in the disheartening campaign that followed. He now sought thoroughly to learn his profession, and become an efficient officer. Washington learned to know something of his value, finding that he had promptness and energy, which enabled him to accomplish much even with few men; and at times defences reared in a night were worth regiments.

On the 4th and 5th of November, the British forces began to retire from before Washington's strong position in the interior of Westchester County, taking the roads leading southward and toward the river. As soon as it became evident that the enemy would cross into the Jerseys and menace Philadelphia, Saville was sent thither to aid in strengthening the defences of that city. Thus his hope of seeing Vera at the close of the fall campaign was disappointed. He wrote to her again, as he had several times before, in care of the surgeon at Fort Constitution. But that officer had been assigned to duty elsewhere, and the letters never reached their destination. Saville comforted himself with the hope that Vera was informed of his movements and continued remembrance.

As day after day passed, and nothing was seen or heard of her friend, a great dread began to chill Vera's heart. Her father had come back from his watch on the Dunderberg in a wretched condition of mind. With scarcely a word, he had cowered all the long night in his dark corner. But, as the result of rest and quiet, the incubus lifted from his mind somewhat in the morning, and Vera heard of Saville's peril in following the tender down the river, and of his firing into the marauder's boat. Of his own share in the transaction her father was characteristically silent, even to his daughter.

On the dark and stormy night of Saville's reconnoissance, the southern breeze had borne faintly through the damp air the reports of the guns. To her, every sound now meant danger to him.

The days passed, and still he did not come. Her father told her that the ships had moved down the river. As far as she could judge, the garrison opposite had no apprehension of immediate attack. She urged her father to go down to Fort Montgomery and make direct inquiries; but vainly. Saville's prolonged and unexplained absence had awakened his morbid suspicions and fears, and his mind was so shattered that he was not capable of the effort.

A look of wistful, anxious expectancy became the habitual expression of Vera's face. The slightest sound startled her. In her daily tasks, her face was ever toward the window. The breaking of a twig, the bark of a squirrel, brought her to the door. She often ventured down to the shore, and strained her eyes in the vain effort to recognize him on the island opposite. Constant prayer for his welfare and speedy return was in her heart.

At the twilight hour, when he had been accustomed to appear, she would climb to the rocky height behind the cabin, and wait and watch, as they who are wrecked on a barren island scan the horizon for a ship. As dusk deepened into night, her despondency would become more leaden and oppressive. Then she would drag her heavy steps back to the cabin, and sigh and sob herself to sleep.

Not even Gula's entreaties could induce her to eat much, and she grew wan and spirit-like indeed. The old woman began to shake her head ominously, and mutter,

"I'se afeared she's beginnin' to hear voices. 'Twill be orful lonely if she goes home afore ole Gula."

One evening after she had been vainly watching, she tried to sing the musical signal which he had so often answered by voice and flute.

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,"

She rang one line with a pathos that would have touched the stoniest nature, and then held her throbbing heart to listen. The weird notes of a whippoorwill from the lonely valley were the only answer.

She threw herself upon the ground, like a child, in an agony of grief, and wept until utterly exhausted. When she looked up, the lurid glare of the beacon fires was again upon the mountain tops, but he had not come.

"O God!" she sighed wearily, "I am a weak child. I had but one friend —one brother. Where is Thy mercy?

"O mother! are you happy in heaven when I am so lonely?"

Poor Vera was in the deepest mystery of earthly discipline. Her God, her mother, and her friend all seemed to have deserted her that night, and she could scarcely drag her weary feet to the home where no gentle sympathy awaited.

Her father was away upon the hills with his rifle most of the time, and was wholly absorbed by his interest in the progress of the war, at which he could only guess, as he would speak to no one. Vera had hoped that he might again meet Saville, and whenever he returned she eagerly questioned him.

Old Gula, in her strange superstition, sorrowed mostly for herself, as she saw Vera growing pale and weak, like the parent who had died.

"Young missy is a gwine home to her mudder, and I'll be left all alone. Why can't de voices call me too?"

*(Continued.)*

**Authoress of "The Missing Link."**

This gifted lady and devoted Christian worker fell asleep in Jesus on the 11th of February last. It will interest many to be informed of her early history, and the circumstances which led her to devote her life to the earnest advocacy of the employment of Bible-women as an important branch in connection with every home mission to the poor. The March number of the *Missing Link Magazine* gives the following facts, taken from Mrs. Rayhard's private memoranda:—

"My mission history begins when, as a girl of sixteen, I was taken by my parents to a Bible meeting at Wanstead. We were to stay with the family who entertained the speakers, in which there were several daughters,—one of whom, Miss Elizabeth Saunders, was about to part with a dear friend to whom she owed her conversion. They had been next-door neighbours; and when this dear friend had left for Manchester, Elizabeth, a gentle loving soul, felt that she should stand alone in her family, who were at that time unconverted. I felt much for their sorrow, and so did my mother; and she entreated Mrs. Saunders to let Elizabeth return home with us for a little change. The two friends had been the "Evangelists" of their village, and the one left behind was in delicate health and low spirits. Her parents thought she had exerted herself too much, and it was understood that she was to come to us for a rest. There was, however, no rest for her but in bringing souls to Jesus.

"One morning I sat at a table drawing. We were alone, and she said to me, 'Eleven, dear, have you ever thought what you would do with your life?'

"'Do with my life?' I answered. 'Well I hope I shall go on cultivating my mind and faculties; that is all I have thought about yet.'

"'Yes but have you thought that this cultivation is to enable you to better the lives of others—not for yourself—and that you must live to do something in God's service? I wonder what, my dear, you know about the best of books? Do you love your Bible at all.

"'Have read it through three times. I seem to know all about it. Yes, certainly I love it; but one cannot be always reading ones Bible.'

"'I suppose you have never thought of how many of the poor people who live in the streets not far from you, have no Bibles to read?' [This was in the year 1826, more than half a century ago.]

"I answered, 'No, I never thought of that; but I liked your Bible meeting very much the other day at Wanstead.'

"'Would you like to leave your painting, this morning, and go with me to find out how many want a bible?'

"'Yes, I should like to go anywhere with you; but it would be like Sunday school, and I suppose my mother would not approve; and she may also say that you came here to rest yourself from all you do at home.'

"This dear Elizabeth, however, had set her heart on the exploring walk; and she obtained my mother's consent under protest, I remember, for she looked anything but fit for the exertion. So we set forth, she with a Bible in her hand and a prayer in her heart, and in her pocket a pencil and a little book—a page or two of which she had been ruling in squares while I was painting by her side. Oh! that last walk in her lovely, holy, gentle life! It led to her death; but to me, at that unknown cost, to eternal life. She certainly gave prudence to the winds. We must have been out three hours, and we found the people in thirty-five houses, on that day without a Bible.

"I came home having seen for the first time how the poor live; their ignorance, their dirt, their smells—for we went up stairs to more than one sick-room; and I heard my friend, in a way that I had never heard before (though religiously brought up), tell the good news of the love of Jesus to the consumptive and the dying; she spoke to them, but the Spirit of God carried the message home to me. We finished our work by a talk with an old woman in a filthy shop, who sold coals and greens: and there I shall never forget the odour; and the old woman was deaf and rude; but we actually turned homewards with thirty-five pence in our bag, and as many names on our collecting book; and as we touched our gate, I saw that Elizabeth could hardly stand.

"In that walk we had both taken fever. Mine proved to be bilious, and hers turned to typhus; and she almost immediately returned home. Before her departure, which was to me a great sorrow, she said she would like me to read the life of Henry Martyn with her, twelve pages a day, to which I gladly agreed; but by the time I had finished it, my new friend and teacher was on earth no more. This great grief fixed my resolve. And when I recovered, I was allowed, to my own surprise, to go again to the poor people, explain my absence, and once more collect the pence."

## INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSSONS

**Sabbath, Sept. 7th, 1879.**

THE COMING OF THE LORD.—Thes. 4: 13-18.

HINTS ON TEACHING.

Here we have the question of the dead. Are our beloved ones gone from us for ever? Have they been losers by dying so soon? The dead are said to have fallen asleep. In sleep and in death the weary body rests, but the soul lives, and from both the body awakes. The saved are not forbidden to sorrow, but not to sorrow as those who have no hope. If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, we must also believe that sleeping saints will rise again. Then as to our future life: the Bible is the only book that tells the truth about our future home. We shall be ever with the Lord and ever growing more like him. The lesson has many points of interest for every scholar. All have lost dear friends: are they fallen asleep in Jesus? Then we are to have hope in our sorrow. Here are also the questions of the first and second advents. The teacher can draw out these facts by appropriate illustrations afforded by the shout, the archangel, the trumpet and the wonderful rising from the graves, and all caught up in the air.

**The Drummer Boy.**

It was on the morning of September 21, 1863. Few rising suns ever shone upon a more terrible scene than that presented this morning on the battle-field of Chickamauga. The forms of hundreds of brave men lay cold and silent in death, remaining as they had fallen in the heat of the battle, while bravely fighting. The silence of death brooded over the field, and death indeed was there in all its terror—silence rendered doubly so by the closing echoes of the terrible carnage of the past two days. The wounded had all been cared for as far as possible, and now was consigned to the survivors the solemn duty of laying to rest the last remains of their beloved comrades. There lay husbands, fathers, brothers, with no one to shed a parting tear except their sturdy companions in many a weary day of toil and bloodshed.

Suddenly there rang out upon the scene of stillness the sound of a drum, long and loud, rolled out the morning reveille, startling both men and officers coming as it did, from the midst of where all was thought to be silent in death. The surgeon was sent to investigate. Far out among the dead he found a little drummer boy. Pale as the silent bodies around him he lay resting wearily upon his drum. The surgeon saw at a glance that all would soon be over. Both legs had been broken by a shell, and from the mangled limbs the current of life was fast ebbing away. Strong man that he was, and used to death in all its various forms, he could not tell the boy that his sufferings would shortly end, and he turned away. Going back he requested an officer to go and break the news. The officer went to the boy, and placing his hand softly upon his shoulder, said: "My boy you are badly wounded, but you will soon be better." "I know it," answered the boy: "all night long I have lain, and God only knows my sufferings through the long, weary hours; but I prayed he would let me see the morning sun, that I might once more beat the reveille to summons the men to duty as I have often done before, and he has answered my prayer."

"God is very merciful," kindly answered the officer.

"He is always good," said the boy; "but I know what you mean by my being better soon. I am going to die; but I'm not afraid of death."

"You are a brave boy," said the officer; "but why are you not afraid to die?"

The boy placed his little trembling hand in his bosom and drew forth a small pocket bible. "My mother gave me this when I left home," he answered. "She told me to read it every day, and I have done so. I know that Jesus is waiting with open arms to receive me. That is why I am not afraid to die. I want you to carry it to her, and tell her I have obeyed her, and that I die without fear, only sorry that I could not once more see her dear face, and hear her kind, loving voice." (Dear Bible! precious book divine! Would to God that all mankind knew it would learn thy holy ways, and enjoy thy blessed promises.—Christian.

### Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.


# THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

*LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1879.*


### THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE

We celebrate to-day, our third anniversary in the business of this office, by the starting of a Gordon press and half a dozen fonts of extra type. This press is capable of turning out one thousand printed sheets per hour. We commenced this office two years ago with as large and varied an assortment of type as is generally found in the largest country printing offices, and have from time to time added new fonts, two presses and other improvements, until now with this large power press we are in a position to execute in as good a style, at as low prices, and with equal despatch, every kind of printing usually done in city offices. In conveying thanks to our numerous friends and patrons for the liberal support given to this enterprise during the past two years, we trust to their continued custom, and have added, at great expense, the increased facilities for doing all sorts of Job Printing.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE newspaper when first started in this village, it was confidently asserted by those opposed to us politically, that we would not live through the first year. We have not only lived through it and the second, but flurished, and are now entering on the third with still brighter prospects before us. The support extended to this journal has considerably increased during the past year, and the fact of its being a good advertising medium is proved beyond a doubt.

We have received many flattering testimonials of its usefulness as a good family newspaper. The only disapproving utterances which we have heard concerning the WATCHMAN, have been caused from our efforts to reply to the most unscrupulous attacks upon us personally, and upon the political principles which we have advocated. We have for some weeks past declined to reply to any further attacks, considering our time can be better occupied and our space better filled with what will interest the public generally, than to take notice of that which is beneath notice of every intelligent reader who is seeking after information and not scandal.

Our circulation though large, yet it might easily be doubled if our friends would only lend us a helping hand during this year, and we ask our subscribers to assist us in the undertaking. If each one would procure another—the thing is done—and surely this is not too much to ask our subscribers to do. No effort will be wanting on our part to make the WATCHMAN a welcome visitor to the family circle. To this end, as in the past, our efforts will be directed, and in our columns timely editorials on the most living questions of the day, a good weekly summary of current news of the County, the Province, the Dominion and the World; the latest intelligence of the progress of Education, Temperance and Religion, with a careful and impartial review of the political parties and their doings, as well as interesting articles on Domestic and Agricultural subjects.

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND MR. JOLY.

There has been unusual excitement created by the resolutions, which we give in an other column, passed by the Legislative Council of this Province condemning the Government of Mr. JOLY. There would have been far greater sympathy with Mr. JOLY under the circumstances, had he carried out the theory which was advanced at his first assuming power, that of doing away with the Legislative Council. It will be remembered by those who have followed closely the movements of Mr. JOLY, that one means of relieving the Province of the Legislative Council was not to appoint any new members to it. But this proposition was soon lost sight of and a new Councillor was appointed by Mr. JOLY himself, to take the place of one who had died. Had this not been done, but as the Councillors died one after another, they being chiefly aged persons, it would not be many years before the Legislative Council would have become extinct. And in reality this was the only means of doing away with the Council. Whether this would have been constitutional or not is another question. The selection of members of the Legislative Council is provided for in the Articles of Confederation, which say Members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the Local Government. Had the Local Government refused to nominate a member for the Council, such refusal might have been sanctioned by the General Government and no doubt would have been sanctioned at the time the last Councillor was nominated by Mr. JOLY. Then again, the 42nd article of Confederation provides as follows:—"The Local Legislature shall have power to alter or amend their constitution from time to time." How is it that Mr. JOLY, being a shrewd statesman, and one of experience, as he is supposed to be, did not carry out his propositions? why has he not brought about the alterations and amendments to the Constitution, or made efforts to do so, while he enjoyed the confidence of the people and the confidence of the General Government, as was the case last session? He said, in a speech, in 1865, which he delivered in the House against confederation, that "It must not be forgotten that the Lieut. Governor who will enjoy the right of reserving the bills of the Local Legislature for the sanction of the Governor General will be appointed by the Governor in Council, that is to say, by the Federal Government, and as a matter of course, it must be expected that he will act in conformity with the views of the Federal Government." The fact is that Mr. JOLY has not done what he proposed to do, nor what he might have done, nor what the people expected him to do. He has taken no determined step to do away with the Legislative Council, or bring about the reforms in this Province which the people supposed he would do. For over six months he had the confidence of the Federal Government and for one year he had the confidence of the Lieut. Governor, and as a matter of course his acts would have been in conformity with the views of these higher powers who would have sanctioned them. But no thing was done, and the Legislative Council remains the same as before, undisturbed, with might and power, but naturally feeling inclined to resent their own annihilation, they have endeavoured to annihilate the precursor of such threatened events.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Archdeacon Whittaker has resigned his appointment in connection with Trinity College, Toronto, having accepted a living in England.

—A Norwegian named Birch, who walked from Montreal to Quebec, on snow-shoes last winter, in quick time, proposes to walk from Montreal to Norway *via* Behering Straits.

—The glass hen has been sitting for some days on 4,000 eggs, hatching them by steam, in order that some of the chicks may be ready to hop out of their shells as soon as the Toronto Exhibition is opened.

—Thirteen farm hands employed on the farm of J. A. Briggs, near Forest, O., were poisoned by eating biscuits in which strychnine was accidentally used instead of soda. The whole party is in a critical condition.

—On a recent Sunday evening 1,200 persons in St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Rochester, Minn., stood up and repeated after Father Turner, a solemn pledge of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks for one year.

—The London *Times* of August 20th reports the withdrawal of $500,000 gold from the Bank of England, for Canada. This is to strengthen the reserves which the expansion of the currency during the next six weeks will render necessary.

—A man with a child fell into the Toronto Bay the other day and was pulled out almost drowned. His teeth chattered and made more noise than a lumber wagon flying over cobble stones. "Give me a copy of the *Globe*," he said feebly as soon as he was able to articulate. "What for?" asked a bystander. "To wrap around me," he faintly murmured, "because it's so nice and dry."

A NEW DEVICE.—One of the latest devices for making people "pay up" is that adopted by a merchant in Walkerton, who announces that he will make a sale of his past due book debts. Due notice of the nature of his claims, and the day of their sale will be given, and any accounts not paid by that day will be sold to the highest bidder. Every debtor will therefore have a chance to redeem his account before it is exposed to the public.

—At Huntington, on Tuesday afternoon, a well attended meeting of the creditors of the Mechanics' Bank, was held, Dr. Cameron, M. P. P., was in the chair. Resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of throwing the Bank into insolvency and a petition adopted to the Minister of Justice asking him to prosecute the directors and officials criminally. A subscription to defray expenses was opened. This action was badly victimised by the Bank.

—Col. Grey has succeded Mr. Childers as President of the Great Western Railway Company. He has written a letter on behalf of the Board, accepting the proposal of the Grand Trunk to appoint Sir Edward Watkins as arbitrator, and to consult him with reference to the most practical mode of effecting a joint purse arrangement with the least possible delay. General satisfaction is felt that the Great Western Board has at last yielded. The Dominion Government has given its assent to the joint purse arrangement.

CANADIAN THISTLES.—Many farms in the country, and indeed numerous lots in town, as well as highways, produce abundant evidence of negligence in the destruction of thistles and noxious weeds. The statute provides "That occupants of land shall cut down all thistles growing on their land as often as necessary to prevent them going to seed, or be subject to a fine of not less than $2, nor more than $10; and that the overseers of highways shall cut down all that grow on their highways or road allowance; that overseers shall notify all occupiers to cut all thistles liable to go to seed, and if the notice is neglected, go and do it themselves; and that they shall look after non-resident lands and railway property for the same purpose."

—The latest reports from the Lake Superior regions bring further news regarding the recent discoveries of rich ore carrying gold and silver, in the neighbourhood of Northern Light Lake, along the north shore. The vein material is about thirty feet wide, and through it run four seams of ore, assays of the ore show $49 in gold and $57 in silver per ton. Operations in the gold-bearing region west of Thunder Bay are also being vigorously prosecuted with successful results. The mining enterprises along the north shore of Lake Superior are proving exceptionally remunerative at present, and it is unfortunate that the returns are passing almost exclusively into the hands of the Americans.

—The reports of the Manitoba harvest are generally satisfactory. In some few localities June rains drowned out a considerable portion of the growing crops; but the crops generally are far in excess of previous years, and in the opinion of competent judges, good drainage was the only element wanting to ensure still larger returns. In the Portage country the average production per acre will be:—Of wheat, thirty-five bushels; barley, thirty-five to forty-five; oats, sixty-five to seventy-five. In other districts the average will be slightly below these figures. The Mennonites will reap a rich reward for their labours, large crops being secured over an extended area. Our Ontario farmers will have an excellent opportunity of judging of Manitoba cereals at the Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions, where displays will be made.

—The Australian colonies are proverbially fortunate. They have secured the cream of English emigration. They have obtained English money on the best terms. They have pursuaded the Mother Country to assist at the colonial exhibitions, and thereby assured their success. As a culminating stroke they have developed new auriferous deposits of remarkable richness when trade is stagnent and commercial depression hangs like a pall over the land. At the new fields on the western coast of Tasmania miners are easily realizing an ounce and a half of gold a day. The colony is therefore, once more in the throes of a gold fever.

### NEW YORK LETTER.

*(From our own Correspondent)*

NEW YORK, August 30th, 1879.

Every phase of life in New York can only be considered as great. Her residents pride themselves in being second to none in the general routine of affairs. This spirit seems to be hereditary and manifests itself in an increasing manner as the generations come and go. The antipodes of society, with all that may occupy a position between, seem to vie with the great cities of the world in the general proceedings and occurrences of life, whether they be deeds of philanthropy or fraud and crime, particularly the latter. Hence it is concerning this great metropolis that the non-resident hears at the same time of her uncommon generosity, gigantic frauds, great political schemes, atrocious murders, etc. But New York is a great place and the great name which she bears must be sustained both in her illustrious and infamous circles of society. The responses of her merchant princes to sister cities whenever calamity has overtaken them are too well known to require any comment, while the extravagence manifest in the construction of her churches and the enormous sums devoted to the erection and sustenance of charitable institutions bespeak the unlimited generosity of a philanthropic people.

It is useless to elaborate upon the frauds that characterize financial and commercial circles. Everybody knows this city is proverbial for such. Again who has not heard something of New York politicians? There are secret societies here in which a great portion of the political jobbery of the country assumes its embryotic form. Not a few of these exhibit signs of potency during local and general elections, but supreme amongst them all is Tammany. This society is said to be the oldest purely self-constituted political association in the world, and by far the most influential. It was organized within a fortnight of the inauguration of the first President, and at a spot within the sound of his voice as he spoke his first official words to his countrymen, and has continued down to the present time having controlled the choice of at least one President, fixed the character of several national as well as State Administrations, and shaped the destiny of the country in several turning points of its history. Much might be said of the disgraceful conduct of certain individuals who have had the control of this organization, but to its agency more than any other may be attributed the fact that for the last three quarters of a century New York has been one of the most potent political centres of the world. Many societies have endeavored to catch the secret of political management, which has endowed Tammany with its wonderful permanency, but its imitators have never succeeded. What is this secret? It has always allied itself to the shrewdest politicians outside of its own organization, while its leaders have ever manifested a sagacity in forecasting the changes of political issues and have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by current events as they have arisen. The officers are very few in number while the committees are numerous and work systematically during every emergency. The general committee is a large body and consists of several prominent men from every ward in the city.

Of necessity your correspondent must be brief this time, but more anon concerning other phases of life here.

Yours, etc.,

GRAPHO.

# The Quebec Crisis!

## Motion to Stop Supplies!

### *The Legislative Council Creates a Deadlock.*

Quebec, 27th.—In the Legislative Council this afternoon.

On motion for the second reading of the supply bill, Hon. Mr. Ross, seconded by Hon. Labruyere moved the following resolutions:—

That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, forwarding the following resolutions:—

1st. That the speech from the Throne at the opening of the session is a document of the highest importance, because the Government calls upon the authorities of the Crown to witness the measures which it promises to submit to the Legislature. Todd, vol. II, page 293.

But that the present Government has not realized the weight of such obligations, and has treated them lightly by refraining from submitting to the Legislature the greater number of the measures announced in the Speech from the Throne.

2nd. That the address of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor should represent the authority of the Crown, personify the wisdom and practical experience of the Executive power, and possess the necessary ability to carry out in both Houses the obligations which they publicly assumed, not merely to their continuance in office, but also to the integrity and usefulness of their legislative measures. Todd, pages 299 and 312.

But that the present Government has put itself in discord with the principal of Ministerial responsibility by submitting to the caprice of a fluctuating majority, which interfered in the carrying out of its measures, and deprived it of its control of legislation, thus allowing the influence of the Executive to pass out of the hands of the responsible servants of the Crown into those of men who merely represent an outside will, and are serving private interest.

3rd. That the principle of parliamentary control over the public expenditure has been rendered sacred by the experience of several centuries and proclaimed in the bill of rights; that the Legislature is jealous of such control which is the greatest safeguard of our political rights and liberties, and that this principle is equally applicable to the payment or to the promise to pay any sums of money and to the remission of debts due to the Crown. Todd 453 456.

But that the present Government, against the spirit of the constitution, has involved considerable sums in the purchase of land and in the carrying out of contracts without having consulted the Legislature, and even in certain cases despite the refusal of this Council to authorize such payments; that it has remitted considerable debts which the Legislative Assembly had declared collectable, has issued special warrants for merely administrative purposes to the extent of over $200,000 in excess of the sums authorized by the Legislature.

4th. That the law of the country extends its sovereign authority over those who govern as well as over those who are governed; that the pretended power of suspending a law or the execution of laws without consent of Parliament, is illegal, and that mere orders in Council suspending the operation of a statute are irregular and invalid if they have not the sanction of the Legislature. Todd, 287, 293.

But the present Government, has given example of contempt of the laws both in the manner of filling the vacancies which have occurred in the Provincial representative body and by ignoring the exigencies and formalities required by statute, as by the irregular and illegal appointment of municipal officers, wherein the Government assumed the authority of the judiciary, which had not, and has not yet, declared any vacancy.

5th. That the declarations of a Government, and the obligations it takes upon itself should always be made an undertaking in good faith, are always obligatory and sacred, and bind the honor of the country itself.

But that the Government has diverted to a great extent from its object, the portion of the Consolidated Railway Fund, intended for private railway companies subsidised by the Province, without having provided for the refunding of such sums, and without having given any security that these encroachments shall not be renewed.

6th. That the elementary principles of sound administration require that the expenditure should not exceed the revenue, and that in case of deficits arising from the ordinary yearly expenditure, the Government should readjust their budget so as to restore equilibrium without touching the capital.

But that the present Government has neglected to meet such deficits out of ordinary resources, and has used the capital fund for current expenditure.

7th. That the Budget should be a clear enunciation of the financial measures in course of completion or inauguration, and that should satisfy the House that the expected revenue would be sufficient to meet the declared expenditure. Todd 455, 467.

But that the present Government has failed to show to the House that the revenue at its disposal will be sufficient to meet the obligations of the province.

Therefore, that this Council, without desiring to take undue part in the different public discussions which may divide public opinion outside this House, but with the sole object of averting from this Province the dangers which must necessarily arise from the continued mal-administration, and in the exercise of its legitimate constitutional authority to ensure a more efficient control over public monies, make this protest and representation:—

1st. Because the Government has not either by economy or retrenchment, or by judicious development of our resources, made up the deficit, but, on the contrary, has allowed it to increase, and because it has not been able to provide the ways and means, at the same time, to meet ordinary expenditure, obligations already incurred, and payments to become due on public works in progress.

2nd. Because the Government does not possess sufficient elements of confidence and strength to efficiently administer the affairs of this Province, and that the abandonment of its chief measures is an avowal that it is unable to satisfy the requirements of the country.

And this Council, while declaring its willingness to grant to Her Majesty the supplies necessary for the public service, deems it its duty to delay the adoption of the supply bill now before this House until it shall have pleased his honor the Lieutenant Governor to choose advisers disposed to maintain his dignity by the fulfilment of the promises made in his name, to respect the spirit of the Constitution and the rights of the Province of Quebec, by not incurring considerable expenses without the consent of the Legislature, to uphold the dignity and authority of our institutions by refraining from interference in the application and execution of the law, who will at the same time be able to enforce their views in the Legislature and justify in a Council in entrusting them with the management of the public funds.

These resolutions were carried on a division of 15 for and 7 against and in accordance therewith an address was presented by the Speaker of the Council, the Hon Mr. Starnes, to the Lieut.-Governor, who has sent the following answer:—

The Lieut-Governor of the Province of Quebec has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address which was voted to him by the Legislative Council on the 28 inst. and which was delivered to him by the Hon. President of the Council. The Lieut.-Governor regrets that a difference of opinion should have arisen between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, and he hopes that his constitutional advisers will find a means of re-establishing harmony between these two branches of the Legislature.

(Signed),

THEO. ROBITAILLE.

The Council persist in their intention of rejecting the supplies; and, in consequence, the Assembly has been adjourned until the 28th of October.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Western wheat markets are stronger to-day at 1c to 1c higher figures, but the situation in England remains quiet. Fine weather continues, and prices show no sign of an immediate rise. The grain market here is very dull, and values were nominal as follows:—Canada Spring, $1 to 1.03; Milwaukee and Chicago No 2 Spring, $1 to $1.01; No 2 Red Winter, $1.07 to $1.08. In coarse grains no change was reported. Oats were easy at 31c for new; corn, 45c to 46c; pease, 79c to 80c; barley, 60c; rye, 60c to 61c. The flour market was fairly active at yesterday's quotations, a great deal more business having been done than reported. The demand is from Quebec. The Lower Provinces and the Local trade. Sales mentioned on 'Change to-day were as follows:—300 bbls Superior Extra, $5 05; 200 do, $5.00; 1,000 do, $5.00; 400 do Spring Extra $4.75; 100 do, $4.77½; 100 do, $4.72. Yesterday and to day 5,000 City Bags changed hands at $2.45 to $2.50. Oatmeal is scarcely as firm as it was last week, sales having been reported at $4.80. We quote $4.80 to 4.90; cornmeal, $2.50 to 260.

Provisions remain as about last quoted. Mess pork sells in jobbing lots at $12.75 and lard at 9c to 9½c in pails. Smoked hams, uncovered, 10½c to 11½; bacon, 8c to 9c. Eggs were quiet and in small demand at 10c to 12½c for held stock, and 12½c to 13½c for fresh in cases. A good trade continues in fine grades of butter at full rates. We quote creamery, 15½c to 16½c for fine stock; Eastern Township, 10c 12½c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 9c to 12c, and Western, 7c to 9c. A sale of 100 selected Townships at 12½c was reported to day. In cheese dealers are divided in their opinion as to how the market really stands. While some contend that prices on the other side will not warrant what has being paid in the country, others maintain that a better feeling is experienced in Liverpool and London, and that an advance has taken place there. Sales are reported of 100 boxes of August make at 5½c, and 400 boxes at 5½c.

*Gazette of Thursday.*


## SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

### Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Locks at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on Friday THE 10th DAY of OCTOBER next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after SATURDAY the 27th DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tenders can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of $2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent* on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA 29th August, 1879. 1—

## ORANGEMEN ATTENTION!

A DEGREE MEETING WILL BE HELD in Orange Lodge No. 713, Olivet Hall, on Monday Evening next at Eight o'clock sharp. All Interested are requested to attend

By order,
E. ROBINSON,
*Secretary.*

## J. B. LAFLAMME,

Importer and Manufacturer of
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
249 St. James Street,
OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL
MONTREAL.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER. 1y1

FAILED.—The subscribers are happy to state that they have not failed to convince the public generally that theirs is the only place in the city where a complete stock of furniture is to be found, while all acknowledge that the prices are lower than elsewhere. Bedroom Setts, $22, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Setts at $30, black walnut. Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $13 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.50. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.

O. McGARVEY & SON.
Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

## 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
etc., etc., etc.

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

## Readymade Clothing

TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery
A large stock of Stationery.
Call and see for yourselves.
Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.
St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1879. 30tf

## New Butcher Shop.

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

JOHN ALLAN,

And is soliciting a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed upon his predecessor in the business, he will do his utmost to merit every confidence.

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

Meat will be delivered in Lachute on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual, but those requiring joints, &c., at other times can be served by applying on the premises, near Lachute Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.
Lachute, June 5, 1879. 49tf.

## LAMPS.

Cole's Lamp & Oil Depot
418 & 420 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Just opened out a magnificent stock of New Fall Goods. American and European;
NEW STYLES,
NEW IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW BEAUTIES,
NEW GLOBES and SHADES,
and fittings of all kinds, all at Rock-bottom Prices, for our usual Terms Cash.

FRED. B. COLE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

## Claggett & Tait,

226 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.
Direct Importers of best makes of
SILKS, POPLINS, KID GLOVES,
REAL LACE, and SILK HOSIERY,
Cartwright & Warner's Underclothing.

SPECIALTIES.

Dressmaking and First-Class Tailoring. Costumes and Gent's suits made in a few hours.

SAVAGE, LYMAM & Co's OLD STAND
226 St. James Street. 51y1.

## T. COSTEN & Co.

Gun and Fishing-Tackle Makers and Importers.

Guns and Fishing Rods Repaired. Forest & Sons flies and rods. Joseph Rogers & Sons Pocket Cutlery.

133 St. James Street,
Opposite the Post Office Montreal. 51y1.

## $300

A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 48y1

## Building Lots

AND

## Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

## LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
Lachute, P. Q.,

Repairing Done at very Modera'e Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street.

*Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.* 51y1.

## 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 outbuildings, including stable, carriage house, wood-shed &c, also a large garden. Terms made easy.

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

R. BENN.
Lachute, May 31st, 1879. Vol. II, 40—tf.

## New Millinery
## Just Received.

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

SUMMER GOODS,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly. 34tf.

ARGENTEUIL
County gricultural Society.

## A PUBLIC MEETING

of the above Society will be held in the
*Court House, Lachute,*
AT TEN o'clock a. m., on
Thursday, Sept. 11,

for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of investing the surplus funds of the Society now in bank in the purchase of Improved Breeding Stock, and to form a Committee for such purpose, should the meeting approve thereof.

A Full attendance is requested.

By Order,
G. J. WALKER,
*Sec.-Treas.*
Lachute, August 26, 1879.

## CHEAP LOTS.

New Hemp and Hemp Stair Carpets.
New Union and Ingrain Carpets.
New mats and Mattings.
New patterns Linoleum and Oil Cloths.
LIGGET & HAMILTON.
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 33y1

## JOHN MURPHY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
403 and 404 Notre Dame St., Corner of Peter Street, Montreal.

Black French Merinos,
Black French Cashmeres,
Black Lustres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Pennan Cords,
Black Crystalines,
Black Wool Empress Cloths,
Colored French Merino,
Colored French Cashmere,
Colored Persian Cords,
Colored Serges,
Colored Beiges,
Colored Tweeds,
Colored Mourning Goods in endless variety from 10c. upwards.

*Samples sent by mail.*
Country orders solicited.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
51y1

## INDEXED MAPS.

OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES with GAZETTEERS giving the name of every Post Office, Village, Town, and City, with populations, &c., &c. Bound in Cloth, 75 cents each. Sent Post paid on receipt of price.

J. THEO. ROBINSON,
*Successor to J. Starke & Co.*
51 ST. FRANCIS XAVER ST., MONTREAL,
Also at this Office. 51tf.

## NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
## WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.
Subscription only $1. a year.

## United States Hotel,

E. MATIEU,
OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

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

*First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.*

CHARGES MODERATE. 44y1.

## DICK'S

CELEBRATED
MEDICINES

DICK'S
BLOOD
PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in
FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting
NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms: To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box or can being six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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

DICK'S BLISTER

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST

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

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

FACTS
FOR
THE
PUBLIC
## Read Every Word.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad. Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent
210 St. James Street, Montreal,

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell; early in June last I had on a LIVER PAD and wore it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT BANFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Leehead, Caledon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Ivesson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E Russ, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo Montreal.
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Eman'l Ch. Montreal,
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal,
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Coberg, Ont
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq. 148 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Heady, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Cann, Englinton, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq, Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq, Barrington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq, Bensonville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq, Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St James St., Mont'l,
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 303, Notre Dame st., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq, St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harle, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Mont'l,
E. Cox, Esq, 261 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 279 St. Hubert st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. Jamessst. Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by
WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

E. MILNER,
Late of St. Eugene.
Lachute, April 19, 1879. 34tw

## TAILORING.

THE UNDERSIGNED is returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has so long received from the inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity; begs to say that he has moved to the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thos. Turner, where he will still carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Having always on hand the latest fashions he hopes by moderate terms and attention to the wishes of his customers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.
49m3.

**Advertising Terms.**

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| Six lines and under, first insertion, | 50 cents |
| Each subsequent insertion | 12½ " |
| Ten lines and under, first insertion; | 63 " |
| Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line) | 5 " |
| Each subsequent insertion | 2 " |
| One year, (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year | $10 00 |
| Two " " " " | 15 00 |
| One quarter column, per year | 20 00 |
| One half column, per year | 30 00 |
| One column, per year | 50 00 |
| Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year | 04 00 |

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Government Tenders Wanted.
LaFlamme. Dry Goods.
Wm. Hay. Churn basher.
Orange Meeting.


## LOCAL.

PROFESSOR J. B. LEFAIVRE has opened his academy over the shop of Mr. Gobeille, Watchmaker, where the branches of an English, French and Latin Education, are taught. Also the Piano.—[Advt.—48.

MENTAL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—These can be had at this office.

THE Gilbeau property was sold yesterday, for $600, Mr. Peter Campbell being the purchaser.

THE CRISIS.—A little boy hearing about the Quebec Crisis, said, "Sis often cries."

INSOLVENT.—Mr. R. P. Jellyman and Charles Drake, both formerly of Lachute, are insolvents.

RESIGN.—There is much talk about the Quebec Government resigning, but they are resigned not to do it.

When is a farmer said to be cruel to his corn?

"When he pulls its ears."

SUPPLIES.—The dead-lock affords a supply of speculations about who will rule at Quebec.

SHIRTS, AND COLLARS.—Go to J. B. LaFlamme for a good fit and choice goods. See Advertisement.

ONE DOLLAR will pay for the WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE for one year.

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The father of cheap postage in England, Sir Rowland Hill, has a tomb in the Abbey.

LACHUTE VISITORS.—Among the number we notice R. H. Holland Esq., of Montreal, whose family are staying at Allan's Hotel.

Dr. Holmes well says: 'Science is a good piece of furniture for a man to have in an upper chamber, provided he has common sense on the ground floor.

Mr. R. Banford requests whoever is helping themselves to his potatoes, to step across the fence and take some of his neighbors!

NEW BUILDINGS.—We notice the frame of a new dwelling has gone up suddenly west of the Victoria Foundry and another one in the West End.

LORD LORNE AND THE PRINCESS passed through Lachute, last Saturday evening, but did not wait to receive the flattering attentions designed for them by the crowd of admirers.

A GOOD REPLY.— An editor out west replies to an attack upon him by a neighbor by saying that "when an ediot, pen, ink and paper get together the result should not be published."

SIDE WALK ENCUMBANCES.—A raid or something of the kind will have to be made upon the rude boys who gather on the side walks in the evenings and prevent quiet pedestrians from having a pleasant stroll.

PILLS.—Dr. Holloway, the great English pill maker has lately given $1,250,000 to the erection of a college for the higher education of women. He spends over $100,000 a year in advertising.

SCHOOL OPENING.—Bucley says, young people who are forced to work at high pressure by incessant and competitive examinations are conceited all the forenoon of life and stupid all its afternoon.

NEW ROOFING.—We have been shown a new kind of roofing composed of mica, plumbago and soapstone which is not very expensive and yet preferable to iron or tin. It will supply a want long felt and must become generally used.

We were presented with a bunch of very large onions grown in the garden of Mrs. Gauthier, next door to our office. We are sure if the Judges of garden crops had paid Mrs. Gauthier's garden a visit they would certainly have awarded her the prize for onions.

A negro held a cow while a cross eyed man was to hit her on the head with an axe. The negro, observing the man's eyes, in some fear inquired. 'Is you gwine to hit whar you look?' 'Yes.' 'Den hold de cow yourself,' said Cuffee.

TRULY WONDERFUL.—This morning we had the extreme pleasure of testing the powers of one of the new telephonic instruments, viz., the Blake Transmitter, now in use in the Dominion Telegraph Office. It is truly one of the great scientific wonders of the age. There were three parties in the room, one of whom held the telephones or sound tubes to his ear, whilst the other two held a conversation—not speaking through the sound conductors—but at a distance of five feet away from it, yet a lady at the instrument at the Chaudiere heard every word distinctly, and gave prompt and proper answers back to the party who held the telephones. This instrument cannot fail to prove of great utility to all parties who have business places at long distances from their up town place of business. Mr. A. S. Woodburn is going to have one put up between his printing office and the Exhibition Grounds, which will be of great service during the Exhibition week. Mr. Soper, the obliging manager of the Dominion Telegraph Office, will take pleasure in exhibiting its powers to all visitors.—*Ottawa Herald.*

## OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

*(From Local Correspondents.)*

### Chatboro.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. C. A. Bradford, of this place is gone on a visit to her parents and friends in the township of Buckingham, her native place. She went by rail.

The wheat crop is nearly all harvested here. It is more than an average.

### Stonefield.

DEAR EDITOR.—If I could move as much as my vagrant namesake that was king of the Gypsies, I might supply you with a great variety of news, but my peregranations are very limited. However I had an opportunity of getting out a few days ago in a different direction from my former short excursion.

A NEW BUILDING.

In a part of Stonefield I noticed a nice new house erected by John Sandy Cameron. It will be remembered that Mr. Cameron had his dwelling destroyed by fire last winter with all its contents, and this new structure has risen, phœnix like from the ashes of the old one, being superior in design and more elegant in finish, and stands on a beautiful eminence on the upper-side of the road. I was informed that it has been the object of interest and admiration of the marriageable ladies for miles around, from its commencement, through all its various stages to completion; and now they are looking on each other with jealous eyes. I wished to know from my informant how he accounted for this singular freak of the ladies, and he gave me to understand the gentleman that owns the new house is a widower just in the prime of life. However, said he (thoughtfully) these matters are drawing to a crises, it is now current in the gossip circles that there will soon be an occasion for a *chiveroi* in their neighborhood. When the time comes, if the young fellows honor the parties with one, there is no doubt but they will be well treated.

A GENIUS.

Mr. Broseau is putting up a building in Stonefield, where he will turn out all kinds of Summer and winter Vehicles, do weaving, take photographs, shoe horses repair clocks and watches, make and mend all kinds of boots and shoes, besides I understand he is possessed of considerable knowledge of the peaceful healing art.

A man by the name of Souvié is also building a nice cottage about half a mile east of Greece's Point.

THE EXHIBITION.

Several of my neighbors purpose visiting the capital when the Dominion Show will be held there; they intend to have a big time, wonderful sights for some of these gentlemen who have never been there before. They will see the city of Ottawa in all is glory, the Parliament and Departmental buildings, Rideau Hall, Suspension Bridge, Chaudiere and Rideau Falls, Timber Slides, Mills and Factories. There will be representatives from every province of this great Confederation. They will see the British Columbian from the wild shores of the Pacific, and the blue noses from the iron-bound cost of Nova Scotia washed by the stormy waves of the Atlantic, as well as from England and the United States, all exhibiting their peculiar productions of nature and art.

THE MARQUIS.

There will also be an opportunity of seeing the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise and perhaps Sir John Macdonald, the man whom the Queen delighteth to honour.

I hope you will secure a good correspondent for the occasion so we that cannot afford the luxury of being there in the flesh may enjoy it in spirit when reading the descriptions in the WATCHMAN.

I would consider it an improvement in your paper, if you would discard the Temperance Column and replace it with good selections of amusing and instructive matter. I would not object to a little, and would approve of it once in a while, but to be treated to nearly two columns of it every week is too much of a good thing.

CLAUD PATCH.

Stonefield, Sept 1st., 1879.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### A Second Trip to Lachute.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—The pleasure found in our first trip to your beautiful village induced us to make another, and had made more extensive arrangements for a second pic-nic, but to our surprise the day before starting we were informed that the little steamer had left; it did not take long to make other arrangements for a day's pleasure. We started on Friday last, but were again disappointed. The heavy rain of that evening gave us no alternative, but to remain in the village, so after a good night's rest and a good solid breakfast, (including the best porridge we ever enjoyed, and which was a real luxury,) we made up a match of Foot Ball (our host having the best one we ever bounced) composed of ladies and gents, boys and girls, and the spot selected being in front of the chateau of our host. We all went in for a good time, and we had it (this is one of the best games we know of where all can take part). We kept it up to our heart's content. Next on the programme was a boat ride on your beautiful river. The wind being high our hands began soon to show we had enough of that, our next move was a stroll through the Village. Our attention was first brought to the state your side walks were in, and the heavy sandy roads, showing to us a lack of enterprise. Upon enquiring why such was the case we were informed you had no corporation to enforce better roads. In a community of intelligent Scotch and English inhabitants it is surprising how such a state of things can remain so. You have such a fine County, lovely scenery, beautiful river, splendid water privilege, and many fine residences it seems too bad to see such poor roads.

After tea quite a party of us took a second walk, and, with the greatest difficulty with fear of breaking our limbs, returned to our chateau; and came to the conclusion if visiting and shopping had to be done again we should take the day time for it. Now, Mr. Editor, it is really too bad that something cannot be done, and that at once. Why, Sir, Lachute could be made the most attractive places between here and Ottawa, if your citizens would only club together and repair the side walks and macadamize the roads opposite their respective lots. We also noticed some of the sheds connected with your churches falling to pieces. Those repaired, painted white, or whitewashed, would improve their appearance very much. Paint and whitewash freely used in your village would change its whole appearance; it is not for lack of means, as we notice you have a savings bank and we hear it has many patrons; so we lay it to want of enterprise. If Lachute people would make efforts to attract people, we are satisfied in two or three years you would have a very large increase during the summer months of strangers. We have already heard of one gentleman, who will as soon as you have macadamized roads and decent sidewalks build a summer residence. It only wants the people to move in the matter and all the money expended will soon return to you a hundred fold. Your vacant lots would be taken up and built upon by city families seeking a summer residence. The Railway is now so well worked and convenient, merchants can return Monday morning in good time for business. You have one gentleman in Mr. Fish who has done very much for Lachute, but he has received very little encouragement. One man cannot do everything, and we are sure if he received that encouragement that he is entitled to, would do much more. You will soon have two or three new mills put up, and they will bring more, and it seems to me Lachute is on its way to be a prosperous place. The writer was travelling in New York State with some friends some time ago, and as we journed on we noticed here and there houses and out buildings beautifully painted, while others looked as though they never saw paint. We came to the conclusion that the occupants of the painted houses were temperance men, and those that never saw paint were drinking men, and upon making enquires, found such to be the case. I would not like to come to this conclusion about the good people of Lachute, for I know better; but if I were a stranger and going through, would be apt to think so. By the by, Mr. Editor, before closing, I would like to know how it is that you have the Dunkin Act in Argenteuil and still se many places selling liquor, and have no licenses? You have some very good Hotels, and if two men selected in different parts of the village and licenses granted, it would stop much of the drunkeness that now exists, as those two would see that the Dunkin Act would be carried out for the benefit of the county, which it was intended for. Cannot you, Mr. Editor, aggitate with able pen these thoughts of mine, and I have no doubt the greveinces complained of will soon be remedied. You will excuse this lengthy epistle, but an interest compels me to take my pen in hand for the welfare of your village, country and citizens generally, and hope your readers will accept this from a well-wisher.

Yours etc.,

EXPERIENCE.

## CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

*[Compiled from our Exchanges.]*

### TORONTO.

The *Telegram* publishes a two-column account of an attempt to kidnap the Hon. George Brown and two other prominent citizens. Mr. Jaffray, a Yonge street merchant, was entrapped, and after a terrible struggle succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his captors.

A cargo of 400 sheep came down the Bay of Quinte on Monday, and was transhipped at Kingston for Cape Vincent, *N. Y.*

During the month of August the imports at Kingston amounted to $134,064, the exports to $28,057, and the duties to $30,444.28.

The York Pioneers are approaching completion, and the new one which they built themselves is stated to be very well built, and with the orthodox weapon the axe. Its roof is of split and hollowed tamarac poles; perhaps big basswood troughs would have been more after the general early style. "Someone has blundered," however, in regard to Governor Simcoe's cabin. It is to receive a coat of whitewash. It may have had one in the old times, but this is not at all probable. It has received a roof of bran new shingles, and sawed ones at that. Whatever else it may have had, it is quite certain that it never had a roof of sawed shingles, and the primitive shingle makers with their wooden horses and drawing knives may almost be expected to turn over in their graves at this profanation. Weather-beaten, split and shaved shingles would have been the proper thing. Among other articles already promised for the interior is "Grandfather's Clock."

### OTTAWA.

A large number of men have been sent into the woods by lumbermen to bring out sawlogs during the approaching winter.

Sir L. Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper are expected to return to the city on 11th inst.

The marriage of Miss Tilley, daughter of the popular Finance Minister, to Mr. Chapman, at St. Andrews, on Thursday, is announced.

Major De Winton, Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General, has returned to Ottawa.

Hon. James McDonald's visit east appears to have been caused by an interesting family matter, viz, the marriage of his daughter, which takes place on the 9th of September. The bridegroom is a son of Sir Charles Tupper.

A special meeting of the Canadian Press Association, for the purpose of revising the constitution of the Association and other business, will be held at Toronto on Wednesday, the 10th of September.

Some eighty or ninety men who have been employed on the Rideau Hall improvements were discharged on Saturday last, the work having been completed.

At the excursion from Aylmer on Saturday, on the steamer "Jessie Cassels," a boy named Skelton was drowned while the steamer was going through Deschene Lake.

The body of a child, tightly sewed up in canvas, was found floating in the lake at Aylmer on Saturday evening.

A few days ago a man named Desjardins, of Clarence Township, went to Caledonia Springs, and started for home in the morning. Not arriving there, a search was made for him, and it was found that during the darkness he had driven over an embankment and both himself and horse were killed.

It is intended, if possible, to have the prizes won at the Dominion Rifle matches presented by H. R. H. the Princess Louise in the Senate Chamber. The order will be the same as at Wimbledon. There will be a guard of honor, and a parade of all the competitors. The proposed garden party has been abandoned. Col. Gzowski will arrive in Ottawa on the 13th inst.

There is now on a visit to the city, and a guest at the Government House, Dr. H. W. Acland, Regius professor of medicine at Oxford and who accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to whom he is medical adviser, in his visits to Canada in 1860. The doctor is also the author of a number of medical treaties. Accompanied by the Governor-General he visited a number of points of interest.

### QUEBEC.

The "Clide" arrived from below this evening with about 300 passengers. The captain reports when off Berthier at 5 p. m. he encountered a heavy hail storm from the north which lasted about fifteen minutes.

It is reported that three of the crew of the barque "Lorna Doon" from Bahai, now quarantined at Gross Isle, are down with yellow fever, and no communication whatever with the vessel is permitted at present by the medical superintendent.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The dead body of a man was washed ashore a few miles west of Prescott, on Monday morning. It is supposed to be the body of the man Jack, who was recently drowned off the tug "Frank Percio," a few miles west of Brockville.

The body of Mr. John Rowlands, ex-proprietor of the Kingston *News*, has been found at Maitland. He has been missing for over a week, and was traced to the steamer Passport, on which he took passage for Montreal. He is supposed to have been somewhat demented and to have jumped off the steamer at Maitland.

### FOREIGN.

A despatch to the *News* from Tchikiestar says that great indignation is felt at the English diplomatic action in preventing supplies from being sent from Persia to General Lazareff's expedition against the Teke Turcomans.

The founder of the family of Newman Hall was a Maidstone bookseller, who obtained Evangelical immortality by writing a tract entitled "Come to Jesus." One of the sons of this Kentish puritan is now a partner in the Oxford University Press, and a highly thriving man of business. Another achieved renown in the commercial marine. One grandson obtained a double first at Oxford, another stand high in the Civil Service of India, while a third is precentor of a cathedral. But the cream of the progeny was the illustrious Newman, who has been the idol of the "faithful" and the admiration of the Liberal party. Alas! the ruthless Divorce Court has proved that "all is not gold that glitters."

Thomas W. Booker & Co.'s sheet iron and tinplate works, near Cardiff, which have been in constant operation since 1740, were closed on Saturday by order of the official liquidator of the West of England and South Wales Bank, and 1,500 workmen paid off. Three villages had grown up around the works, the inhabitants consisting solely of working people and their families, and these numbering 6,000 are now destitute.

The colliery proprietors at the Burnley coal fields gave notice on Saturday of a reduction in the price of coal and a reduction of 5 per cent on the wages of the colliers.

Owing to the depression in trade and the foreign competition, the earthenware and china manufacturers of Staffordshire have resolved on a reduction of the wages of the employes, which will affect over 50,000 workmen. The reduction is partly attributed to the American protective duties. The employers desire to return to the scale of wages paid in 1871, and it is expected that the men will submit to the reduction.

Col. Brown, the British resident at Mandalay, Burmah, has withdrawn from that place.

A body of Rumpa rebels has been defeated by a party of sappers, and 50 of them taken prisoners.

Longman, the last of the original partners in the eminent publishing firm of that name, died in London on the 1st inst.

The American Consul at Alexandria has informed the Khedive that America demands representation on the commission of liquidation.

The American railway labourers are agitating for an increase of wages, and two strikes occurred on the 1st, on the Michigan Central Railroad.

Novi Bazar will be occupied by 5,000 Austrians on the 8th of September. The inhabitants are indignant and threaten to resist the occupation.

The Grand Trunk Railway directors have declined to accept Sir Edward Watkins as arbitrator between them and the directors of the Great Western Railroad. They are willing, however, to negotiate for a settlement.

A Paris despatch reports that Archduchess Marie has invited ex-Queen Isabella to her wedding, and Isabella has accepted it. Marie has arrived there, and been visited by ex-Queen Isabella.

A *Times* Paris telegram says that according to a Swiss paper, Prince Louis Napoleon, before starting for the Cape had his life insured by an English Insurance Company for £30,000.

It is now rumoured that a marriage has been arranged between the heir-apparent to the grand duchy of Baden and the Princess Beatrice of England. The Prince, who is just 22, is a grandson of the Emperor William and a kinsman of the late Prince Imperial, whose grand-aunt Stephanie married the Grand Duke Charles Louis of Baden in 1806.

The death of Rev. Dr. Willis, late Principal of Knox College, Toronto, is announced, which occurred on the 19th inst. Dr Willis occupied the chair of Systematic Theology in Knox College, and held the position of Principal from 1847 till 1870, when he resigned and returned to London, England, where he died. He was a thorough theologian, and an eloquent preacher. He took an active interest in the great social and religious questions of his day, and he will be remembered by many for his excellent qualities and efficient work. —*Christian Guardian.*


# "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 let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. 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 at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at nights. I continued taking Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer 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, O. He settled here in 1834. 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.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as saltrheum, 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.

DR. STEVENS:—

*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 wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet have cut in sores. For the last three years 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 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 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 Roots, Barks and herbs, it is very pleasant to take: every child likes it.

## VEGETINE.

Recommended by

M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

*Dear Sir.*—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D.
Hasleton, Ind.

## VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

16—1m

# WOOL.

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

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,
*Of over Fifty Different Styles,*
All our own make,

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River, a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

May 1. HAMELIN & AYERS

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit Free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 49-1

## Bread! Bread!!

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

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

Self-Raising Flour in 2 and 5 lb. bags, the best in the market. Housewives Try It?

Agent for R. Campbell's famous Summer drinks, Ginger ale, Lemonade, &c., &c. delivered to Families in Lachute, at 55 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
16-12y1. Lachute.

## The Ritchie House,

Grenville, P. Q.

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public.

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

☞ GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
*Proprietor.*

Grenville, May 19, 1870. 3m1.

## Land For Sale.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF PONSONBY. Lots No. 17 and 18 in the 7th Concession. The land is good and well timbered, and within fourteen to where a mill is to be erected. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, GEORGE SHERRITT.

43tf. Township of Gore.

# BOOK AND JOB Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

## LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

## Greatest Despatch,

AT THE

## Watchman Office,

LACHUTE, - - - P. Q

☞ N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance. A paper devoted to the dissemination of useful information on all subjects of interest to the public at large.—Strict attention being paid at the same time to its Moral tone, and of its being made a welcome visitor to every family circle. ☜

## Horse Hay Rakes!

The most perfect

"SELF-DUMPER"

Now in use, and can be operated by any smart boy—simply by pressing the foot lever with the weight of the foot.

Manufactured by

FROST and WOOD,

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

Manufacturers of Light Reapers, Model Mowers, Steel Ploughs, &c., &c.

Theodore Davis, Agent,

39-44 St. Andrews, Que.

## THE FIREPROOF CHAMPION

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

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

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

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

Address,

Watrous Engine Works Co.,
Brantford, Canada.

## ELLSWORTH'S

Pyramidical Atmospheric

## PEFORATED CHURN DASHER,

PATENTED JULY 30th, 1878.

First Prize at all Fairs in Canada.

Is adapted to all the old-fashioned Round, Tub or Crock Churns.

It will churn and gather the butter in from 8 to 20 minutes, and turn out 10 per cent more butter than anything of the kind in use. Each Section or flange is an Air Chambers, which forces a large volume of atmospheric air down into the milk or cream at each stroke, the cream or milk at the same time is forced over upwards of four hundred inches of surface, and is thrown with such great velocity against the walls of the Churn that it ruptures the globules and frees the butter with a few strokes. It is perfectly simple, no machinery about it to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE DASHER.

1. The milk or cream should be at the temperature of between 60 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit—62 is the best,—cream or milk cannot be churned at a temperature above 70 or below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, with any machine ever invented.

2. The Dasher should not be more than about two-thirds the diameter of the Churn.—The hole in the lid should be large so as to admit air freely. This dasher will not splash the cream as the old fashioned one does, the Churn should not be more than half full of cream or milk, so as to give room for the Dasher to be raised to the top of the cream at each stroke, to admit air in the air chambers, and then forces down to the bottom of the churn with a quick motion. As the cream breaks, throw in cold spring water freely—this will set the grain of the butter and free it from the buttermilk.

ALFRED CHAPMAN,

Brownsburgh.

*Patentee for the Counties of Argenteuil, and Two Mountains.*

## WILLIAM HAY,

GENERAL AGENT,

*LACHUTE, P. Q.*

M. & C. N. Co.

## Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

*First Class Passage - - - - - 25 Cts.*
*Second do do - - - - - 10 Cts.*

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

Geo. R. LOCKER,
*Sec.-Treas. & Manager.*

37tf.

## OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO

## MARKET LINE.

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

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

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

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

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.

35—tf. *President.*

## Burial Notice.

PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Gilpen's Coffin Store, Main-St., Lachute, will be immediately attended to. 43m3.

GRAHAM'S

## Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON.

Prescott, Ont.

## HAND-MADE BUTTER TUBS,

AT THE

LOCHUTE WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.

Painting, Papering, &c.

MR. HUGH McKAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house painting, graining, &c., &c., in short will do anything in the line of painting, and by strict attention to business hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

## LADIES' COLUMN.

### Mothers, Watch the Little Feet.

Mothers, who could wish or ask
E'e a sweeter, gentler task?
Yours it is to guide a youth's feet
Through life's meadows, pure and sweet;
Yours to make fair, bright, and good,
Gentle tender womanhood,
And remember while you plan,
As the boy so is the man.

Mothers, lest their feet may stray,
Walk beside them while you may.
Sports and plays are wiser far
Under love's pure guiding star.
Books will sweeter meaning take
When the're read "for mother's sake!"
"Hither, yon, and everywhere,"
Mothers watch with prayerful care.

### A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child. That tablet and that history will remain insulable when time shall be no more. That history each mother shall meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief in the coming ages of eternity. The thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect, prayerful, and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for heaven and immortality.

The minds of children are very susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown, may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of earth can wash out, nor death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow-moving ages of eternity obliterate.

How careful, then, should each mother be in her treatment of her child! How prayerful and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death, and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf, in commending her dear child to her covenant God.—*Phrenological Journal.*

### FLOWERS FROM THE GARDEN.

The time has come, when the daily bouquet may be gathered from the garden, or pretty things cut to fill vases and other receptacles for beautifying the parlor. One of the mistakes common is making bouquets too large; as a rule it is a waste of flowers. If you do not think so, make a tight bouquet large as a cabbage; and then divide it into half a dozen open ones, and note the difference. Another mistake is, that enough green is not given with the blooms. In this, the taste of those who arrange them must be used. A little study of the effects will easily improve the taste in this direction. Not that we would do away with bouquets. In a handsome vase they are elegant, and they are lovely always, but the general inclination is to go to extremes, and it is this which is unsightly.

It should be remembered that green is a proper color to be used to contrast with any flowers. In colors, yellow and red are not admissable. The contrast is bad, so is blue, and is in bad taste. Blue contrast with orange; yellow sets off violet nicely. Strong colors are not admissable with tender ones. They will destroy the tone however elegant they may be in themselves, white should be used against them, but white relieves all other colors except pink and lavender. Thus all strong colors may be toned with white and green. Ferns are admirable for toning colors and few are prettier than the well known variety maiden's hair. Mignonette is admirable almost anywhere. Sprigs of lobelia are also elegant. In fact, when once the taste begins to be exercised in the arrangement of flowers, it opens a world of beauty that will be an ever increasing pleasure and delight. It is naturally an attractive employment for ladies, and one in which they are quite apt to excel.

### VICE-REGAL.

At the grand reception given at Fredericton, the Princess wore a white satin petticoat puffed, with a train of white corded silk and bodice of the same. She had gold bracelets on her arms, and a necklace of pearls, with a jewelled pendant. A tiara made of gold leaves was the only ornament she wore on her hair. She bowed graciously and gracefully, and sometimes exchanged a word or two with the Marquis.

### FASHION NOTES.

Chemisettes are to replace vests.

Not a touch of color in the toilets.

White ribbons, belt and sash, and Leghorn trimmed with white.

"Baby" waists are quite the thing. They are only becoming to a pretty figure, however.

The lower skirt is almost invariably short, to show the foot above the instep.

Low shoes—not slippers—are worn on the street with gay red and blue silk stockings.

The latest hat trimming seen at Falconwood, is a gay-colored silk handkerchief simply tied about the brim. The fashion comes from New York.

Where ribbons are the sole ornament of the muslin afternoon dress, it is suggested that they be fresh and clean.

White dotted Swiss muslin over slips of colored silk vary the muslin toilets for parties—a good way to utilize a soiled evening silk.

Colored foulard waists are much worn with trimmed white waist skirts. This silk waist is merely a belted round waist, plain on the shoulders and slightly full in the belt.

Ladies who wish to have carpets, curtains and furniture show off to the best advantage, should leave the upper portion of the inside blinds closed, and open the lower portion, this throws the light where it will produce the most pleasing effect, and leaves the ceiling and upper portion of the room in shadow, the beautiful effects of which will be seen on trial.—*The Housekeeper.*

To starch colored goods so they will not show the starch, stir melted glue into warm water enough to starch the garment; use while warm. For fine white goods and tidies, lace, &c., use gum arabic instead of glue. Ordinary dampness will not take this stiffness out as it will starch.

### INFLUENCE OF PICTURES.

A room with pictures in it and a room without pictures differ by nearly as much as a room with windows and a room without windows; for pictures are loopholes of escape to the soul, leading it to other scenes and spheres where the fancy for a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. Pictures are ourselves of loneliness; they are a sweet flattery to the soul; they are a relief to the jaded mind; they are windows to the imprisoned thought; they are books; they are lessons and sermons, which one can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves. They are as Ugo Foscolo has well said, the chalkweed to the gilded cage, and make up for the want of many other enjoyments to those whose life is mostly passed amid the packs and din, the bustle and noise, of an ever crowded city.

The London *Truth* offered a prize for the best refusal in writing of an offer of marriage. Here is the successful letter:

"Dear Mr. ——,—I am very sorry; I appreciate you immensely; but I cannot give the casket without the gem.

PORTIA.

ROAST GAME.—Birds should be carefully plucked as cleaned, drawn, wiped clean, and all dust removed. Game should not be washed, unless absolutely necessary for cleanliness. With care in dressing, wiping will render them perfectly clean. If necessary to wash, do it quickly and use as little water as possible. The more plainly all kinds of game are cooked, the better they retain their fine flavor. They require a brisker fire than poultry, but take less time to cook. Their color, when done should be a fine yellowish brown. Serve on toast.

Broiling is a favorite method of cooking game, and all birds are exceedingly nice roasted. To broil, split down the back, open and flatten the breast by covering with a cloth and pounding, season with pepper, and lay the inside first upon the gridiron; turn as soon as browned, and when almost done, take off, place on a platter, sprinkle with salt, and return to the gridiron. When done, place in a hot dish; butter both sides well, and serve at once. The time required is usually about twenty minutes.

TO ROAST MUTTON.—The hind quarter is the nicest part of the mutton to roast, and requires longer to cook than lamb. Put it in a pot of boiling water and let it simmer one hour. Lift it into a baking-pan, rub it with salt and pepper (too much salt makes the meat tough). Rub over a little lard, and then dredge with flour. Skim off the top of the water and pour over it. Set it in a hot oven, basting frequently to prevent it from being hard and dry; roast till thoroughly done. This is nice to set aside for a cold dish, garnished with horseradish and eaten with currant jelly.

CREAM BISCUITS.—One quart of flour, one cupful of good buttermilk, one cupful of tolerably thick sour cream, one small teaspoonful of salt, and one and one-half even teaspoonfuls of soda (unless the buttermilk and cream be very sour, in this case two). Sift the salt through the flour, make a hole in the centre and put in the buttermilk and cream, add the soda, previously made smooth with a knife and carefully measured, and mix all quickly together. Make stiff enough to handle with comfort; do not knead; roll out three quarters of an inch in thickness; cut, and set into a well-heated oven.

SODA BISCUITS.—Two teacupfuls of good buttermilk, two small even teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, and lard the size of a small hen's egg. Put the buttermilk into the flour with salt and soda; stir in flour till as thick as pancake batter, warm—but do not heat hot—the lard (fried meat drippings is better) and add, mixing all together with enough more flour to make of the proper consistence. Roll out and bake as above.

RECIPE FOR BAKING POWDER.—We have of late years made our own baking powder as we prefer cream of tartar to tartaric acid, which the commercial baking powder is made of. Take one pound of cream tartar to one-half pound of soda; roll, sift, mix intimately, put into a quart glass can and screw close.

Mr. Tom Taylor, editor of *Punch* and dramatist, has a house which is literally stuffed with pictures. There is hardly a square inch of wall uncovered. In one apartment used as a summer-room for reading, painting or working, the walls are covered entirely with prints of Sir Joshua Reynold's paintings; and opening from this is another chamber dedicated to sculpture, where an owl perches familiarly on a bust of Minerva. Chivy, as the bird is called is a great favorite in the family and very friendly with his master, though shy with strangers. In the dining-room, when Lambeth faience and Venetian glass abound, the very implements for use on the table are works of art; and the boudoir of Mrs. Taylor is a veritable cabinet of curositics, it is impossible to be in the house without recognizing the influence of Mrs. Taylor everywhere. Coming of an artistic family, and being herself a good painter, she can thoroughly sympathize in her husband's tastes; and while the eye is feasted with all they see around she will delight the ear with such music as can seldom be heard even from the best professional pianists.

## TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

### The Wine Cup.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST STEP.

You may tell me there is no harm in drinking a glass of wine or a glass of ale. I am not here to decide the harm in it, but I know very well—and so do you—the first step is not taken where the last step is taken. I wish to relate just a little incident which I have related once before. In 1844 I was invited to be a guest in a family of wealth and position. In that house was the most beautiful boy I ever set my eyes upon, a perfect picture, sweet, pure, clean, chaste, with the broad brow, and those great gray eyes, and the ruby lips, and the ruddy cheek, the pearly teeth, the rounded limbs—a perfect picture of boyish beauty and cleanliness and chastity: his very breath was like newly-gathered primroses. I loved him. That boy could do anything with me. I stood on my head for him; I turned somersaults on the lawn to please him, I carried him pick-a-back, and got on my hands and knees and let him ride on me. In the morning it was "Where's Harry?" and Harry would come bounding in, full of fire and animation. One day we were romping on the lawn and a man said to me, "There is a man in the field just below the lawn, lying there very drunk: how he got there I do not know." I said,

"HARRY, WILL YOU GO TO SEE THE MAN?"

He put his hand in mine, with a hop, skip, and a jump, and we went down to the place. He peeped through the bars, and I looked over. There was the man, the most disgusting spectacle I ever saw—horrible. He lay there, his face upturned to the broad bluesky; a hot August sun was pouring its beams upon his purple, porous, greasy face; his mouth was wide open like a furnace, his tongue dry, and white, and the summer flies buzzings around him, crawling across his lips and across his tongue. It was horribly disgusting. The little fellow put his hands slyly into mine, and said, "What is the matter with the man?" I took him away, and we sat on a bank together. There were flowers surrounding us, and I said, "Harry, you will never drink?" "No." He was wonderfully excited. "You will never touch it?" "No." The boy grew up to be a youth. At seventeen years of age he went to college. He had never touched a drop of intoxicating liquor in his life till then. When I saw him he was between six and seven years old. Ten years afterwards he was in college, and there he took his first glass. In 1865 his mother wrote: "Come and spend a day or two with us if you can; for God's sake do something to save my boy." He married at twenty-one, and when I saw him at twenty-eight I started back. He said, "You do not know me?" "No, I do not know you—is this Harry?" "Yes," he said,

"I WAS HARRY, ONCE!"

He had grown reckless. His gray eye was bloodshot, he had jowls under his chin, sensuality was on his cracked lip, and he looked at me with a half chuckle, and said, "I don't wonder you do not know me; I do not look much as I did when I romped with you in the garden: but I have got a boy the very picture of what I was then. Have you seen my boy?" "No," "I will call him in—Harry." Ah! there he is, the little fellow. O! O! O! the pity of it—the very fac-simile of what he was, and there he stood. What a contrast between the child and man, and he was just the very image of that one when I saw him twenty-one years ago. At thirty he blew out his brains in the presence of his wife and child, mad with *delirium tremens*. Where did the boy begin to drink? Where did he take his first glass? Not in the public house, nor in the grog-shop, nor in the low resort, not among men and women, beneath him in social position; as a party given in the college town they gave him a glass of wine. I would not be the man or woman to have given that boy his first glass of wine for all the money that has been won in buying and selling drink from the first discovery of alcohol to the present day.

## THE FARM.

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

### GRAIN HARVESTING, ETC.

Farmers will rejoice over the fact of having a large quantity of grain to harvest, which will add greatly to their stock of feeding material, and do away with much of the necessity of purchasing from the West, as formerly. The harvest has already commenced and the prospect looks favorable with most of the grains, with the exception of the wheat crop, for a good yield. Some fields of wheat are also looking well, but a considerable portion is quite thin on the ground, and although it may be well filled, the quantity of straw will be small. A neighbor has a field of winter wheat, not very heavy but good. There was a little too much snow last winter to keep it in the best condition, consequently it was not as thick as it should be. Little or no attempt has been made in this part of the country to raise winter wheat for many years, but with favorable winters there would probably not be much risk, and supposing there should be a failure, the ground could be re-seeded in spring. Some pieces of winter rye look well. In parts of Swanton and Highgate this grain is raised to a considerable extent. It requires but a comparitively small part of the growing season with proper treatment.

Grain should not be allowed to stand until ripe before being harvested, as there is a liability of loss in shelling, the straw will not be nearly so valuable for feeding purposes, and the grain will be neither heavier nor better. When oats are harvested while yet the straw is partially green, a very good fodder will be secured, and the grain in weight and quantity will be excellent.

In an editorial of a leading agricultural journal recently, the assertion was made that if oats were harvested and cured as hay, while yet green, horses would thrive when fed thereon as well as with the usual amount of hay and grain. Were this the case the farmers would find it an advantage to cure a portion of their oat crop in this way instead of allowing it to ripen, threshing it and then feeding the straw to cattle and the grain to horses. We should have some doubts in the matter, but a fair test would go farther towards settling the point than mere conjecture. Where a large quantity of this grain is raised upon a farm, there is no doubt but that a portion cured and fed in this way to either horses or cattle would be preferable to feeding so much straw, and particularly this might be a good way to dispose of the late sown crop. We are sure that when cured in this manner it would make a good milk producing food, and on some farms it is quite extensively used as a soiling crop to be fed when green to cows.—*St. Alban's Messenger.*

### KEEPING GOOD COWS.

It is surprising when we look around the country to see the large number of poor cows that are kept for years in the dairies, and by men from whom better things should be expected. It costs as much, if not more, to keep a poor cow as a good one. In no other branch of farm labor is it so essential to have good material to work with as in the dairy. A little study of characteristics of a good cow will generally enable a person to tell a good cow when he sees her. I have heard men say that they bred cows to get the smallest eaters. But this is a fallacy as no one can expect to get expect to get something for nothing. The cow (all the other essentials being right) that will assimilate the greatest amount of food will usually prove to be the best cow to keep. In the feeding of cows there is a great difference. A healthy cow will consume many times her weight in food every year, but how to find the one that will do so with the least food will repay the careful attention of those that keep cows. If this point is not strictly attended to, it will make a wide difference in the margin of profits. But it is unfortunate to have a poor cow, and the shortest and best way to get rid of her is to fit her for the butcher as quickly as possible, and fill her place with one whose good qualifications at the pail can be depended upon.—*Country Gentleman.*

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Rake the fields after the grain has been drawn; the labor will be repaid.

After early potatoes are dug for market, they may be followed by cabbages.

Every farmer knows that his team must be well fed to get good work. Try a generous diet.

Land which without an application of manure will give yield of 15 bushels of wheat per acre, will, by the addition of 80 pounds of nitrogen in a favorable season, give from 35 to 40 bushels of wheat with a proportional increase of straw.

Keep ewes intended for the butcher by themselves and feed liberally. A quart of mixed ground feed and bran and oil-cake meal will soon bring them into marketable condition. Keep store sheep in a light pasture and give a handful of feed daily. Provide shade of some kind.

Give a share of the green fodder where horses do not run at pasture. If at pasture at night, a generous feed should be given before they are turned out.

The temptation during this season of the year will be to try to accomplish too much in a day. This is not economical. A man should be as careful of his energies as his money, and it is not good sense to over-work at any time and then waste time in getting over the consequent exhaustion. It is not to the credit of any man to do an extraordinary day's work, and it is quite noticeable that the men who have records of great things accomplished in single days do not aggregate so very much more than ordinary people in the course of the year—in truth not as much often times.

KEEPING THE YOUNG FOLKS CONTENTED.—How shall farmers manage to keep their children near them? How can we discourage influx of unnecessary—nay burdensome—population into the cities? We answer: By making agricultural society attractive. Fill the farm-house with books and periodicals. Establish central reading-rooms or neighborhood clubs. Encourage the social meetings of the young. Have concerts, lectures, improvement associations. Establish a bright, active, social life, that shall give some significance to labor. Above all, build as far as possible in villages. It is better to go a mile to one's daily labor than to place one's self a mile away from a neighbor. The isolation of American farm life is the great curse of that life, and it falls upon the women with a hardship that the men cannot appreciate, and drives the educated young away.

### How the Boys Fixed Him.

Not far from Lafayette Place in New York City, is a livery stable, in which is employed an eccentric Welshman named Peter Hoolan. He is something of a blower, and pretends that he fought in nearly every battle of the recent war. One of his chief delights is to tell about his adventures out West with John C. Fremont, the pathfinder. According to his assertions, Peter has killed more bears, catamounts, and wild animals than a whole brigade of trappers could kill. The boys pretended to "take in" his yarns, but wanted him to cease telling them.

Not long since the chance offered. Peter was suffering with boils, and some one told him that cream of tartar was a remedy.—He bought a package and took a dose, and left his package on a window-sill. In a few minutes a label with the word "arsenic" on it was transferred to Peter's package. His employer coming in, and noticing the medicine told him it was dangerous to leave poison lying around in that manner. Peter said it was cream of tartar. His employer contradicted him, and said Peter could not read. Peter took up the package, and there staring him in the face, was the death-suggesting word "arsenic."

He turned pale, and said:

"I am poisoned; the druggist made a mistake."

The boys now dropped in, and were quickly informed of the fatal mistake.

They tasted the medicine, and with ominous shakes of their head, informed him it was arsenic. They told him to lie down, as he was a "goner," and suggested, if he had any word to leave now was the time.

He commenced to pray, and Reiley asked him if he desired to send any word out West.

"No, he never was West, never had been out of New York; it was all a lie! Would some one go for a doctor!"

Accordingly, a doctor who lives near by, and whose horses are left in the stable, was sent for and came around. He made him eat a number of raw eggs, and walk until he was almost ready to drop with fatigue and fright. The doctor then asked him to show him the arsenic. Peter brought it out and the doctor pronounced it cream of tartar, and showed him one label pasted over the other.

To say that Peter was mad poorly expresses his demoniac frenzy. He stamped and raved, and swore he would not work another day in the same place with such a lot of scamps. The boys kept shady for a while, fearing a fresh outbreak of Peter's rage. No one dare fool with the old man since then, and he tells no more yarns.

### A Youthful Hero.

Miss Thompson, the English artist, who has had such wonderful success in catching the fancy of the British public in military pictures, might find a fine opportunity for her talents in the death of Captain Weatherly, formerly of the Royal Dragoons, and his son in Zululand. How the boy came to be with his father at such a time is not told; but when the latter recognized that they were in imminent peril, he told the lad to jump on his horse and ride for his life. The young fellow gave the horse a cut that sent him off at a gallop, exclaiming, "I will die with you, father." A correspondent says: "The contrast, I am told, was characteristic. The man was bearded, bronzed and hardy, with a father's tears upon his cheeks, while the blue-eyed fair haired lad, with much of the beauty of a girl in his appearance, was calmly, and with a smile of fond delight, loading his father's carbine. The two noble hearts were last seen, the father, wounded to death with assegais, clasping his boy's hand with his left, while with his right he cut down the savages. Weatherly was formerly a well-known man in fashionable life in London."

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

D'après le même journal, le gouvernement aurait l'intention d'acheter l'hotel Clarendon, sur le rue Sussex, à Ottawa, pour en faire un musée géologique.

Comme preuve de l'amélioration du commerce du bois, la *Gazette d'Ottawa* rapporte le fait que plusieurs capitalistes américains se sont associés à quelques-uns de nos commerçants pour exploiter le bois. Il paraît certain que la magnifique scierie de MM. Gillmour, a Hull sera en pleine activité le printemps prochain; elle n'a pas été en opération depuis quelques années, et elle emploie environ trois cents hommes. D'autres scieries qui étaient ou fermées ou très peu actives occuperont aussi des centaines de travailleurs.

Un société d'émigration s'est formée à Sheffield, Angleterre, pour aider aux émigrants à se rendre dans les forêts de l'Ouest en Amérique. La dépression du commerce et le trop grand nombre d'ouvriers ou donné naissance à ce projet.

On dit que le gouvernement a nommé deux agents, dont la mission est de parcourir l'un l'Irlande, l'autre l'Ecosse, pour persuader les fermiers locataires des avantages qu'ils trouveraient à émigrer au Canada.

On dit que nos ministre fédéraux, embarqués jeudi, à Liverpool, pour revenir au Canada, sont accompagnés de grands capitalistes, qui viennent constater par eux-mêmes les choses qui regardent le projet du chemin de fer du Pacifique.

Une nouvelle manufacture de chapeaux de paille sera ouverte le 1er septembre à Marieville, St. Marie de Monnoir sous la direction de M. Guillet, marchand. M. Guillet confectionnera toutes sortes de chapeaux en paille importée ou canadienne. C'est la deuxième manufacture de ce genre qui s'établit depuis deux ans à Marieville. Un succès complet a déjà couronné les essais de M. Beauchemin, le propriétaire de l'autre établissement, qui fournit de l'ouvrage à une trentaine d'ouvriers, et il n'y a aucun doute que M. Guillet n'aura, lui aussi, qu'à se féliciter de l'initiative qu'il prend aujourd'hui, et dont les résultats seront d'un grand advantage pour la population de cette localité.

A Turner, Me., est né un enfant qui mesure 18 pouces entre les épaules et 22 pouces autour de la taille; ses jambes sont de la grosseur de celles d'un enfant de 18 mois. Il porte sur la tête 4 cornes longues de 3 pouces. Sur le haut de la tête est son visage, et la place ordinaire du visage sont ses cheveux.

On se propose de prier la Princesse Louise de distribuer elle même les médailles de l'Exposition de la Puissance.

On dit que Sir John A. Macdonald partira le 11 septembre pour revenir au pays.

Les conservateurs d'Ottawa doivent offrir un banquet à Sir John McDonald lors de son retour de l'Angleterre. Le président du comité lui a écrit à ce suiet.

QUEBEC.—Les émeutiers arrêtés par des constables spéciaux comme auteur des troubles de ces jours derniers ont été condamnés par des magistrats de St. Sauveur, a des emprisonnements variant entre deux et six mois.

TREMBLEMENT DE TERRE.—Dans la nuit du 21, vers trois heures du matin de fortes secousses de tremblement de terre se sont fait sentir dans la provinc d'Ontario, à Ste. Catherine, Nigara, Perte Dalhousie, Thorold, Welland, Allanburg, Beamsville et Port Robinson. Ces secousses ont eu l'effet à plusieurs endroits d'un coup de tonnerre. Une veille maison en bois s'est écroulé à Port Dalhousie, et les bâtisses en brique ont été fortement ébranlées par ce tremblement de tesre qui a duré près d'une demi minute.

Dans un article intitulé: "La France et l'isthme de Panama," la *Gazetta d'Italie* fait ressortir la supériorité du génie français et latin sur celui des races anglo-saxonnes:

Il est remarquable, dit la feuille italiende que ce soit encore la France qui prenne l'initiative d'une entreprise devant laquelle pâlit celle du percement de l'isthme de Suez, et vue l'Efat qui s'y oppose soit une autre puissance entièrement adonnée au commerce et, aussi, anglo-saxonnes.

Cela prouve que le développement poétique, artistique, littéraire, prédispose mieux les peuples à dompter la nature et que les races latines, précisément parce qu'elles ne se proposent pas le lucre pour fin et qu'elles ne font pas un dieu de l'industrie, sont plus merveilleux progrès économiques que les autres races, uniquement occupées de profiter des richesses matérielles du globe.

HALIFAX, 23—Un enfant nomme Allison, âgé de seize ans, a été poignardé. Vers 4 heures quelques jeunes enfants jouaient sur la rue Brunswick, près de la residence du Dr. Somer. Allison qui avait été employé environ un mois chez le Dr. Somer, comme serviteur, passait sur la rue lorque Rupert Lang, âgé de onze ans, fils du policeman Lang, commença a l'agacer. Il ont commencé à se lancer des pierres et ont fini par se battre. Allison frappa Lang une couple de fois et celui ci alors sortit son couteau de sa poche et l'enfonça dans le coté gauche d'Allison et prit sa course. Allison saisit une pierre et la lui lança Allison s'en retourna chez lui disant: "Je suis poignardé" et s'affaissa. Il mourrut quelques minutes après. Le couteau lui avait atteint le cœur. Lang fut immédiatement arrêté et enfermé. Le père du prisonnier, qui se trouvait occupé dans le moment, en devint presque fou à cette nouvelle. L'enfant blessé vivait avec ses parents sur la rue Brunswick et était d'un bon caractère. Son corps a été transporté à la Morgue et le coroner Lawen fera l'enquete aujourd'hui.

## CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

METHODIST.—Rev. E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10 30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. W. A. [illegible] services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. A. Derome, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq Lacnute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

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

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

## Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., 17th May, 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

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

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

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arunde. meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets
On the second Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, nineteen miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated midway between the Grenville and Antionette offices. The mails from Grenville and Antionette leaving their respective offices on Saturday mornings calling at Intermediate Offices, meeting each other at Lost River, exchanging mails and returning to their respective offices on the same day. William Munroe, Mail Carrier from Antionette, and Louis Bonnette from Grenville.

LAKE VIEW, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, twenty-four miles from Grenville, known also as McDonald's Mills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIVINGTON, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington west of the River Rouge, twenty miles from Grenville.

All mail matter for *Antionette, Arundel, Lake View Lost River, Harrington,* and *Rivington,* is mailed from the Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.


McVEIGH'S

**Sovereign Remedy**

FOR

**Neuralgia and Rheumatism.**

Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy, and any doubting the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diptheria and Lumbago, can satisfy themselves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case, never since the practice of medicine first became a science, were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal

The undersigned having made a special study of all nervous, muscular and blood diseases, and hence, the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul Street.

Put up in flat bottles, Price $1.00.

THOMAS McVEIGH,
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P. S.—May be consulted from 10 A.M., to 4 P. M., free of charge.

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH,

Hotel du Peuple, St. Paul St.

Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige,

SISTER BONNEAU,
Superior

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, City.—Dear Sir,—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy, I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

F. W. RADFORD,
of McLachlan Bros., St. Paul St.

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Albion Hotel,—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of Neuralgia of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years. I may say I have been treated by some of the principle physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever, I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH,
at Henry Morgan & Co., St. James St.

MONTREAL, 19th June, 1879.

THOMAS MCVEIGH, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine, has given me complete relief, and I now feel no pain, and none of the symptoms. I am Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN [illegible]CROAN,
Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

MONTREAL, June 17, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Hotel de Peuple,—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with Neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced almost entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint.

I am, very truly yours,

A. M. ALLAN,
Dry Goods merchant, 77 & 79 St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL, June 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Montreal.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one bott'e with good effect.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. MCNEILL,
96 Hypolite Street.

BRYSON, MARCH 1st, 1879.

I do certify that the medicine of MR. THOS. McVeigh for muscular and Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia is really good. I have seen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have witnessed myself (when all other remedies failed) on a lady in a pregnant state, I would recommend it as a safe and sure cure in those cases

DR. BOLEAU
Graduate of Laval.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Sovereign Remedy in my case, having suffered periodically for the last four years with Neuralgia of the worst type; but in March last, hearing of the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your remedy, I procured one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, and having taken it according to directions, I wish here to state, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I am entirely and satisfactorily cured.

W. SEATH,
of Robert Seath & Sons 411 Notre Dame St.

MERCER'S

**Sleeping Elixir!!**

The most effecient remedy yet discovered for producing SWEET AND REFRESH

# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879. NO. 2



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

The above paper is printed and published
*EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,*
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ADVOCATE.
No. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22, tf.

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbotts,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., L. L. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L. Oct. 5, 1y.

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
4 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L

CARTER, CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal,
EDWARD CARTER, Q.C,
L. R. CHURCH, Q.C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18-1y

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

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

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

## Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
38 [illegible] St., Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine manilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
To Collect on mud and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

THOMAS FOLEY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Fruits.
161 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
51m3.

**Jas. Walker & Co.**
Importers of
British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c.
A Full Assortment of Fret-Work, Saws, Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.
165 St. James Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments. 52y1

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

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

DOMINION
Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. HAY, Agent, Lachute.
JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents.
42y1.

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

THE CITY HOTEL,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
☞ Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 31y1.

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Store of Mr. Thomas Evans, Center Lachute, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Cleaning and Repairing of Watches and Clocks. Having worked in First-Class Jewellery Establishments, he is confident of giving satisfaction. All work intrusted to him warranted.
*A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellry, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE.* 45y1.


## NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

### CHAPTER XVI.

DARK DAYS.

*(Continued.)*

On the evening after her almost despairing grief, Vera said to herself, "I can endure this suspense no longer. He is either sick, wounded, or dead; for he could not have left without a word of farewell. I will go to the fort and find out. He may have needed my help, while I have been weakly mourning for him."

It did not take long to row her light skiff to the opposite shore, and bitter tears filled her eyes as she thought of the two former occasions on which she had crossed at that place.

Near the spot where she had landed when in quest of the surgeon, she saw a small group of men, and, from their uniforms, surmised that they were officers. It occurred to her that she might question them, and be saved the ordeal of meeting others. She concluded to ask for the surgeon, since, if Saville were sick, wounded, or—her heart sickened at the thought—he would know all the facts.

Unfortunately, the officers whom she was about to address were wild, reckless fellows, who had made their normal condition worse by liquor.

"There's a rare bird," cried one, as Vera approached.

"I would see Mr. Jasper the surgeon," she said modestly, with downcast eyes; "and crave the favor of being shown where I may find him."

"The surgeon, pretty miss! you have no need of a surgeon. It is a gay young gallant like myself you are looking for."

"You do me a great wrong, sir," she replied coldly; "and if there is a man of honour present, he will grant my request."

"We have no surgeon," continued the first speaker, recklessly. "A soldier's only business is to die, and to have a jovial time while he can. So come, my pretty one, exchange your frowns for smiles."

"As you are men," cried Vera desperately, trembling like a leaf, "have respect for a defenceless girl, and tell me where I may find Surgeon Jasper."

The instincts of a gentleman still lingered in one of the party, and, in response to this appeal, he said soberly:

"He is right miss; there is no surgeon at the present moment in the garrison, Dr. Jasper having been ordered away."

"Then—then—may I see Mr. Saville?" faltered Vera.

"Saville, Saville," laughed the first speaker coarsely; "she had him in mind all the time."

In pity for her distress, the second speaker again came to her relief, and said.

"Lieutenant Saville is not here, and I have heard that he was ordered hastily to New York."

"Come my lass o' the hills," struck in the tipsy youth. "The crows have eaten Saville before this. I'll be to you a far better lover."

"For shame, Dick, let her alone. Saville will call you to bloody account, if he hears of this nonsense."

"Things have came to a fine pass," blustered the fellow, "if I've got to ask Saville's permission to speak to a mountain wench. By jove! I'll kiss her, if I fight a dozen Savilles," and he started forward to give the insult.

Vera, with her old instantaneous quickness, which had once surpised Saville, eluded him, sprang into her skiff, and was out in the stream in a moment while her insulter, unsteady from liquor missing his footing, and fell into the water. His companions roared with laughter at his plight, and ere he could scramble out, spluttering and profane, Vera was half-way across the river.

Every nerve in the poor girl's body was tingling with indignation and fear when she reached the shore. She scarcely had strength to climb over the hills to the cabin, and then fainted across its threshold.

Old Gula was in sore dismay, but had sense enough to carry her to the cool spring, and bathe her face. At last she slowly revived, but was seriously ill for several days.

Still, the bitterness of her mental trouble had been relieved, for Saville's absence was accounted for. He had been ordered hurriedly away. In her strong trust, she believed that there had been no opportunity for a farewell visit and there was no necessity for thinking that he was either sick, wounded or dead. Although he was exposed to the innumerable risks of a brave man in an active campaign, her confidence increased that God would spare him in answer to her prayers.

With reviving hope and faith, her strength and vigour returned; for in her case, the spiritual and physical organizations were so closely allied that one could not suffer without keen sympathy from the other. But in both she was naturally healthful, having been nurtured in the atmosphere of truth, and the bracing air of the mountains.

Her father, upon his illness, seemed at last somewhat conscious of his daughter's need, and, in his poor way, sought to meet it. He waited upon her with unwonted tenderness, and brought the delicacies of wood and stream; but he had lost the power to speak soothing and appreciative words. His own disordered mind was tossed on such a sea of troubles, that he had no calming thoughts for another.

Thus, in her sad isolation, Vera was compelled to look heavenward, and, in her long hours of weakness, the unseen world of faith grew very near and real. She felt sure that her mother was watching at her side, and in the night, at times, fancied she saw the dear, familiar form. The impression was often so strong, that she would reach out her arms with expressions of endearment, or speak her thoughts with the freedom of olden time, when sure of loving sympathy.

Her mother's favorite text, "Let not your heart be troubled," acquired daily richer and fuller meaning, and the ability to trustfully cast all her burdens on her Saviour increased.

So, although the strain and nervous excitement of the past year had been very great, she slowly but surely rallied back into her old vigorous health. She would need it all in her coming desperate struggle for bare existence.

By the time she had fully recovered, the autumn winds were prophesying of winter and, with a forethought learned in the hard school of experience she realized the necessity of making all possible provision. She knew how little her father was to be depended on, and he might grow worse. Therefore, as she grew strong, she became busily engaged with her old playmates, the squirrels, in hoarding everything that could be preserved for coming use.

As her father could not be induced to openly join the Continental service, she persuaded him, as far as she could, to resume his old hunting and trapping pursuits.

It might be a long time before she would see Saville again, or before her hope of finding friends and a recognized place in society would be realized. So, nothing remained but the patient performance of present duties.

And yet the dangers resulting from her position, and her father's vain effort to hide from all observation, were increasing. Nothing so attracts attention as unusual efforts to shun it, and nothing so piques curiosity as mystery and concealment.

Relieved from Saville's immediate presence, it was not long before Molly's tongue began to wag again, in dark hints as to the uncanny character of the inmates of the cabin. While such gossip had no weight with the officers, it did with certain of the ignorant soldiery, and gradually Vera and Gula were acquiring the titles of the "white and black witches of the Highlands." Although she would soil herself to sleep again, she would still hope for the return of the vision, that she might once more see his face and hear his voice.

Vera began to realize, in some degree, that she was growing narrow, and dwindling toward a mere animal existence; and she shed bitter tears over the truth. She sometimes tried to overcome the tendency, and would take down the Bible, or the Plays, after the labours of the day; but her head would soon droop upon the page, and the pine nots sink into ashes, as had her hopes.

Her father was dreading lest he should become known, and compelled to carry his secret into the presence of questioning curiosity. With almost terror at the thought, Vera began to ask herself,

"Am I always to live this life? Am I to be left here till I become little better than the beasts and birds of prey that hide in these mountains? Indeed, I envy them; for they, at least, have companions of their own kind."

She was able to feel her isolation more keenly since she had been given a glimpse of the world, and, in her intimacy with Saville, had learned to know the sweets of congenial society and friendship.

Though so very young, she was becoming one of the earth's weariest pilgrims, and, at times, she almost felt, when benumbed with cold, like lying down in some wild mountain gorge, and letting the snow drift over her as she sank to sleep. If she had believed, with Saville, that it would have been a dreamless, eternal sleep, she would undoubtedly have yielded to the temptation.

Thus the winter dragged heavily on, till the sun turned from its decline southward, and began to fill the mountains with brighter and more genial rays. But she, who had always welcomed this change, scarcely heeded it. Perhaps the sharp suffering and seemingly untoward events soon to come, would be better than the slow, increasing pressure of the sordid cares and loneliness of her lot. Immediate and pressing dangers might break up the apathy of practical unbelief, wherein God becomes a being, who must be prayed to and served, but ceases to be a helpful, sympathetic friend. Anything that would drive her to Him as a refuge would be a blessing; anything that broke the leaden monotony of her life, a healthful change.

### CHAPTER XVII.

'THE WHITE WITCH OF THE HIGHLANDS.

In the latter part of February, the stores in their little cabin ran so low that it was necessary they should be replenished by a visit to some country store. But her father, from long inaction and brooding, was in his worst mood, and it was in vain that Vera besought him to go on the errand. At last, in her desperation, she decided to go herself one morning. On ascending the hill behind the cabin, she saw that the river was covered with smooth ice. She went down to the point of land which enabled her to look up the river and through the cold, clear air, the villages of New Windsor and Newburg seemed not far away. Returning, she took a little of their hoarded money, and without a word to her father, started on what was, to her, like the voyage of Columbus, a journey into the unknown. Her only weapon of defence was a light, strong staff, pointed with iron, which would enable her to try the ice, and also assist in walking. She kept close to the western shore, so that, like a timid hare, she might fly to cover if she deemed it necessary. Though she found the way longer than she supposed, and the effort to walk on the smooth ice against the wind very fatiguing, she reached in safety the shores of New Windsor, where she saw a building whose appearance led her to hope that she might obtain what she wished. To her joy the surmise proved correct, and she was saved further weary steps. She asked and obtained permission to sit down and rest awhile. Many and curious were the glances cast upon her by the loungers that always infest such places, especially in winter.

Some tried to engage her in conversation, but there was something in their tones and manner that, though she did not understand, she disliked, and, with an innate dignity and reserve, which is a true woman's sure protection unless men are equal to brute violence, she silenced them. She would have gladly hastened away, had she not felt that rest and the warmth of the place were essential for a time, before starting on the homeward journey with her laden basket.

Among the men present when she entered, was a knot of rough looking soldiers, who had impressed her most disagreeably. They had stared at her a few moments, winked at each other and then, to her relief, departed.

As soon as she felt equal to the effort she started homeward; but the sun was already declining; the sky also was becoming overcast, and the rising wind betokened a storm. By the time she reached Butter Hill, the snowflakes began to fly, and not a solitary form was seen on the dreary expanse of ice, where, in the morning, travellers had appeared in the distance.

Still, this did not trouble her, for she did not dread a storm as much as she feared meeting rude fellows coming or going from the garrisons below. Her only concern was lest the snow might make her progress dangerous, by covering the occasional air-holes that almost always occur in the ice among the Highlands.

But, imagine her dismay, when passing around the point of the mountain, she came upon a group of soldiers, apparently lying in wait. With sickening fear, she recognized in them the ill-favoured fellows she had seen in the store at New Windsor.

She hesitated, and was about to turn back; but they, with devilish cunning, seemed to give her no heed.

"I have nought to do with them, nor they with me," she thought; "and no doubt they will let me pass without a word."

Indeed they moved out toward the middle of the river; as if intending to pursue their way without regard to her. This gave Vera renewed hope, and the chance to keep near the shore, as she desired.

When she reached a point where the mountain shelved perpendicularly down to the water, rendering its ascent impossible, they turned sharply on her, one shouting brutally,

"So ho! we're the white witch o' the mountains, are ye? But the devil himself can't help ye now, 'less ye fly up the rocks."

Vera gave the precipice a despairing glance; even she could not scale it. There was no chance for aught save flight; and, for a few moments, she made desperate efforts to escape, once or twice barely eluding a grimy, outstretched hand.

Notwithstanding her wonderfully quick movements, and the abrupt turns which she was able to make on the smooth ice by the aid of her staff, they were gradually hemming her in toward the bluff. A few yards to the south, and near the land, she saw a small air-hole with open water, and at once formed the desperate purpose to lead her pursuers so near it that they would fall in; or else, if failing in that, to find, herself, a refuge in death beneath the ice. She ran to its perilous edge, and then, by means of her staff, turned short toward the shore. Her nearest pursuer was so intent on grasping his victim, that he did not see the danger in time, and fell in.

This created a diversion in favour of Vera, and two of her pursuers stopped to help their comrade, but the remaining three were adjured, with oats and curse, to "head her off up agin the mountain."

"May the divil fly away with me if I don't believe she is a witch," cried one of the ruffians.

Vera had now reached a place where there was a break in the precipice facing the river, the rock making a sharp angle, and receding from the water a few feet; and then it made another angle and trended away toward the south-west, leaving an increasingly wide margin between the precipitous bluff and the river. Despairing of escape on the ice, Vera had the hope that by springing ashore she could make her way along this margin, and so up among the hills.

But the tide was out, and huge cakes of ice were piled among the rocks where she attempted to reach the land; slipping on one of these, she fell, and was delayed, seemingly, a fatal moment. Two of the men sprang ashore south of her, thus cutting off escape along the base of the cliffs, while one stood on the ice behind her.

"We've got her now!" they cried, with horrid joy; "she's just druv into a corner o' the rocks, and must go through 'em to get away."

"Two on ye keep her there, then, and t'other come and help us git Barney out. I'm afeard he'll droon. The cussed ice breaks wid us, and he's gittin' could and numbloike."

Vera gave a swift glance and a sobbing prayer to Heaven, and then turned toward the granite rocks that bestled above her head, to see if there was the faintest possibility of escape. With a thrill of hope, she saw crevices in the inner angle of the rock, and from one of these, far above her head, a bush was growing. Here was her only chance. Availing herself of the moment's respite given by her pursuers in their solicitude for their half-drowned companion, she planted her long staff among the loose stones, and, by its aid, steadied herself up the almost perpendicular rock, till she reached the bush. It bore her weight, and seemed like a helping hand. Fear lent her wings, and, by the aid of the shrubbery, she reached a point not quite so steep, where the angle in the precipice turned off toward the river somewhat, and she was able to climb with more security and hope.

All this had transpired in a moment of time, while the eyes of the ruffians had been turned toward the one of their number struggling in the water. Having pulled him, more dead than alive, out of the ice, they made a rush for their victim, when, to their unbounded amazement, they saw her, far above their heads, ascending what seemed, from their point of view, the perpendicular face of the rock. For a moment they could only stare in their wonder. Then one of them whipped out a pistol.

"Don't fire!" cried another; "for if the divil hain't carryin' her up, she'll fall; an' if he is, the ball'll come back and kill yerself."

Fortunately this sage advice was taken, and, a second later, Vera had followed the angle in the rocks to the summit of the precipice, and was at least fifty feet above their heads. From this point the ascent was easier and safer, although still very difficult and dangerous. As every moment she reached higher, scaling places that appeared impassable, a superstitious dread crept over them, and they slunk off with muttered curses to the opposite shore of the river, leaving the basket where Vera had dropped it. The angels that had charge over her, lest she should dash her foot against a stone, were, to their besotted minds, evil spirits, though certainly less malignant than themselves.

As she saw them depart, she sat down on a shelf of rock, panting and exhausted. Night was near, the sky overcast, and the snow whirling through the air. The great mountain of "Cro' Nest" rose between her and the cabin, while, from the wide, rugged valley that she must cross, came the roar of the wind in the forest. She thought not of these dangers, however, in her unbounded gratitude for what seemed an almost miraculous escape. There on the bleak mountain-side she knelt, and poured out her heart to God. In answer, there came to her a feeling of safety, a sense of being guarded, which she never had before. With a distinctness which made them seem as if spoken, the inspired words came into her mind, "Fear not thou, for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

"Oh!" she cried, stretching out her arms toward heaven, "Oh that God would take me home to mother now! Why must I descend into this dark and stormy valley?"

Again the voice whispered in the depths of her soul, "The Lord is thy keeper: the Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: He shall preserve thy soul." "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

With a feeling of resignation and trust, to which she had long been a stranger, she set out on her journey of several miles through a rugged and unbroken wilderness. Her intimate knowledge of the mountains enabled her to go toward her home with as much directness as the almost impassable region permitted, even in the gathering darkness; but it was night before she descended the hills that sloped toward the cabin. She began to think that her strength would fail, and that after all she might perish; but, in her weariness and loneliness, the thought brought peace instead of fear. Mechanically she tottered on, scarcely conscious from exhaustion, until she reached the valley where stood her home. Summoning all her failing energies, she tried to gain its door, but in vain. The utmost limit of endurance had been reached, but, as her last effort, before sinking on the ground in unconsciousness, she cried—

"Father! Gula!"

*(To be continued.)*

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS

Sabbath, Sept. 14th, 1879.

THE CHRISTAIN IN THE WORLD.—1st. Timothy, vi: 6-16.

HINTS ON TEACHING.

It will be well for the teacher to see if the scholars have any definite information respecting each book from which a lesson is taken. This lesson shows that we are to

| *Flee from* | *Follow after* |
|---|---|
| Love of money, | Godliness, |
| Temptation, | Righteousness, |
| Foolish lusts, | Faith, |
| All evil, | Love |
| Covetiousness, | Patience, |
| Many sorrows. | Meekness. |

There are two significant points brought out in this lesson with a definiteness remarkably clear.

(1) Moderation as to this world, and (2) Earnestness for the next. How many are bent on riches. They worry and work, they strive and are ill-at-ease to obtain this world's goods, not thinking that even a Rothchild only gets a living, lodging, food and clothes. To seek the cardinal virtues of Christianity is the more excellect way. They are uprightness, piety, faith, love with meekness and patience. The love of money is the same now that it ever was, and so are the virtues, principles and fruits of Christianity. What is the object bent upon in the class? Is it the gain of money or the gain of a spotless and irreproachable life?

—Mr William Russell, of Glascow, who took an active part in the free trade agitation with Mr. Bright, now writes to him as follows:—"I frankly admit—and I make the admission with the most poignant feelings of regret—that after an experience of thirty three years since the Corn Laws were repealed, my expectations have not been realized. Our commercial and agricultural interests are now in an almost prostrate condition. Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, and America have raised their import duties almost in some articles to prohibition, and our own colonies have put on protective duties against the manufactures of the Mother Country. This communication is written in a frank and unreserved spirit. I ask light from one in whom, as an apostle of free trade, I have ever placed the most implicit faith." Mr. Bright writes a somewhat rude letter in reply, in which he declares that free trade will yet come out all right.

—The judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in which the Scott Act has been declared *ultra vires* has fallen like a bombshell among the temperance people of Fredericton, and other portions of the province where the Act has been adopted. An appeal is threatened to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, but there are many difficulties in the way. The Canada Temperance Act is adjudged not to be an Act to regulate trade and commerce, but a temporary law for the promotion of temperance. As it limits or withholds the power of granting liquor licenses, it interferes with civil rights and property, it touches upon a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Local Legislature. The Chief Justice in giving his judgment, [illegible] have said, "I think the Act [illegible] ly with a local matter, and is [illegible] ultra vires. As to sentence I [illegible] are that the Act being [illegible] taking away the right of appeal is also bad."

### Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.


# THE WATCHMAN
AND
## OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

*LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1879.*


## PROPOSED PAPER MILLS AT LACHUTE.

The negotiations which have been going on for some months past between Mr. J. C. WILSON of Montreal, and Mr. F. C. IRELAND of this place, about the establishment of a Paper Mill, were brought to a satisfactory termination on Friday last, when the former gentleman paid down $2,540 and received his deeds of one of the finest water privileges in Canada. The site contains about 170,000 square feet of ground, the situation being unsurpassed for natural beauty, and immediately below the Lachute mill-dam, only about 100 yards from the track of the Q. M. O. & O. R.R. at a point where the longest and best arranged siding on the line is located. The amount of water power available for the proposed mills is all that can be necessary for driving an immense amount of machinery. It is Mr. WILSON'S intention to commence operations early next spring, in the erection of substantial stone buildings after the most approved plans of the best paper mills in the United States. There is an abundance of good building stone upon the site, and the crystaline lime stone quarry so near by will afford an inexpensive means of ornamenting the buildings and give them a superb appearance. This stone, being beautiful as marble with a variegated granite whiteness unaffected by the weather, will, in this way, be brought before the notice of the public and become of great demand for rich and costly buildings. Such an edifice as is planned, and to be erected here next summer, will be one of the greatest attractions of the place; and the enterprise intended to be carried on will be one of very material benefit to the general interests of the country around. We are pleased at the absence of a single complaint against the measure passed by the Council in exempting Mr. WILSON'S mills from taxation. That was an act in which all approve owing to the advantages to be derived to the place from the establishment of such an industry. We wish Mr. WILSON every success in this project, and shall wait with considerable interest to see the moving machinery and the skilled workmen busy turning the dirty rags and other fibrous refuse into clean, beautiful paper, in this quiet village of Lachute.

## THE AFGHANISTAN WAR.

People's minds had just become quieted and the appearance of tranquility settled down, when suddenly disasters of an unusual character take place, and a flash of news spreads over the world that terrible deeds of cruelty and massacre have commenced which foreshadow a campaign of no small proportions. It appears from the bad reports, which may have been exaggerated, and it is to be hoped they are, that no ordinary calamity has already occurred to the British soldiers, only nine of whom escaped from the attack and tragedy at Cabul. The British died fighting to the last with bravery and desperation, and before they were overpowered killed more than four hundred of their assailants. The scene at the Embassy during the assault is described as being one of almost unexampled horror. The mutinous Kabulese being unable to force their way into the Residency, so gallantly was it defended by the little band within, finally managed to build a fire in the door-way. The flames did their work and the mutineers swarmed in great numbers in front of the building. Major CAVAGNARI and his gallant little band of British soldiers finding the residency no longer tenantable, made a charge on the twelve Afghan regiments, fighting till every man of them was killed.

How this sudden rising of the enemy has occurred so soon after the treaty of peace and an ambassador being stationed at Cabul, is a mystery. Whether the AMEER has proved treacherous, or was helpless in the situation, are only speculative surmises so far. It appears however that the officers and men who were on the ground, and whose business it was to have vigilantly looked after the situation, have either been careless or treacherously betwitted. As it now stands, every precautionary military movement is actively going on for the stubborn defence of the Embassy, while the insurgents have sent messengers to all tribes calling upon them to join in the insurrection. What the result will be we cannot conjecture, as the situation for the British is very embarrassing. They seem to lack stores and guns, and from the terrible loss of camels during the late war, their means of transportation is broken off; and besides this there is sickness and hardship existing among the remaining troops, and it will be two months before recruits can reach the situation from England. That assistance may be speedily sent from the British Army in India is sincerely hoped, but a large portion of that army is composed of native Hindoos and cannot be trusted, though their enthusiasm may be ever so great, they have to be watched closely throughout all their movements. However General MASSEY is pushing into Cabul regardless of transport difficulties, and General ROBERTS is also pressing forward with all possible despatch.

Meanwhile great activity prevails in military circles in England, making preparations for the new Afghan campaign Several regiments are under orders for immediate embarkation, and at Portsmouth transport ships are being made ready as rapidly as possible, and stores of every kind are being collected and prepared. The first detachment sails on the 16th instant, and others will follow as fast as the necessary preliminaries can be arranged

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Butter and Cheese in the United States are said to produce four times the amount of value the total yield of the gold and silver mines.

The butter and cheese market is looking up, the export demand for both articles as well as prices are improving. This is certainly good news for all.

THE TEA TRADE.—The *direct* shipment of tea from Japan to Canada, this season, has been 1,500,000lbs., against 200,000lbs. last year, a result due to the National Policy.

—The exportation of live stock from Montreal, last week, amounted to 1411 cattle, 4290 sheep and 190 horses, besides some 800 head from Quebec and the Lower Provinces.

—A large export trade in grain is springing up for Continental Europe. There were over 62,000 bushels of wheat shipped on one vessel from Montreal the other day for France, and other large orders are in.

—A large number of American visitors have been in Montreal lately, especially men of a distinguished character, such as Vanderbilt and others whose visits are in connection with the opening up of trade relations, no doubt, with Canada.

—The Nut-Lock Scandel is assuming proportions of a serious character, and the report of the committee appointed by the Council is anything but favourable to the Joly Government, and indicates why the Quebec Assembly refused a committee to investigate such an outrageous transaction.

THAT WREATH.—Mr. Turenelli who got 500,000 penny subscriptions from the working men of England to purchase a gold wreath for Lord Beaconsfield who refused it owing to it not being a spontaneous gift from the working men, but got up by Turnerelli for his own ambitious aggrandisement, is now about to exhibit it in various towns in England, and the proceeds are to be appropriated to local charities.

—The records of the Crown Timber Office show that on the North side of the Ottawa river, on one half of the limits now under license, not a single tree has yet been cut for square timber or saw logs, and on the half that has been more or less worked upon there is timber now standing that will admit of as much being taken out to market as the total that has been marketed from the Ottawa and its tributaries since the beginning of the centuary.

## Sunday School Pic-Nic.

Thursday was the day appointed for the Pic-nic of the English Church Sunday Schools of Lachute and Wentworth, and an intermediate point, Mr. Vary's grove, two miles beyond Dalesville, was chosen as the spot. Fortunately notice had been given in Wentworth with the understanding that, weather being unpropitious on Thursday, the Pic-nic would take place on Friday; and wet grass, east winds and showers were the order of the day on the 4th; but the fifth dawned more hopefully and quite a number of well filled carriages and express wagons were at an early hour on their way along the picturesque route in the direction of Dalesville, the beautiful maple avenues of which occasionally rang with merry shout and laughter from the younger ones of the party and the cheerful talk of the older and more sedate. By twelve o'clock a goodly company had gathered from the directions of Lachute, Wentworth &c., and after a short open air service of prayer and praise, the coolness of the atmosphere made the steaming cup of tea and the edibles which followed most enjoyable. When all, to the number of about 100, had partaken plentifully, a signal was given for a scramble for candy, sweet popped corn, fruit, &c.; always a popular part of the proceedings, both for those taking part in it and for the lookers on, for to the one a share of the sweets is a good dessert, to the other a whirling vortex of people, an inextricable tangle of men, women and children, is one of the most entertaining sights imaginable. A level spot having been selected, the races were inaugurated by a large number of little girls each doing her best; Miss Lurey Forlong, of Lachute, "footing it fleetly" to the tune of a prize and Miss Emma Mitchel following suite; among the small boys, Masters McKinnis and Mitchel were equal and each carried off a prize. Of girls under fifteen years Miss Jinny Curran and Miss Caroline Robinson were equal and received chromos, and of boys under fifteen, Master Sidney Mitchel came off victorious. Miss Isabella Morrison, of the Glen, next "trimly tripped the ground" at the head of a bevy of young lady aspirants for a chromo, and her brother, Henry Morrison, came in first of the young men and received a handsome double photograph frame, and before the close Miss Ellen Coutin received a prize, and a pretty bed room lamp and a handsome vase were awarded to Mrs. Willie Curran and Mrs. Vary, the only married ladies who were not afraid to stake their respectability for fleetness on a dash of seventy yards. When the races were over Messrs H. and E. Morrison, T. Barron and J. Swales made some *very long jumps*. Meanwhile, here were some gathering butternuts and hazel nuts which abound in the neighborhood, others fishing in a small lake near by, others again keeping three lofty swings busy. Until a blast from the *Prandial bugle*, that instrument whose monotone is wont to remind the honest yeomanry that high noon has arrived, the time honored *dinner hour*, leant for the occasion called the company together for the *close*. All then joined in singing several beautiful hymns.

Mr. Simpson then moved and Mr G. Rogers seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Vary and family for preparing the tables &c. and lending their grounds for the pic-nic.—Carried unanimously. Mr. Rogers then moved and Mr. Henry Niel seconded a vote of thanks to the ladies, (the Misses Howard, Mrs. H. J. Evans and Mrs. W. Simpson.) The Ladies recived three cheers as did also Mr. and Mrs. Evans, and last but not least our noble Queen, the Marquis and Princess, and our Great Dominion.

The adieux having been exchanged between the people of Wentworth and Lachute, the latter, a happy company, were soon re-wending their way in the direction of *Home*, SWEET HOME, and after a pleasant drive varied now by a stoppage to make a raid on a tempting choke cherry tree, now by a snatch of a song from the younger ones, they reached home well pleased at having spent a most enjoyable day.

—The subscription in Hong Kong for a statue to Lord Beaconsfield is making considerable progress. Upwards of £1,000 has already been placed in the hands of Governor Hennessy for this purpose. The statue, which is now being executed in England, will be placed on a site overlooking the parade ground at Hong Kong.

### LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, Sept. 12, 1879

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour per barrel | $5. 2 @ | $0.50 |
| Flour per bag | 2.65 @ | 0.00 |
| Oats per bushel | 0.00 @ | 0.3 |
| Corn " " | 0.00 @ | 0.7 |
| Peas " " | 0.00 @ | 0.75 |
| Oatmeal per 100 lbs. | 0.00 @ | 2.25 |
| Corn Meal " " | 1.25 @ | 0.00 |
| Moullie " " | 1.15 @ | 0.00 |
| Grue " " | 1.00 @ | 0.0 |
| Bran " " | 0.97 @ | 0.00 |
| Dressed Hogs " | 6.00 @ | 0.0 |
| Pork per lb. | 0.08 @ | 0.10 |
| Beef " " | 0.03 @ | 0.00 |
| Mutton " " | 0.07 @ | 0.00 |
| Lamb " " | 0.00 @ | 0.00 |
| Hay per ton | 5.00 @ | 0.00 |
| Potatoes per bag | 0.00 @ | 0.00 |
| Butter per lb. | 0. 8 @ | 0.10 |
| Cheese " " | 0.10 @ | 0.11 |

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

The imports of grain and flour into the United Kingdom for the past week were very heavy and much in excess of the week previous. English breadstuffs are on the whole steady. Western grain markets were very strong to-day, wheat in Chicago and Milwaukee having advanced 1½c to 1¾c per bushel since yesterday; corn and oats were also firm and higher. We quote Canada spring $1.00 to 1.05, American No. 2 spring $1.02 to 1.03. No 2 red winter, $1.07 to 1.09. Corn remains quiet at 45½ to 45c; peas continue to change hands at 73c and 73½c in car-loads. Oats, 31c to 31½c; rye, 60c to 61c, barley, 60c. The flour market was decidedly steadier with an addition to cost of 5c per bbl on all fine grades. Stocks are small and the demand is limited. Oatmeal is quiet at $3.75 to 3.80, and cornmeal is nominally quoted at $3.70.

The provision market was unchanged from yesterday. Mess Pork sold to-day at $12.50 for shipment to the lower Provinces, and small lots to local jobbers at $12.75. We quote $12.50 to $13. Lard was in limited demand at 9c to 9½c in pails. Uncovered smoked hams, 10½c to 11½c; bacon, 8c to 9c. Eggs were steady at 12c to 13c for fresh stock. A carload of eggs were sold to-day at 12c for Boston, where eggs are quoted at 15½c to 16c for Canadian. Fine butter is scarce and in good demand at 15c to 18½c for Eastern Townships, and 16½c to 17c for creamery. The through dairies that have been purchased in the country at 12c are not turning out so good in quality as was anticipated, and we already hear complaints by certain purchasers. Sales were reported today of 110 pkgs of Eastern Townships at 12½c and 20 do at 13½. The cheese market keeps steady, at 9½c to 9¾c for August make, and 9¾c for June & July. Sales were mentioned today of 200 boxes of August at 9½c; 200 do at 9¾, and 300 do at 9¾. Fas Liverpool cable quote choice American cheese 53s, an advance of 1s.—*Montreal Gazette.*


WHEN YOU CALL FOR A

**"CABLE CIGAR,"**

BE SURE YOU GET IT.

The best 5 cent cigar in the world. 2—1y.

**ST. ANDREWS MODEL SCHOOL!**

The undersigned will open on

**MONDAY NEXT,**

The above named school, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. WEBSTER as a shop. The branches taught will comprise

FRENCH, LATIN, ENGLISH and *MECHANICAL DRAWING.*

**W. H. Howard.**

St. Andrews, Sept. 11th, 1879 2 1w.

**DOG LOST.**

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, on Saturday evening, Aug. 30th, a large young DOG, of white and brown colour, with leather collar round his neck; answers to name of "Pa." Any person returning him or giving such information as will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS BARRON.

Lachute, September, 11th, 1879. 2—2w.


### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

AND AMENDING ACTS.

IN the matter of

FRANK N. BEATTIE, Grocer and Trader, *An Insolvent.*

I the undersigned Sam. Macdonald of St. Andrews, District of Terrebonne, Notary Public have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

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

SAM. MACDONALD, *Assignee.*

St. Andrews, Sept. 5th, 1879.


**River St. Maurice**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for repairs of Grandes Piles Dam," will be received at this office until the THIRTEENTH day of NEXT SEPTEMBER, inclusive.

The plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Superintendent's Office at Three Rivers, on and after the twenty-fifth instant. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained together with printed copies of specification in English and French at these places and at the residence of Arthur Rousseau, Side-Master at St. Boniface de Shawenegan, by parties tendering, only.

Ten per cent will be retained of the monthly progress estimates until the completion of the work.

To each tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion of Canada willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work embraced in the contract.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order

F. BRAUN.

*Secretary.*

*Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 22nd Aug., 1879.*

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Insolvent Estate of F. N. Beattie, are requested to settle before the 20th inst., with the undersigned, thereby avoiding costs.

SAM. MACDONALD, Assignee.

St. Andrews, Sept. 10th, 1879. 2—1f

ARGENTEUIL

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,**

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

**Farm Stock, Produce, &c.,**

In connection with the above Society will be held in

**THE VILLAGE OF LACHUTE,**

ON

THURSDAY, 18th SEPT. INST.

Upwards of 200 Prizes will be given. For particulars see posters.

GAVIN J. WALKER, Sec.-Treas.

**Free Exhibition**

Of a large and elegant Stock of Choice

**FURNITURE**

OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.

—o—

Furnish Tastefully.
Furnish Elegantly.
Furnish Economically.
Furnish Wisely.
Furnish Patriotically.

**CRAIG & CO.**

447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.

PARISIANS OLD STAND.

2—1y.

CARSLEY'S DINNER NAPKINS.

Useful Dinner Napkins, 65c per doz.
Good All-Linen Dinner Napkins, 90c per dozen.
Fine All-Linen Table Napkins, $1.25 and $1.40 per dozen.
Extra quality pure Linen Table Napkins, $1.68, $1.90, and $2.10 per dozen.

CARSLEY'S LINEN TOWELS.

Good, useful All-Linen Towels, 7c each.
Large All-Linen Huckaback Towels, 11c each
Very heavy Huckaback Towels, 14c each.
Large, heavy Huckaback Towels, 17c each.
Splendid Loom Damask Towels, 19c. each.
Extra quality Half-Bleached Towels, 25c each.

CARSLEY'S SHEETINGS.

Grey Cotton Sheetings, 21c per yard,
Heavy Fort Garry Sheetings, 25c per yard.
Best American Grey Sheetings, 30c per yard

CARSLEY'S BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Good useful Bleached Sheetings, 23c per yard.
Heavy Bleached Sheetings 25c. per yard.
Very good Bleached Twill Sheetings 25c per yard.
Heavy Washed Twill Cotton Sheetings, 34c and 40c per yard.
Best American Twill Cotton Sheetings, 33c, 40c and 47c per yard.
Good Linen Sheetings, from 75c per yard.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

At S. Carsley's you can buy good useful Poplin Lustres for 12½c, worth 17c
At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good Black All Wool Bunting for 30c per yard worth 40c.
At S. Carsley's you can buy very good French Brilliantine for 17½c per yard, worth 22c.
At S. Carsley's you can buy good useful Grain Cloth for 9½c per yard, worth 14c.
At S. Carsley's you can buy very good quality of All-Wool French Beheiges for 8c per yard, worth 9c.
At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good quality of Pacific Twill Suiting, in all the newest shades, for 25c per yard, worth 35c.
At S. Carsley's you can buy good quality of Empress Cloth for 25c per yard, worth 35c.

S. CARSLEY,

393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

**AU BON MARCHE!**

—o—

CHEZ MM. A. PILON & CIE.

EST la place où les marchandises sont achetées pour être vendues à bon marché et pour satisfaire tous les goûts. Le riche comme le pauvre, l'enfant comme le vieillard sont servis à bon marché et honnêtement chez

A. PILON & CIE.

Les marchandises d'Automne sont reçues journellement chez MM. PILON & CIE., qui pourront par leurs achats argent comptant vendre à meilleur marché que jamais.

**M. A. PILON**

Sera libéral plus que jamais envers le public. Tout ses efforts seront faits pour voir à ce que tout soit vendu à bon marché au

**PALAIS DU BON MARCHE**

*A l'Enseigne de la BOULE VERTE*

647 ET 649

**Rue Ste. Catherine,**

A. PILON,
J. B. LABELL, } PROPRIETAIRES.

**Servant Wanted.**

A GIRL about fourteen years of age. Apply at THIS OFFICE

**SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.**

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Locks at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on Friday THE 10th DAY of OCTOBER next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after SATURDAY the 27th DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tenders can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent* on the bulk sum of the contract, of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 29th August, 1879. 1—4

J. B. LAFLAMME,

Importer and Manufacturer of

**Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves,**

&c., &c.,

249 St. James Street,

OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL

MONTREAL.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER. 1y1

**CHEAP LOTS.**

New Hemp and Hemp Stair Carpets.
New Union and Ingrain Carpets.
New mats and Mattings.
New patterns Linoleum and Oil Cloths.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 52y1

JOHN MURPHY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

403 and 404 Notre Dame St., Corner of Peter Street, Montreal.

Black French Merinos,
Black French Cashmeres,
Black Lustres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Repp Cords,
Black Crystalines,
Black Wool Empress Cloths,
Colored French Merino,
Colored French Cashmere,
Colored Persian Cords,
Colored Serges,
Colored Beizes,
Colored Tweeds,
Colored Meg's Goods in endless variety from 10c. upwards.

*Samples sent by mail.*

Country orders solicited.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 52y1

**INDEXED MAPS.**

OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES with GAZETTEERS giving the name of every Post Office, Village, Town, and City, with populations, &c., &c. Bound in Cloth, 75 cents each. Sent Post paid on receipt of price.

J. THEO. ROBINSON,
*Successor to J. Starke & Co*

54 ST. FRANCIS XAVER ST., MONTREAL,

Also at this *Office*. 51tf

FAILED.—The subscribers are happy to state that they have not failed to convince the public generally that theirs is the only place in the city where a good stock of furniture is to be found, while all acknowledge that the prices are lower than elsewhere. Bedroom Sets, $37, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Sets at $30, black walnut. Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.00. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.

O. McGARVEY & SON.

Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

**HAND-MADE**

**BUTTER TUBS,**

AT THE

**LOUTE WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.**

GRAHAM'S

**Pain Eradicator!**

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

**Graham's Pain Eradicator,**

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

**FALL MILLINERY**

**Just Received.**

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

**New Fall Goods,**

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods

AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

**Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,**

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly. 34tf.

**LAMPS.**

Cole's Lamp & Oil Depot.

418 & 420 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Just opened out a magnificent stock of New Fall Goods. American and European.

NEW STYLES,
NEW IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW BEAUTIES,
NEW GLOBES and SHADES,

and fittings of all kinds, all at Rock bottom Prices, for our usual Terms Cash.

FRED. R. COLE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

**Claggett & Tait,**

228 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Direct Importers of best makes of SILKS, POPLINS, KID GLOVES, REAL LACE, and SILK HOSIERY, Cartwright & Warner's Underclothing.

SPECIALTIES.

Dressmaking and First-Class Tailoring. Costumes and Gent's suits made in a few hours.

SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co's OLD STAND
228 St. James Street. 51y1.

**T. COSTEN & Co.**

**Gun and Fishing-Tackle Makers and Importers.**

Guns and Fishing Rods Repaired. Forest & Sons flies and rods. Joseph Rogers & Sons Pocket Cutlery.

133 St. James Street,
Opposite the Post Office Montreal. 51y1.

**$300** A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industerious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 48y1

**Building Lots**

AND

**Mill Priviliges with Water Power,**

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

**WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,**

Lachute, P. Q.,

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street,

*Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.* 51y1.

**FOR SALE!**

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

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

R. BENN.

Lachute, May 31st, 1879. Vol. II, 40—tf.

**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 etc., etc., etc.**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

**Readymade Clothing**

TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery

A large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1878. 30tf

**New Butcher Shop.**

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

**JOHN ALLAN,**

And is soliciting a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed upon his predecessor in the business, he will do his utmost to merit every confidence.

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 joints, &c., at other times can be served by applying on the premises, near Lachute Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.

Lachute, June 5, 1879. 49tf.

**NOW is the TIME!**

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.

**Subscription only $1. a year.**

**United States Hotel,**

E. MATIEU,

OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

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

*First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.*

CHARGES MODERATE. 44y1.

**DICK'S**

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES

DICK'S

BLOOD

PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any bargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

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

DICK'S BLISTER

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

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

ALFRED BENN & Co.
2iy1. Lachute, P.Q.

FACTS

FOR

THE

PUBLIC

**Read Every Word.**

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad.
Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent
219 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell; early in June last I had on a LIVER PAD and were it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT BANFORD,

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Lochead, Cenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. C. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Iveson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Wear, Paris, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E Russ, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrefe, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Emanl Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lizier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq, Coberg, Ont
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq, 48 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Cann, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Laton P. O. Ont.,
John Natrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq, Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Rent, Esq, Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq, Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq, Newmarket, Ont.
James G. Ross, Esq Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St James St., Montl.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 303, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq, St George St., Montreal.
C. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Montl,
E. Cox, Esq. 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 279 St. Hubert st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 219 St. James st. Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

**BLACKSMITHING.**

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

E. MILNER,
Late of St. Eugene,

Lachute, April 19, 1879. 34lw

**TAILORING.**

THE UNDERSIGNED in returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has so long received from the inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity; begs to say that he has moved to the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thos. Turner, where he will still carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Having always on hand the latest fashions, he hopes by moderate terms and attention to the wishes of his customers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.

49m3.

### Advertising Terms.

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

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Government Tenders Wanted.
S. Carsley, Montreal.
Notice—Sam. Macdonald, St. Andrews.
Cable Cigars.
Furniture—Craig & Co.
Argenteuil Agricultural Society.—G. J. Walker.
A. Pilon & Cie., Montreal.
Dog Lost.—T. Barron.
Stoves—E. & C. Gurney.
St. Andrews Model School—W. H. Howard.
Insolvent Act.—Sam. Macdonald.
New Fall Goods—Misses Lowe.
Servant Wanted.

## LOCAL.

PROFESSOR J. B. LEFAIVRE has opened his academy over the shop of Mr. Gobeille, Watchmaker, where the branches of an English, French and Latin Education, are taught. Also the Piano.—[Advt.—48.

CASH.—Messrs. G. & M. Simpson, St. Andrews, are buying grain for cash.

BEN. TWIGLUM.—This is a very interesting game. The cards can be had at this office.

LACHUTE SCHOOLS are more largely attended than at the commencement of any previous year.

Messrs Craig & Co's furniture at Pariseau's old stand Notre Dame St., is well worth an inspection when visiting the City.

A Brockville telegram says the body of Mr. Tolley has not yet been recovered, though diligent search is being made for it.

WHO would freeze, when a stove can be had for almost nothing at Gurney's, Craig St., Montreal? See Advertisement.

MORE ROOM.—The arrival of our new press, paper-cutter, and type has necessitated an addition to our office which improvement is now going on.

PERSONAL.—Dr. McConnel of Montreal has been spending a few days with his family in Chatham, and enjoyed a days fishing and boating on our river.

EDUCATION.—We are pleased to learn that a Model School has been opened in St. Andrews, by Mr. W. E. Howard, whose advertisement appears in another column.

STOVES AND FURNACES.—The advertisement of Messrs. E. & C. Gurney in this issue, is deserving of attention by all who intend visiting the City with a view of procuring these necessaries.

SCHOLASTIC NEWS.—The number of pupils at the opening of our school is larger than ever—being 116 against 90 for previous year. Parents and store-keepers will please notice that the following books, not hitherto used, will be introduced: Spencerian Series of Copy Book. White's Sacred History.

The Verdict of the jury in the Winchester murder case finds Clark Brown did, wilfully, and with malice aforethought, on the night of September 2nd, 1879, between the hours of nine and ten o'cloc't, or thereabouts, in lot number 2, in sixth concession of Winchester, kill his father, Robert Brown, and his sister, Adeline Brown, with an axe.

ANOTHER DRY GOODS CENTER.—The establishment of Messrs. A. Pilon & Co., on St. Catherine St., Montreal, is similarly crowded to that of S. Carsley's on Notre Dame St. There are fifty clerks employed by A. Pilon & Co., and the whole establishment presents an appearance of intense business bustle, the whole store being filled with customers so that it is almost impossible to press through the crowd.—See Advertisement.

GRACE CHURCH ARUNDEL.—We have been shown by the Rev. Mr. Evans of this place, an elegantly painted window for the above church. It is gothic and of large size, the emblem on the top being a dove with downward gliding movement, illustrating the name of the sanctuary; while on one side there is another figure representing a head of wheat, and a cluster of grapes surrounding a goblet, indicating the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and on the other side stands a font illustrating the sacrament of baptism; while below, stretching across the whole window, are to be seen in large gold letters the motto. HOLY, HOLY, HOLY, LORD GOD ALMIGHTY. The design and execution of this piece of work is one of the finest we have seen, and has been presented to the Church with its sash and frame complete by our fellow townsman, Mr. F. C. Ireland.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL held a quarterly meeting in the Court House on Wednesday last. Present the Warden and Mayors Pridham, Jekill, Simpson, Hay, Cruise, Brown, Dobbie, Strong and Chambers. The Messrs Cook of Arundell presented a petition asking to be relieved from the new road on the East side of Bevin's Lake, on the ground that it was of no use to them, and that they had been induced to sign the original petition on the assurance that they would not be called upon to contribute to its constuction or maintenance. Messrs Bevin, Cleeland and Thompson also appeared and presented a simiar application. After hearing those present it was proposed to notify all parties interested to appear at the next meeting of Council, but as this would involve considerable expense with no certainty of relief, the petition was withdrawn. The Council appointed Mr. McNaughton Inspector of the Monte Road in Arundal, and reappointed the auditors of last year, viz. Messrs Owens and Lane. The Council then adjourned.

"YOU DIRTY BOY.—In the window of Messrs. John Palmer & Son, Notre Dame St., is to be seen a statuette in terra cotta, which rivits the attention and causes a smile to come upon the face of the most sober. The original statuette was the work of a London artist and cost £500 stg. It is used to illustrate the superior qualities of Pears toilet soap, by representing a shock headed youngster all covered with mud and dirt, and the grandmother with, neatly arranged attire, faultless in dresss and all clean as a new pin, catches thir dirty boy and commences to lather him with soap, so that his ears, eyes and hair are full, and the boy cries with face contorted as if the greatest agony was being endured while the Grand' mother rubs his ears and reiterates with closely shut teeth, "you dirty boy.' Nothing inanimate could be more perfect than this work. It is worth seeing, and only by seeing it, can any idea be had of its attractions.

### Improved Stock.

At the Agricultural Society Meeting held in the the Court House, yesterday, it was resolved that some of the surplus funds of the Society be invested in the purchase of a number of rams and bulls of large, heavy and improved breeds, and the animals to be distributed among the members of the Society so as to give the greatest advantages to all. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and no doubt the persons chosen to make the selection will visit the great Exhibition at Ottawa where they will have the best possible opportunity of obtaining what they require.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN

SIR:—Has Mr. Meikle's letter in the last issue of the *Advertiser*, anything to do with the "hitch" in the affair of the new road around Bevin's Lake?

Yours truly, QUIZ.

Lachute, 11th Sept., 1879.

### "The Legislative Council."

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—At last the "policy of entanglement" which has been carried on for so long and at so great a cost to this Province, has culminated in a not very pleasing deadlock between the Assembly and that useless establishment, the Legislative Council, caused by the refusal of the latter to vote the supply bill. I do not profess to have any confidence in the ability or integrity of the Government, although I do respect some members of the Privy Council. On the contrary, I believe them to be extravagant, inconsistent, unjust and corrupt, but at the same time they have a majority of the people's representatives, how they are obtained is no matter to me save in a moral and financial sense. They are the constitutional advisers of His Honor. They and they alone can introduce into Parliament a money bill. They and they alone have the constitutional right to vote supplies. They have passed a supply bill, whether equitable or not does not signify, in the face of one of the most obstructive oppositions, with a clear majority, and it was the only justifiable course for the Council to have passed it also. Since the storm days of John and the Council at Runymead such a thing as the House of Lords throwing out a Supply Bill has not been known. They have only passed upon the bill by courtesy. Instances are to be found, no later than the present reign, of bills being thrown out by the Lords, passed by the Commons and being assented to by the Queen, have become law. I am not sure but Mr. Joly would be justified in asking His Honor to sign the present bill without the assent of the Council, seeing that it is one that comes entirely within their jurisdiction.

But if the Premier would bring the bill back to his House, remove all appropriations for the upper House, then pass it again, I would give my hearty approval to the measure from a pure patriotic and economic feeling.

The Council is as useless as a fifth wheel to a carriage, and as expensive as it is useless, costing annually $49,600, and giving in return for that large expenditure a stoppage of public business and an exhibition of partizan feelings at once both impotent and humiliating.

The Province of Ontario with an annual surplus as large as our annual deficit gets along without a Council. Manitoba has no Council. Here we have the largest and the smallest of the Confederate Provinces doing without this luxury. Why should we not? And yearly reduce the deficit by the amount expended upon them? If as a result of the deadlock, a General election should take place, which is anticipated, the abolition of the Council will undoubtedly be a prominent plank in the campaign, and I hope the electors may demand its head and tail.

Yours truly,
CONSERVATIVE.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—There has been a Good Templar Lodge in operation over two years not far from this place: it came near breathing its last a few nights ago from a peculiar circumstance. There was seven or eight young women from the ages of eighteen to twenty-four been in the habit of attending the meetings regularly; what their motive was for doing so is best known to themselves. It could not be to keep them temperate, I do not suppose any of them ever tasted liquor without it was prescribed for medicine. They have all gone to Montreal to seek their fortunes. At the last meeting the gentleman who has been running the concern lately, got on his feet and made a short speech; the following is the sum and substance as it was reported to me:

"DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS: It devolves upon me the painful duty to announce to you that this Lodge, after being open so long and doing so much good in this neighbourhood, and no doubt but its influence extends far beyond our circle, will have to be closed for an indefinite time. I do not see how it can be kept open when so many of our dear sisters are going to leave us and take up their abode in the commercial metropolis of this great Dominion; in fact all our female members are going away with the exception of one or two old maids and a few little girls; even if we could keep it open, we male members when we would meet without their presence would feel like fish out of water, perhaps not to die quite so soon. There will be no magnetic influence, as it were, to draw the young men out; no sweet smiles to greet them when they come here; no lily-white hands to shake and squeeze and make their heart-strings tingle; no love-glances to exchange with them across the floor of this Lodge; no lovely creature to protect and escort home and hold sweet communion with as he helps her over the bad pieces of road, and if they are like me when I was young, the darker the night the more they would enjoy it. However, my dear friends, I have been looking for our numbers decreasing, but not in the way it has come about; I expected that almost every two would be made one. Since it is otherwise, it cannot be helped, it is not my fault, and I am sure it is not the fault of the Ladies, they are always foremost in every good work; but the blame lies at some one's door; as I wish to be charitable I will blame none, leave every one to judge for themselves. However if there has been vows and promises made of a tender nature, I hope they will be consumated in due time. In conclusion, my dear Sisters, you are going out on the great highway of life, I hope you will find it a smooth road to travel; I hope your most sanguine wishes will be more than realized; do stick to the temperance principles; be an example and patron to all whom you come in contact with, and may God vouchsafe to you strength and courage to resist all temptations that may assail you, is the sincere prayer of him that has watched over you with a fatherly care while he has had the honor of ruling this Lodge."

At the conclusion of this remarkable speech, it was moved by a pluky old maid, and seconded by a sweet little girl and resolved, "That this Lodge views with regret the departure of so many of its members, but that is no reason it should be closed, and we who remain shall meet as usual and exert ourselves to bring in new members, do all we can to forward the cause of temperance and make our meetings enjoyable and attractive." This motion was carried with great enthusiasm without a dissentient voice.

We may now congratulate ourselves that the lamp of temperance will still burn in our midst.

CLAUD PATCH.

Chatham, Sept. 9th, 1879.

## CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

*[Compiled from our Exchanges.]*

### OTTAWA.

Sir. S. L. Tilley is expected to return to the city on Saturday next.

Hon. Mr. Aikens has gone on a visit to the West.

Judge Gwynne, of the Supreme Court, returned to the city from England yesterday.

A number of farmers in the Ottawa section are said to be preparing hay for the European market.

Mr. T. M. Blaisdell has been appointed Inspector of Iron on the new post office at St. John, N. B., and will leave for there to night.

A gentleman is at present stopping the Russel House, who claims to have walked from Montreal, spending the time in hunting, etc., along the route.

Captian Stewart of the Dragoon Guards, returned to the city from England. He was met at the depot and escorted to his residence in Stewarton, where he was presented with a handsome sword.

The Ottawa Valley is becoming famous for vine culture. A prominent city resident, who only commenced operations two season ago, as an amateur, has a vinery that will yield at least three tons of grapes.

Hon. James Skead has waited on the Minster of Public Works, and obtained a promise to have photographs of all the public buildings in Canada exhibited at the Dominion Exhibition.

Mr. J. E. Parsons, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Mr. James Kerslake, of Troy, are in that city, for the purpose of buying lumber for the American market. It is said that several large sales have lately been made by the Chaudiere manufacturers.

The following should bring some competition from Montreal in band competition as arranged for the following days:—Tuesday, 10 o'clock, amateur band competition—1st prize, diploma and $100; 2nd; diploma and $70; third, $50; total $220. Wednesday, commencing at 2 o'clock, millitary band competition—1st prize, $125 and diploma; 2nd, $75 and diploma; 3rd, $50; total, $250. Bagpipe competition—1st prize $25; 2nd, $15; total, $40.

### MONTREAL.

S. Carsley has entered an action against the Directors of the Mechanic's Bank for the recovery of the amount of bills held by him.

The contract for 35 tons of nuts and screws for the Winnipeg section of the Pacific Railway has been awarded to the Dominion Bolt Co. of Montreal, and for the 700 tons of spikes to Miller Bros. & Mitchell of the same city.

A Washington despatch says the Secretary and Mrs. Evarts leave Windsor, Vermont, in a few days, to become the guests of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise at Ottawa.

Information from the counties Bruce and Ramouski give particulars of the storm of last Monday, which is said to have been the worst known for thirty years. Windows were broken, buildings overthrown and trees uplifted by the roots. The darkness was so intense that lamps had to be lit, and many people thought that the Judgment Day had come.

During the dense fog which prevailed along the Canadian coast on Thursday of last week, and to which the loss of the steamship Quebec is attributed, the Allan steamship Sardinian was forcing her way through the Straits of Belle Isle at full speed, a strict watch being maintained to prevent collisions, etc. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see more than 10 feet, when suddenly the man at the foretop called out "Breakers dead ahead, close under our bow." The engines were immediately reversed and when the headway was checked anchor was cast to await the lifting of the fog, when the rocky Nova Scotia coast was discovered within a stone's throw of the vessel. Her course was changed, and the rest of the trip was accomplished in safety.

### QUEBEC.

Nothing new in political affairs.

Cordwood is selling here for $2.50 to $4 per cord.

There has been no small-pox in this city for the last three weeks.

Numbers of stevedors and ship laborers are daily going south in search of work.

Complaints are made that the volunteers called out in the recent riots have not yet been paid.

Mr. Ignace Fortier has been appointed keeper of the Champlain street lock gate by the Turnpike Trust.

Mrs. Scoff, one of Miss. Rye's assistants, arrived here by mail steamship with 40 children for the home at Niagara Falls.

A large number of residents, who have not been able to secure work, are moving away to Lake St. John, while more are going to the West.

It is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Robitaille will visit Ottawa shortly, and be present at the opening of the Dominion Exhibition on the 22nd inst.

Mayor Chambers read an extraordinary document at the City Council meeting to-night, purporting to be his personal experience of the late riots, and giving copious reports of conversations had by him with various citizens. The report is intended as a justification of the course followed by him, and as a reply to the criticism of various newspapers.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN TRIBUTE TO NAPOLEON IV.—The Ex-Empress Eugenie on Friday received Mr. Barry, delegate of the French-Canadians, and was much moved by the address presented of sympathy for the death of her son, the late Prince Imperial. She expressed herself deeply grateful for the kind sympathy extended by her friends in Canada. The wreath, &c., will be placed on the grave of the Prince.

### HALIFAX.

There is considerable excitement among the officers and troops in the garrison at the news of the fate of the British Embassy at Cabul. Major Cavagnari is an old officer of the 101st Regiment, now stationed at this garrison.

Charles Tupper, son of Sir. Charles Tupper, was married to Miss McDonald, daughter of Hon. James McDonald, at noon on Tuesday the 9th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Lang at St. Mathew's Church, and the edifice was crowded with spectators.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

—The first weeping willow in England is said to have been planted by Alexander Pope. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and, observing a twig in the basket ready to bud, planted it. From his stock all the millions in England and America are believed to have sprung.

—A blue sapphire of marvellous size has been recently found in the gem district of Colombo, in the island of Ceylon. It weighs 2lbs, in the rough, and was discovered by two boys, who sold it for a trifle, not aware of its nature. It is said to be worth £10,000.

—The most important piece of foreign news that has reached us since the dawning of the new year, is the announcement that Paris belles are wearing black silk stockings with white satin cloaks. This information should go far toward dispelling the remainder of the gloom resting in business circles.

—A Philadelphia dry goods merchant has added a children's room to his store, where mothers may leave their children to be amused with rocking-horses, pictures, and toys, while they do their shopping. Babes in arms are not admitted, lest they should not be called for.

—A New York journalist has seen the minuet danced. He thus describes it: You take four steps in a solemn manner, squint over your right shoulder at nobody in particular, and then walk in a funeral way back to the point you started from. Our great-grandfathers probably enjoyed it. We wouldn't.

RECIPE.—*Ink Stains.*—When ink gets spilt on coloured things, in removing it we frequently destroy the colour of the fabric at the same time. Plunge the article at once into milk, and let it soak; then wash carefully, and the stain will be removed. Or, melt a peice of tallow, dip the spotted part of the material into the melted tallow, and the marks will disappear entirely. This is really worth knowing. The first recipe is only efficacious if done at once.


# "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 let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. 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 at Columbus, I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine, before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at nights. I continued taking Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer 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, O. He settled here in 1831. 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.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as saltrheum, 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.

DR. STEVENS:—

*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 wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years 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 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 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 Roots, Barks and herbs, it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

# VEGETINE.

Recommended by

M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

*Dear Sir.*—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D.
Hazleton, Ind.

# VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

40—1m

# WOOL.

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

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,

*Of over Fifty Different Styles,*

All our own make,

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m1. HAMELIN & AYERS

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 48y1

# 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, Ginger ale, Lemonade, &c., &c., delivered to Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
16-1y1. Lachute.

# The Ritchie House,

Grenville, P. Q.

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public.

In thanking her past patrons for their custom she would beg to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

☞ GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
*Proprietor.*

Grenville, May 19, 1879. 8m1.

# Land For Sale.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF PONSONBY. Lots No. 17 and 18 in the 7th Concession. The land is good and well timbered, and within 7 arpents in which a mill is to be erected. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, GEORGE SHERRITT, 6m1. Township of Gore.

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☞ N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance. A paper devoted to the dissemination of useful information on all subjects of interest to the public at large.—Strict attention being paid at the same time to its Moral tone, and of its being made a welcome visitor to every family circle. ☜

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## PEFORATED CHURN DASHER,

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First Prize at all Fairs in Canada.

Is adapted to all the old-fashioned Round, Tub or Crock Churns. It will churn and gather the butter in from 8 to 20 minutes, and turn out 10 per cent more butter than anything of the kind in use. Each Section or flange is an Air Chambers, which forces a large volume of atmospheric air down into the milk or cream at each stroke, the cream or milk at the same time is forced over upwards of four hundred inches of surface, and is thrown with such great velocity against the walls of the Churn that it ruptures the globules and frees the butter with a few strokes. It is perfectly simple, no machinery about it to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE DASHER.

1. The milk or cream should be at the temperature of between 60 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit—62 is the best,—cream or milk cannot be churned at a temperature above 70 or below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, with any machine ever invented.

2. The Dasher should not be more than about two-thirds the dizmeter of the Churn.—The hole in the lid should be large so as to admit air freely. This dasher will not splash the cream as the old fashioned one does, the Churn should not be more than half full of cream or milk, so as to give room for the Dasher to be raised to the top of the cream at each stroke, to admit air in the air chambers, and then forces down to the bottom of the churn with a quick motion. As the cream breaks, throw in cold spring water freely—this will set the grain of the butter and free it from the buttermilk.

ALFRED CHAPMAN,
Brownsburgh,
*Patentee for the Counties of Argenteuil, and Two Mountains.*

*WILLIAM HAY,*
GENERAL AGENT,
*LACHUTE, P. O.*

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

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*FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.*
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R. W. SHEPHERD,
*35—tf. President.*

# Burial Notice.

PARTIES WANTING HEARSES DONE, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charlebois' Tobacco Store, East End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to. 46m1.

M. & C. N. Co.

Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

*First Class Passage - - - - - 25 Cts.*
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This steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

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MR. HUGH MURAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of House PAINTING, PAPERING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c., in the most workmanlike manner. Shop in the New Factory. Orders left at the residence of Mr. Murray will receive prompt attention. 48y1

## LADIES COLUMN.

### Two Kisses.

When I made a visit home,
And stole up stairs, good fortune leading,
I saw, or rather thought I saw,
My sister in the study reading.

With noiseless tread I forward crept,
With schemes of mischief most imprudent;
And leaning o'er the arm chair's back,
I softly kissed the gentle student.

She turned to fly with burning face,
As if a brother's kiss polluted—
Rapture! 'Twas not my sister Lu,
But Cousin Amy I'd saluted.

Of course I then began to beg
She would excuse my having kissed her;
Protesting that, upon my word,
I really thought it was my sister.

A conversation followed next,
Whose theme, be sure, was not the weather;
And then a very blissful pair
Seated—well, rather close together.

And Amy, with her roguish way,
When for the second time I kissed her,
Said, archly looking up to me,
"Are you quite sure it's not your sister?"

### HOW TO COOK A HUSBAND.

The first thing to be done is to catch him. Having done so the mode of cooking him so as to make a good dish is as follows:—Many a good husband is spoiled in the cooking. Some women keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them with conjugal coldness; some smother them with hatred and contention, and still others keep in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up with tongue sauce. Now, it is not to be supposed that husbands will be tender and good if treated in this way, but they are, on the contrary, very delicious when managed as follows:—Get a large jar, called the jar of carefulness, (which all good housewives have on hand,) place your husband in it, and place him near the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty hot; especially let it be clear; above all, let the heat be constant; cover him with affection; garnish him over with the spice of pleasantry; and if you add kisses and other confections, let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with prudence and moderation.

PURE LOVE.—The celebrated John Newton, of Onley, fell in love with a Kentish maid at first sight. The girl was under 14 years of age; but such was the impression she made on young Newton, that his affection for her appears to have equalled all that the writers of romance have imagined. When in distant parts of the world, the thought of her checked him in a profligate career. When sinking, on the coast of Africa, into a wretched state of slavery, and when ready to put an end to his life, the thought of her aroused him to energy, and inspired him with hope. All the oppression and scenes of misery and wickedness through which he had to pass never banished her for a single hour from his waking thoughts for the following seven years. When he lived in London, he walked regularly twice a week to Shooter's Mill, and from the top of that comfort himself with a distant view of the district in which his loved one lived. Not that he could see the spot itself, which was in reality too remote; but it gratified him even to look towards the spot. She eventually became the bright star of his life.

THE COURT.—According to present arrangements the Queen and Court would arrive at Balmoral Castle on Friday the 22nd inst., for the usual prolonged stay. The great Highland gathering at Braemar is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., and Her Majesty is expected to honor the sports with her presence. Preparations are being pushed forward at Abergeldie Castle in expectation of a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales and family.

HOW TO MAKE DYES.—A German writer tells us that a number of excellent dyes can be obtained from the berries of common plants, by boiling them in water so as to produce a strong decoction. The wortleberries and the blueberry, when boiled down, and with an addition of a little alum and copperas, will make a fine shade of dark blue. The same treatment, with a solution of nut gall added to it, will make a handsome brown; while by adding alum, verdigris, sal ammoniac to the berries, several shades of bright purple and red can be obtained. The juice of elderberries boiled in water with a little alum will also produce a shade of blue. The berries of the privet, when over-ripe, will yield, by a mixture of a little salt, a scarlet red, and the seeds of the burning bush, when treated with sal ammoniac makes a beautiful reddish-purple. The juice of the currant, with a little alum, will make a bright shade of red; and the bark of the bush treated in the same way, makes a good brown. Yellow can be obtained from the bark of the elm, the poplar, the ash, and the apple tree, boiled down strong and mixed with alum water. The tassels of broom corn, treated in the same way, produce a good shade of green.

### FASHION NOTES.

One of the prettiest hats intended for early fall wear is a white straw Gainsboro, lined with red satin and trimmed with the same, and with red poppies. The bow on top and the strings are held by silver buckles set with Rhine crystals.

Very long trains are worn for full dress, but there should be but little trimming on the train, however elaborate the rest of the robe may be.

All ball dresses are low in the neck, back and front, but high in the shoulders.

The most elegant parasols of this season are of white silk, with white lace on the edges.

Dotted muslin dresses are all the rage.

Short dresses will be *de rigueur* in the fall.

Striped brocaded silks will be worn next season.

Dauphin gray is a new shade of silk that will be worn in the autumn. It has a yellowish tinge, not so deep as that of old gold, and will be contrasted with myrtle green and wine-colour.

At Saratoga one lady is said to possess twenty parasols, each one of which was made to order after her costumes were completed.

Silk net gloves and mits are more worn than any other kind.

Colored bows are placed on many of the small mantles made in Paris, but a large black bow placed on the left of the back is given the preference.

A lady may accept flowers from a gentleman when she would accept nothing else. They form a sort of neutral ground for etiquettes.

Ladies carry baskets of flowers instead of bouquets at receptions. The favourite blossoms for these baskets are English violets and yellow roses.

The soot from the chimney should be saved. A pint of soot in a pailful of water will make a liquid manure of great value for flower beds and plants of all kinds.

Fuchsias can be easily kept through the winter in an ordinary dry, dark cellar, cover the roots with soil and water the soil just enough to keep it moist.

Azaleas. The winter azaleas are kept through the winter, (free from frost of course) the better the flowers will be in the spring.

DR. HALL ON AIR.—We breath in sleep about fifteen times every minute.

Let your children starve for bread rather than for air.

More people die of air-tight rooms than of anything else.

The more out-door air and cheery sunshine a man can use, the longer he will live.

Our children are said eat, and sleep, and study too generally in apartments that seem to have been constructed studiously to prevent the admission of pure air. Our ancestors were not afraid of pure air, and churches are generally built without any reference to a free circulation of pure air. It is my solemn conviction, from long observation, that many children are made dwarfs, or live pale, emaciated, nervous, consumptive specimens of humanity, and then die before their time, from the want of pure air more than from any other cause.

## FOR THE YOUNG.

'Please, Ma'am I'm sorry to disturb you, but Miss Mabel is so troublesome this afternoon; she will not do anything I tell her, and wants all Master Ernest's toys,' said a nurse to an invalid lying on a sofa.

'Send her to me, nurse,' said the mother wearily, for she was ill, and felt much troubled at her child's conduct.

Mabel came, cross and pouting, and her mother told her how grieved she was about her unkindness to her little brother, who was obliged to lie still all day because he had a curved spine.

Just two years afterwards, nurse again went to the lady, saying, 'I have just heard my father is very ill; could you spare me to go home for a few days?'

'You must certainly go at once, nurse; but how ever will the children get on without you, and I still an invalid?'

'I am sure Jane will do her best for them, and Miss Mabel is so kind and good to her brother and sister now. Master Ernest is never so happy as when she is telling him stories, or amusing him. Cook was saying this morning Miss Mabel is quite different, so considerate and kind to every one, she often wondered how it was.'

Do you wonder? Let me tell you in three verses out of the Bible. 'Jesus Christ,' who is 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever,' had again 'called a little child unto Him;' 'old things are passed away; behold all things are become new,' to her,—and her name is Mabel. She is not cross and sulky now, for she is serving the Lord Jesus, 'and He has made her glad.' So no wonder people see the difference.

It is such a pleasure to us to know that Jesus is still calling *little* children to Him, and to see that they listen to Him, and come gladly; but, sad to say, we see others who won't hear, who try not to listen when this loving Friend of children speaks or sends a message to them. I heard a clergyman, with snow-white hair, and very old, telling some children that when he was seven years old his mother had been obliged to scold him, and sent him by himself into the next room. So on she called—

'Henry, Henry! come here!'

But he pretended not to hear, for he was cross and naughty; then he heard a fall, and they found she had had a stroke; and though she lived seven years, she never spoke again; and though he was so old, he never could forget how he would not listen to his mother's call—the last words she spoke.

Jesus is calling to *you* to-day—calling you just to go, not to teachers or to kind friends, but straight to Him. He would not call unless He really wanted you. Could you say, like a little girl who wrote under 'Jesus called a little child unto Him'—'He *has* called me!'

I believe some of you can truly say so; and I want to remind you that now Jesus is asking for your hearty, loving service. I met a little boy the other day racing down stairs. 'Excuse me,' he said, 'papa is calling. I know he wants me to do something for him.' Don't think anything is too little to do for Jesus, or that because you are young you cannot even do little things; 'The Lord seeth not as man seeth.' One day, last winter, I was walking over some very dirty fields to the Sunday school, and saw a group of children busy with some stones.

'Playing on Sunday,' I said, 'am I standing in all the mud!'

'Please we are making a bridge through the puddles for you,' they said, and each showed how they had carried a stone. Some were flat and good stepping stones, others too small to stand on; but they were all eager to point out one little white one, the size of an egg, that 'Annie had carried and put there herself'—Annie being a tiny child of three, who insisted on putting her stone in the largest pool. Several of the stones were useless to walk on, but I valued them all for the love that prompted the act; and do you think that if we poor sinful mortals prize an offering of love, however small, that 'Our Father which is in heaven' will not accept and bless the tiniest 'labour of love' done for his take who 'called a little child unto Him!'

It was grandmamma's eightieth birthday, and she had some beautiful presents. Her youngest grandchild seemed to carry something very heavy; and, putting a little parcel in her grandmother's hand said, 'It's only a little pence jug, but its so heavy with all my love to you.' God looks at the love that is at the bottom of what men call little services; and in his sight I believe many of them are great, because 'heavy with love to His dear son.

F. E. T.

THE LATE JOHN CROSSLEY ON HIS MOTHER.—The late John Crossley once entertained the Prince of Wales, and a number of other titled people, at his magnificent house of Manor Heath. One evening, after his guests had been shown over the beautiful place, some of them sat conversing with him respecting his earlier days. And concerning his mother he answered thus:—"Oh, my mother was a remarkable woman; she was once a farm servant; she lived fourteen years in the same family; she had to milk the cows and churn the butter, and carry it to market; she had for a long time only £6 a year wages, and yet she managed to save a nice sum; and her leisure hours were filled up with spinning wool; her mistress allowing her a fourth of the profits for herself." "Ah," said a friend who was present, "perhaps you are indebted to your good mother for some of your success in the spinning world?" "Oh, yes," he replied, "under God's blessing I owe everything to my mother."

### Curran's Start in life.

When Curran was called to the bar he was without friends, connections, or fortune. At the same time he was quite conscious of possessing talents far above the crowd by which he was elbowed, yet, unfortunately for himself, with a sensibility that rendered him painfully alive to the mortifications which he had constantly to submit to After toiling for very inadequate remuneration at Cork assizes, and wearing, as he said himself, his teeth almost to the stumps, he proceeded to the metropolis, taking a lodging for his wife and children on Hog Hill. Term after term, without either profit or professional reputation, he paced the the hall of the Four Courts. Yet even thus he was not altogether undistinguished. If his purse was not heavy his heart was light. He was young and ardent, buoyed up not less by the consciousness of his own ability than by the encouraging comparisons he was able to make with those who were successful around him; and he took his station among the crowd of idlers whom he amused with his wit or amazed with his eloquence. Many even who had emerged from that crowd did not disdain occasionally to profit by the rich and varied conversational treasures which he squandered with the most lavish prodigality. Some there were who observed the brilliancy of the genius still struggling in obscurity. Amongst those who had the discrimination to appreciate and the heart to feel for him was Mr. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilwarden. The first fee of any consequence which he received was through his recommendation. Curran's recital of the incident will not be without interest to any professional aspirant whom a temporary neglect may have thrown into despondency. "I then lived," he says, "upon Hog Hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of liquidation as the national debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what was wanted in wealth she was determined should be made up in dignity. The landlady, on the other hand, had no idea of any gradation except that of £ s. d. I walked out one morning to avoid the inevitable altercation on the subject, with my mind, you may well imagine, in no very enviable mood, and fell into a gloomy state, with which of late I had become unpleasantly familiar. I had a family for whom I had no dinner, and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone out in despondency; I returned home almost in desperation. When I opened the door of my study, where Lavater alone could have found a library, the first object that presented itself was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beside it, and the name of old Bob Lyons marked on the back of it. I paid my landlady, bought a good dinner, gave Bob Lyons a share of it; and that dinner was the commencement of my prosperity."

### Fishermen's Luck.

Messrs E. A. Sothern and William J. Florence, the well know comedians, returned on Thursday evening, from a long jaunt to the salmon fishing grounds of Lower Labrador. Both show the effect of the trip in their sun-browned features and healthy action and both express themselves as well pleased with their experience. The party when it left New York consisted of the above named gentlemen and two English noblemen the Duke of Beaufort and Sir John Reid, with their respective attendants. Every preparation for comfort and success that could be thought of was made and the expedition was carefully fitted out. Its objective point was the salmon stream of Natashquan, in Lower Labrador, the privilege of fishing in which had been previously secured by Mr. Sothern. The start from the city was made about the 1st of June. Nearly two weeks were consumed in reaching the spot, the only means of communication being by steamer and sailing vessel from Quebec. Several days elapsed after the arrival of the party before anyone had a symptom of a bite, the Indian guides reporting the river as unprecedentedly high and the water as unfavorable for the game. It was not until the 23rd of June that the luck changed and "Colonel Bardwell Slote," after a four and a half hours' task landed the first salmon. Its weight was twenty-six pounds. Thereupon he commenced to keep a diary, which shows the following results:—From June 23 to 30, five salmon, weight 70 pounds; from July 1 to 5, nine salmon, weight 115 pounds; July 5 and 6, fourteen salmon, weight 215 pounds; July 7, sixteen salmon, weight 264 pounds; July 8 and 10, thirty-five salmon, weight 263½ pounds; and from the 11th to the 16th, twenty salmon and grilse, making an aggregate of ninety-eight fine fish caught by Mr. Florence, weighing 1,328 pounds. During this period Mr. Sothern states that his "catch," amounted to but forty-seven salmon. The weather during the greater part of the time was cold, the thermometer ranging from 50 degrees to 62 degrees. The English gentlemen disheartened by the poor prospects apparent in the early part of their sport, determined to try a more promising locality on the river Restigouche and its neighborhood, and, their tents and servants, went thither about the 27th June. They have not since reported any extraordinary good fortune, and, like their *confreres* have quietly folded their tackle and come away. The entire party are to reunite in the more civilized abodes of Lake George next Tuesday or Wednesday.—*Telegraph*

—"Things is gittin' slouchways in dis country, I declar' to grashus eif day aints," said an old negro the other day. "Fust one de cattypiller, den de chicken kollery, an' now here come de grasshoppers; an' I hear talk de udder day dat a nigger was pisened wid a mush-million. Looks like hard times—you heerd my horn."

### FARMERS AND THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

(*Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Aug. 15th.*)

Referring to the very important announcement made in our issue of yesterday, as to the contemplated action of the Canadian Government with the view of promoting an extensive immigration of British farmers—whose chances of doing well in this country seem to be growing less and less year by year—we may state that the latest reports from the Dominion are that the harvest now being reaped is of almost unprecedented abundance and excellence In face of the trials which our farmers have been undergoing during the current and recent season, the contrast is highly suggestive, and we venture to think that in all parts of the country, men of a suitable class will be found ready to meet the Canadian Government half way—to send out delegates, and upon their reports to determine, *pro* or *con.*, as to the desirability of settling amid the rich resources of that great country, and of winning the smiles which fortune, here at least, for a long time past has replaced with frowns. If some of our farmers are to leave us, it is most desirable that they should go to our own colonies. They will there be certain of being treated in a fair and liberal spirit by the Colonial Government, and will escape the tricks and misrepresentations of land-jobbers, and, we fear, too often of the agents of the American railway and other land-holding companies, who are scattered broadcast throughout Europe. The Hon. Mr. Pope, who has long been known for his administrative ability in the Dominion, is to be congratulated upon the far-seeing and liberal spirit in which he has initiated this new step in immigration policy. We do not doubt that in the present spirit of British agriculturists, whose future is anything but hopeful, the opportunity which is thus presented for obtaining reliable information upon which they may proceed will be very largely appreciated and acted upon.

### Watching Flat Irons.

Mrs. Riker lives on Macomb street and she dosen't exactly agree with the family next door. It is their fault of course, for didn't they commence the trouble by throwing stones at her cat, and rejoicing when her grape arbor fell in. For the last two years they have constantly extended such little courtesies as killing each other's hens and throwing old bottles over the fence, and the climax came the other night. Mrs. Riker purchased a can of oysters for breakfast. For fear of an explosion she placed the can in a snow drift in the back yard. When daylight came the can was missing. Who could have taken it but the family next door? Mrs. Riker at once made a formal call kicking in the door instead of ringing the bell, and she was fighting a family of seven when the officer arrived.

"They took 'em and I'll swear to it!" she exclaimed as she stood before the court.

"Nevertheless," he slowly replied, you disturbed the peace."

"W at is disturbing the peace compared to a can of oysters, sir! I smelt 'em as I opened the door, and the woman's breath smelt of oysters as I pulled her hair!"

"You should have appealed to the law."

"What do I want of the law sir! D'ye suppose I'm going to law when I know I'm a match for the whole family?"

"Are you a match for a five dollar fine, Mrs. Riker?"

"I am that! I'll pay ye cash down, sir, but I won't forget the oysters!"

She paid, but as she went out she said:

"I'll leave my flat-irons out doors to night and I'll sit up with a club in one hand and a pitchfork in tother."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—The door of the Wittenberg Church on which Luther nailed his famous thesis has been removed to Berlin, where it is in use at St. Bartholomew's Church.

—The Pope, the Bishop of the Bayonne being his proxy, has become godfather to the infant daughter of ex-Duchess of Parma, who has been named Beatrice.

—An adventurous American proposes to run across the Atlantic, double the Cape of Good Hope, and cross the Indian Ocean to Australia in a boat 19 feet over all.

—Mr. Val Prinsep has made considerable progress with his large and important picture designed to represent the proclamation of the Empress of India before Lord Lytton.

—Literary young man at a party: "Miss Jones, have you seen Crabbe's Tales?" Young lady, scornfully, "I was not aware that crabs had tails." Literary young man, covered with confusion: "I beg your pardon, ma'am; I should have said, read Crabbe's Tales?" Young lady, angrily-scornful: "And I was not aware that red crabs had tails, either." Exit young man.

—Where are our great guns to stop! The "Woolwich infants" were considered frightful monsters in their day; but they were eclipsed by the 80-ton gun, which in its turn was thrown into the shade by the Armstrong 100-ton gun. Now, however, it is said, we are to have a 160-ton gun, a monster lathe for constructing which is now being manufactured at Woolwich.

—It is stated that a new project for the construction of a system of canals connecting the Caspian with the Black Sea is now being considered by the Russian Government. Russian advices also affirm that the Government has commanded the Khan of Khiva to furnish 5,000 workmen for the works connected with directing the Oxus River into its ancient channel in the Caspian Sea.

—It has been commonly said that the cold water poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket," was inspired by a glass of brandy. A writer in the Boston *Herald* affirms the truth of the story, and tells it as a personal recollection. Samuel Woodworth, the author, was a printer, and was employed in an office in Chambers street, New York. One day he dropped into Mallory's bar-room, in Franklin street, to get some brandy and water. The liquor was excellent, and Woodworth remarked that it was superior to anything he ever tasted. "No," said a comrade, "there was one thing that you and I used to think far surpassed this in the way of drinking." "What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "Fresh spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after our return from the hay field on a sultry day in summer." The rhythm of the phrase, "The old oaken bucket that hung in the well," struck Woodworth at once, and the picture of the well at his boyhood home came to his mind. Within a few hours he had completed the poem.

DO HOGS PAY.—The editor of a certain American newspaper on being asked the question "do hogs pay?" unhesitatingly replied that hogs *do not pay*, they generally take the paper for six months or a year, receive all the benefits to be derived from its columns during that time, then request their postmaster to send it back to the publisher with the word "Refused" marked upon the wrapper." This naturally suggests to one's mind the query, "Have hogs any conscience?" A good way to ascertain whether they have any feelings or not would be to publish a periodical "Hog List."

—An ink composed of copper one part, dissolved in ten parts nitric acid, ten parts water being afterwards added, is useful for marking on tin or zinc plant labels.

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

L'établissement d'une rafinerie a Halifax est maintenant assuré. Tout le capital actions s'élevant à $300,000 e-t souscrit. MM. Redpath, de Montréal, sont propriétaires d'une douzaine d'actions de la nouvelle compagnie.

Nous avons le plaisir d'annoncer, dit le *Canadien*, que notre entreprenant armateur et constructeur de navires, M. P. V. Valin, député aux Communes, à Ottawa, vient de mettre en chantier un navire d'un tonnage considérable d'environ deux mille tonneaux. C'est le plus grand navire qui ait été encore construit à Québec.

Le procédé Bessemer, pour manufacturer l'acier, rapporte un profit de cent millions de dollars par année aux consumateurs de cet article. On affirme que la Grande Bretagne seule à économisé 850 millions sur les lisses d'acier, depuis que cette invention est perfectionée. L'inventeur Bessemer a déjà retiré plus de cinq millions de dollars pour sa patente.

Le dernier vote de la session laisse le ministère avec une majorité de deux voix. Ce résultat est la plus complète justification de la position prise par le Conseil législatif. Un cabinet, croulant sous le poids toujours croissant de son impuissance, ne doit pas être surpris de voir la chambre haute exiger que, pour la sauvegarde des intérêts de la province il s'opère des changements dans le sens d'une force constitutionnelle requise pour la bonne administration des affaires.—*Canadien.*

QUEBEC, 5.—Son Honneur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur a reçu une addresse du Rev. M. Drolet, curé de la paroisse de Ste. Dolombe de Sillery et de ses paroissiens, lui souhaitant la bienvenue dans sa magnifique residence à Spencer Wood, situee, comme on le sait, dans la paroisse de Ste. Columbe. Son Honneur a répondu avec l'éloquence gracieuse qu'on lui connait et a remercié chaleureusement le Rev. M. Drolet.

Samedi, à trois heures, grande reception a Spencer Wood. L'hon. M. Robitaille et Madame Robitaille ont fait les honneurs de leur résidence avec une grâce parfaite. Madame Robitaille a su trouver un mot aimable pour chacun de ceux qui avaient répondu à son invitation.

Du *Nord* de St. Jerome:

On a fait cette année de grandes répartions au collége commercial de St. Jerome. Ce collége sera muni de chassis doubles l'hiver prochain et de jalousies au printemps. La chapelle va aussi être réparée à neuf.

Les religieux de Sainte Croix ne voulant pas rester en arriere dans les efforts que font les commissaires pour faire réussir ce collége, vont cette année créer plusieurs classes nouvelles. On va apporter un soin particulier à l'ensignement de l'anglais. En résumé nous croyons que le nouvelle essor que va prendre cette année notre jeune collége, va le mettre au niveau des meilleures maisons d'éducation commerciale.

Avant le 1er décembre prochain, la compagnie du Grand Tronc aura relié Portland avec Chicago au moyen d'un chemin de fer direct qui lui appartiendra et qui fera partie de son réseau de chemins de fer. Elle n'aura plus besoin de faire des arrangements avec des compagnies étrangères pour se rendre jusqu'a la métropole de l'Ouest.

D'Europe aura, cette année, à se pourvoir en Amerique du surplus de céréales nécessaires à sa subsistance. La Grande-Bretagne seule devra importer chez elle 128,000,000 de minots de blé. La récolte de patates a aussi souffert une grande diminution, et l'on considère que cette perte équivaut à un million et demi de louis sterling, tandis que la perte sur les fèves, les pois et le riz ne sera pas moindre de 3 millions de louis.

OTTAWA, 2—Suivant le désir exprimé par Son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général, l'ouverture de l'exposition aura lieu le 22 au lieu du 24 de ce mois.

Il est question de faire chanter un grand chœur par les enfants de tous les écoles d'Ottawa, lors de l'ouverture de l'exposition.

SAUMON PRINCIER.—La reine Victoria a reçu un saumon de 25 livres, que la princesse Louise avait été assez heureuse de prendre lors de son excursion de pêche cet été dans le bas du fleuve St. Laurent.

## CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

METHODIST. Rev E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10 30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath schools at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. A. Derome, Priest, Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

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

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

## Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 15th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same months.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeons, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 13th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

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

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

## Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

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

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & G. R. R. 4 miles from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, nineteen miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated midway between the Grenville and Antionette offices. The mails from Grenville and Antionette leaving their respective Offices on Saturday mornings call-ing at intermediate Offices, meeting each other at Lost River, exchanging mails and returning to their respective offices on the same day. William Monroe, Mail Carrier from Antionette, and Louis Bennette from Grenville.

LAKE VIEW, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, twenty-four miles from Grenville, known also as McDonald's Mills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIVINGTON, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington west of the River Rouge, twenty miles from Grenville.

All mail matter for *Antionette, Arundel, Lake View Lost River, Harrington,* and *Rivington,* is mailed from the Lachute Post Office every Friday evening.


## McVEICH'S
## Sovereign Remedy
FOR
## Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy, and any doubting the genuineness of the remedy is, the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diptheria and Lumbago, can satisfy them elves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case, never since the practice of medicine first became a science, were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal

The undersigned having made a special study of all nervous, muscular and blood diseases, and hence, the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul Street.

Put up in flat bottles, Price $1.00.

THOMAS McVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul St.

P. S.—May be consulted from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M., free of charge.

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH,

Hotel du People, St. Paul St.

Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige,

SISTER BONNEAU,
Superior

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Chy.—Dear Sir,—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy, I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

F. W. RADFORD,
of McLachlan Bros., St. Paul St.

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of Neuralgia of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever, I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH,
at Henry Morgan & Co., St. James St.

MONTREAL, 19th June, 1879.

THOMAS MCVEIGH, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine, has given me complete relief, and I now feel no pain, and none of the symptoms. I am Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN O'RCORAN,
Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

MONTREAL, June 15, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Hotel de Peuple.—Dear Sir,—My wife has been trouble I consideraby with Neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced almost entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint.

I am, very truly yours,

A. M. ALLAN,
Dry Goods merchant, 77 & 79 St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL June 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuralgia and Dyspepsia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly
G. H. HOLLAND,
210 St. James St.

MONTREAL, June 1879

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Montreal.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. MCNEILL,
98 Hypolite Street.

BRYSON, MARCH 1st, 1879.

I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thos. McVeigh, for muscular and Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia is really good. I have seen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have witnessed myself (when all other remedies failed) on a lady in a pregnant state. I would recommend it as a safe and sure cure in these cases

DR. ROLEAU
Graduate of Laval.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Sovereign Remedy in my case, having suffered periodically for the last four years with Neuralgia of the worst type; but in March last, through the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your remedy, I procured one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, and having taken it according to directions, I wish here to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I am entirely and satisfactorily cured.

W. SEATH,
of Robert Seath & Sons, 411 Notre Dame St.

## MERCER'S
## Sleeping Elixir!!

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

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

Prepared by S. MERCER & CO., 451 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

## ALLEN'S HOTEL,
West-End Lachute.

THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months and may now be reckoned among our FIRST CLASS HOTELS. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises as well as some thirty bed rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Servants attentive and obliging—everything in fact to make

# THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879. NO. 3



## THE WATCHMAN AND Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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



## Professional Cards.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE,
LACHUTE.

Collections made and all legal business promptly executed. Attends the Courts in Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts.

*Counsel and Montreal Correspondent*
*Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C.* 47y1.

M. DESJARDINS,
ADVOCATE,
**Opposite Medical Hall, Lachute.**
Attends all the Courts in the Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts. 49m3.

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

## DENTISTRY.

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

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

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

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
84, 86 and 68 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Building, 343 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C,
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up-Stairs, OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 176 St. James Street, Montreal.
FRANK J. KELLER. THOMAS P. FORAN

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier,
(Vis-a-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf.

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbotts,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. Lt. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L. Oct. 5, 1y.

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
4 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L

CARTER, CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal,
EDWARD CARTER, Q.C.
L. R. CHURCH, Q.C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court,
St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 34tf

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q

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

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

## Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine scuits and four sack papers a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 30y1.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 34tf.

THOMAS FOLEY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Fruits.
161 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
51m3.

Jas. Walker & Co.
Importers of
British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
A Full Assortment of Fret Work, Saws, Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.
165 St. James Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments. 52y1

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
29y1.

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,
128 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. HAY, Agent, Lachute.
JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents, 49y1.

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

THE CITY HOTEL,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. JARIN.
Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
Good Board for $1.00 per day, or $26 per month. Horses, &c. 19y1.

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Store of Mr. Thomas Evans, Centre Lachute, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Cleaning and Repairing of Watches and Clocks, having worked for the last [illegible] Establishment, he is confident of giving satisfaction. All work intrusted to him warranted.
*A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE.* 43y1.

J. B. LAFLAMME,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
249 St. James Street,
OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL.
MONTREAL.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER. 1y1

CHEAP LOTS.
New Hemp and Hemp Stair Carpets.
New Union and Ingrain Carpets.
New Mats and Mattings.
new patterns Linoleum and Oil Cloths.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 52y1

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A
"CABLE CIGAR,"
BE SURE YOU GET IT.
The best 5 cent cigar in the world. 2—1y.

INDEXED MAPS.
Of ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES, with Gazetteers giving the name of every Post Office, Village, Town and City, with populations, &c., &c. Bound in Cloth. 4 cents each. Sent Post paid on receipt of price.
J. RIEU, ROBINSON,
*Successor to J. Starke & Co.*
51 ST. FRANCIS XAVER ST., MONTREAL,
Also at this *Office*. 31tf

FAILED.—The subscribers are happy to state that they have not failed to convince the public generally that they is the only place in the city where a complete stock of furniture is to be found, while all acknowledge that the prices are lower than elsewhere. Bedroom Sets, $22, In ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Sets at $30, black walnut. Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.50. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.
O. McGARVEY & SON.
Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal

Free Exhibition
Of a large and elegant Stock of Choice
FURNITURE
OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.
Furnish Tastefully.
Furnish Elegantly.
Furnish Economically.
Furnish Wisely.
Furnish Patriotically.
CRAIG & CO.
447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.
PARISIANS OLD STAND.
2—1y.

Servant Wanted.
A GIRL about fourteen years of age. Apply at THIS OFFICE.


## NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

"THE BLACK WITCH OF THE HIGHLANDS."

Vera's absence had not caused much anxiety to the inmates of the cabin. They were both so wrapped up in their own strange fancies that they could think of little else, and it was not unusual for her to return from hunting expeditions after nightfall. They were so preoccupied that neither of them noticed that the light fowling-piece was in its accustomed place.

Throughout the entire day, Gula imagined she had been hearing voices, and even the winter's cold did not prevent her from leaving the door of her little kitchen open, that they might be more distinct. While busy in preparing as good a supper for Vera as a very meagre larder permitted, she would often go to the door, and listen intently, not for the footsteps of the young girl, but for the strange echoes that, in her disordered mind, came from her tropical home.

And, she was thus listening, when Vera's cry reached her. In great excitement she said,

"Dare, dare, dat a voice sure. P'raps I's gwine home to-night. I'se a-comin'," and she hobbled down the glen as fast as her age permitted, till her feet struck against the poor girl's unconscious body. Stooping down, she felt the unexpected obstacle, and then in a shrill scream, called,

"Mas'r Brown, come quick! Missy Vera 'pears like she's dead."

The father hastened to the spot, and between them they bore her into the cabin.

"Is she dead?" asked the man in a husky whisper.

"Dunno; dares been afeard, she'd git home afore me. De strong stuff in dis bottle did her mudder good; I'll put a little in her mout," and Gula moistened Vera's lips with the remnant of the brandy, and was comforted by seeing the spasmodic effort to swallow.

"She was a'most home," soliloquised Gula; "and it's orful cruel in me to bring her back; but I couldn't let her go afore me."

"O God! if there is a God! save my child!" cried the father in agony. "What have I become, to leave her so exposed?" and he bent over her in remorseful terrors.

Slowly Vera revived to consciousness and was at last able to give them a smile of recognition.

"Where have you been? What has happened?" asked her father eagerly.

She suddered, shook her head, and said faintly, "Not now. I can't tell you now."

At Gula's urgent request, she took a little food and some more of the brandy, and then sank into a deep sleep, which lasted until the sun was shining into the casement.

On awaking, she found her father watching her with the most intense anxiety. In the hope of arousing him from his morbid condition, she told him the truth, and the last remnants of the man and parent flashed up in his soul.

His face became ashen in its hue, and again he exclaimed in agony, "Great God! what have I become?"

Then he seized his rifle, and started for the scene of Vera's peril, with the half crazed hope of finding her assailants still there. After a time he returned with Vera's basket, and commenced restlessly pacing the cabin floor muttering deep curses on the caitiffs who were beyond the reach of his vengeance.

"Father," said Vera piteously, "won't you take care of us! won't you be your old self, as I remember you when I was a little child! It may be long before I am able to go out again, and I ought not to go at all."

"I will, my child, I will," he replied. "Would to God I had never been born!"

"O father, be a brave man. Do as Mr. Saville wished, and all will yet be well."

"I will, my child; I will remove you and Gula to a place of safety, and then join the army."

"Act now father, act at once."

"I will—soon."

For a few days he made desperate efforts to throw off the incubus that was crushing body and mind, and supplied the household with abundance of game.

After a few days of perfect rest, Vera's healthful frame quite recovered from its terrible strain; but there remained in her eyes a troubled, frightened expression. Her mind was constantly dwelling on the strange epithet that the ruffians had applied to her. Why did they call her the "White witch of the Highlands?" and what did they mean by this term? A vague sense of danger oppressed her, and a fear lest their seclusion was causing people to imagine evil concerning them.

This surmise was not long in being verified, for spring had scarcely opened before an officer with a squad of men marched to the door one morning.

"I wish to see a man named Brown," was the prompt request.

Nerving himself for an ordeal that was terrible, her father came to the door, and said haughtily,

"I am he."

"I am directed, to inform you that you are suspected of disloyalty to the American cause, and of being in the employ of the enemy. As there are no definite charges against you, and as Mr. Saville once spoke in your favor, you are not to be arrested on this occasion, but your presence is no longer desired in the vicinity of the forts, and it is requested that you leave this region before the campaign opens. If after two weeks you are here and can give no satisfactory account of yourself, you will be arrested and put in confinement."

The terrified man could scarcely retain sufficient composure to bow in silent acquiescence; but, as the officer turned away, Vera exclaimed,

"Indeed sir, we are loyal. You do my father an injustice."

"Let him be prompt in proving it, then," was the stern response; then came the word of command, "Right about face; march," and they were gone.

Vera thought that she recognized among the soldiers the malignant face of the wretch who had narrowly escaped drowning in his lawless pursuit of her upon the ice. She was right. At first, the ruffians had kept quiet, fearing lest Vera should report their conduct, and they be severely dealt with. But the man in question vowed vengeance, and was so besotted in his egotism and depravity as to feel that he had good cause to punish one who, in escaping his brutality, had involved him in great peril.

He was one of Captain Molly's satellites, and she had soon beguiled from him the story, but embellished and changed somewhat to suit their interests. The worst of villains do not like to portray themselves in their true colours.

"She is a witch, indade," concluded the irate ruffian; "for nary a one that the devil didn't help could have walked right up straight rocks. But, by the holy poker, I'll pay her off for that drooning she guv me."

The story of Vera's scaling the precipice spread rapidly among the ignorant and superstitious members of the garrison, over whom Molly ruled, and became positive proof that the innocent maiden, as well as old Gula, was in close league with the Evil One.

"Let us go over and roast them out some day," was a proposal often made, and once or twice in vague form it was carried out; for the discipline of the fort was not severe, and the men were often permitted to be absent.

But Molly was shrewd enough to counsel prudence. Barney had cautioned her that Saville was the "very divil himself" when angry, and she remembered his threat. Though she had not seen or heard anything of him for a long time, he might return. Besides, Molly, although capable of any amount of wicked gossip, had too much humanity to face its consequences. She liked recklessly to scatter firebrands and arrows, but did not enjoy seeing the wounds and suffering; and there was woman enough in her nature to shrink from the deeds of cruelty and violence which she foresaw would occur, did the vindictive Barney lead a band of kindred spirits against the cabin. So she tried to satisfy his revenge by inducing him to throw out hints that "Brown was a Tory," watching the garrisons." This story the officers took up promptly, and Barney was asked for definite proof. But Molly had told him not to say anything with certainty, but to abound in suspicions, so the authorities concluded that as there had been considerable doubt about the man, they would compel him either to join the service, or to remove from a region where, if he were so inclined; he could be very useful to the enemy. Thus the evil consequences, which even the dead who had foreseen, occurred, and worse dangers threatened.

As the officer departed with his squad Vera turned to her father with the purpose of entreating him to follow at once and enlist in the army. But after one glance at his face she knew it was useless. He seemed to have become suddenly prostrated, as if he were shrinking and shrivelling away. He tottered back to his dusky corner, as seemingly scarce able to walk. In a trembling whisper he said,

"Vera, we must fly at once."

"Fly where?" she answered desperately. "Are we birds, that we can take wing in a moment, and live without shelter; O God! is Thy mercy clean gone for ever?"

"There, isn't any God," said her father, with sudden and vindictive passion; "there is only a devil. Witness your wife's grave yonder; witness your unmerited suffering; and, chief of all, witness myself. I dare not live—I dare not die. I have but one vile impulse, and that is to hide; and hide I will, where no human eye shall see me again. I know of a wild gorge in these mountains that I believe untrodden by any foot save mine. Before your mother died I built a hut there for a refuge, if the worst came to the worst. Last fall I repaired it, and made it stronger. No one knows of its existence, for this is the first I have spoken of it. Come; we will go at once."

Vera sank into a chair, and sobbed as if her heart would break. As he saw her grief, he relented somewhat, and said,

"Well, we will not go till to-morrow. They gave us a little time."

"If we are to go, let us go at once," said Vera despairingly. "But is there no way out of this darkness, no escape from this terrible isolation which is destroying us all? I fear I shall go mad myself."

"No," said her father, with the gloom of the most hopeless fatalism in his tone and manner; "there is no escape, and there is darkness all the way on for ever more. You are in the grip of the same awful destiny as myself. I am mad, and the worst of it is I know that I am. I can see my mad self, and can see my former and nobler self when I was sane, and all day and all night I sit and compare the two. I expect you will become like me, for I have been a curse to myself and all bound to me. But I will go where I can never see another soul, and the curse will die out with us."

"But, father, have you no pity for me!"

"Pity! I pity you from the bottom of my heart. Don't I know that we are both in hell? I shall pity you for ever; but what good will that do?"

"Oh, hush!" said Vera, shuddering. "Say no more."

Until late that night she prayed and questioned God as to her duty. Would it not be better to go to the commander of the garrison, and, throwing herself on his mercy, declare that her father was no longer responsible for its actions? And yet each time she had sought to make her way alone into the world, she had been met by experiences that caused her womanly nature to shrink with inexpressible fear.

"Is there only one true, kind man in the world?" she groaned in bitterness.

At last, she concluded that her father in his present mood, would not remain near the dwellings of others; and that if she tried to compel him to do so, he would wander off by himself, and perish in the forest. She also saw the difficulty of accounting for his condition of mind, for, as he said, he was both sane and insane. It would become evident to all that his gloom, fear, and remorse had their dark source in guilt of some kind. He would not explain; she could not, and thus mystery and her twin sister, suspicion, would ever follow them with pointing fingers, till even she might be glad to hide in the depths of the mountains.

She recalled her mother's words in regard to her father: "You will have to be his guardian and protector more truly than he yours. Be very tender and patient with him for my sake."

"I will go with him to his mountain gorge," concluded she, "although it is the same thing as being buried alive. Mr. Saville will never find me there, and I have, now, in sad truth, lost my only friend."

Again a comforting and reassuring voice spoke in the depths of her soul, "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass."

There sprang up a sudden hopefulness within her heart, that God, in his own time and way, would break down the barriers that rose between them and their own kind, and that He would guide Saville to their hidden retreat. An impression which soon became a conviction, that it would be best and safest to leave all to Him, brought rest to her mind, and she slept until her father summoned her in the morning.

After an early meal, they made up two packages, containing tools, bedding, some food, and cooking utensils, and taking their guns, started for the secluded hut, which, after all, was not so distant as it was inaccessible, and apart from all the mountain roads and paths. It was their plan to spend two or three days in repairing and putting it in the best condition possible, before removing thither old Gula and the household furniture.

But, in their absence, the elements of evil were at work, and poor, pagan, Gula had another experience with Christians, upon whose profane lips was constantly the name of the God whom she had learned to associate with deeds of fiendish cruelty.

The ruffian, Barney, had accompanied the officer, and heard the order which would soon make the little cabin tenantless. But this did not satisfy his malignant spirit, and so, one afternoon when heated with liquor, he proposed to a few kindred villians that they should go and hurry the departure of the witches. By reason of their superstitious fears, the others were rather reluctant; but he stimulated them up to the reckless point by fiery potations from a stolen bottle of rum. They doubted Captain Molly's acquiescence in their action, and so did not inform her; but on one pretext or another, obtained a brief leave of absence from their officers.

It was late in the afternoon when they reached the vicinity of the cabin. They approached warily, for Brown had the reputation of being savage and dangerous. At last they made a rush for the two doors having already had experience of Vera's quickness in flight. They looked cautiously in every place where one could be concealed in the main room and kitchen, with their weapons ready, but there was no trace of their victims. Then Barney and two others of the most reckless of the gang went up the covered way to Vera's little room; and beastly satyrs of the Grecian myth, in the grotto of a nymph, could not have appeared more hideous and devilish than these caitiffs in that refuge of maidenly purity and beauty. Again, in after days, with a gratitude beyond words, Vera thanked God that she was absent. Her final loyalty to her father had brought unspeakable reward.

The ruffians now convinced that the occupants of the cabin had fled, and with sacrilegious hands they destroyed, pillaged, and defaced, till their attention was diverted by a loud shout from one of their number who had ascended the ladder to peer into the little loft. Here he caught a glimpse of Gula, cowering in the remotest corner, and was now, in brutal glee, dragging her down to his companions, who, with oaths and imprecations, gathered around.

The aged negress, speechless and paralyzed with terror, was as limp and non-resisting in their hands as if dead; turning, as the only evidence of life, her wild, horror-dilated eyes from one to another of her persecutors, who were to her so many torturing fiends.

"Where is the other she-devil? where is the white witch of the Highlands?" demanded Barney. "Speak, or we'll make ye swallow coals of fire."

But Gula's unearthly stare was his only answer.

"Tie her to the tree there, or the devil may carry her off in spite o' us;" and they hustled the poor creature out, and did his bidding, Gula making no resistance, and uttering not a sound.

"Now take what ye want, and thin set fire to that devil's nest o' witches," continued Barney, who, by common consent, was leader in the outrage.

Gula's eyes dilated with increasing terror, as she saw the cabin speedily wrapped in flames. Then the demons gathered round her, and Barney commenced,

"Now, ye ould black hag o' Satan, tell me where the white witch is a-hidin', or I'll roast the flesh off yer bones."

But Gula only turned upon him her horror-stricken stare.

He seized a firebrand, and held it scorchingly near her hand. She writhed, but would not speak.

"Here, boys, git some dhry sticks, and put 'em around her feet. We'll see how blue she'll burn."

"Hold on, Barney," said the others; "don't let us go too far. Her looks'll haunt us all our days now."

With loud curses at their cowardice, the drunken wretch began to carry out his fiendish cruelty, himself.

Gula at last seemed to realize that she might be nearer to death, which to her meant return to kindred and rude regality in her far-away home, and she suddenly broke the silence, thus far maintained, by a weird, shrill cry of ecstasy.

"De voices, de voices! I'se hear you plain. Tee a-comin' now, sure."

The ruffians started back aghast.

"What voices?" demanded Barney.

A piercing shriek from the hill west of them was the answer. Then the report of a rifle rang out, and Barney fell dead at his victim's feet with a bullet through his cruel heart.

His companions turned in precipitate flight, but another yelled with pain as the contents of Vera's gun reached them.

Marking the course of their flight, with blood, they reached their boat half dead from fright and bruises, and, crossing to the garrison, told a terrible story of Tory outrage. A strong party was sent over immediately to arrest Brown and the "Tory horde," that was declared to be with him; but nothing was found save the smoking embers of the cabin, and the dead body of the ruffian Barney, which was brought over to the island and buried.

From what he saw, however, the officer in charge of the expedition suspected that there might be two sides to the story, as Barney and his companions were known to belong to that human scum which always exists in every army. Beyond some effort made to discover whether Brown still frequented his old haunts, nothing further was done, and the affair was soon forgotten in the excitement of the opening campaign.

*(To be continued.)*

### What Ought We to Do?

"Patty, come here, for I want to ask you some curious questions that my mother has been asking me. What ought we to do in March when the wind blows?"

"What ought we to do? Why, hold our bonnets fast that they may not be blown away."

"Yes; but that is not the answer. I will tell you what it is: we ought to love one another."

"Very true, but I did not think of that."

"Now for another question. What ought we to do in April, when the showers fall?"

"Why, put up an umbrella, or run under a tree, or into the house."

"You have not given me the right answer now. This is the right answer: we ought to love one another."

"That is just the same as the other."

"Yes, it is. And now for my last question. What ought we to do when May comes with its flowers?"

"Why, love one another, I suppose."

"You are right, Patty. Let the month be what it may—whether the wind blows, the showers fall and the flowers spring or not, just the same—every month of the year, and every hour of the day, we ought to keep the commandment of the Saviour, "Love one another."—*Guiding Star.*

That was a pretty compliment paid by a member of the Chinese Embassy the other night to a young lady. Gazing down at her really pretty shoes, the Oriental remarks: "I love your English large feets."

## INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Sept. 21st, 1879.

*The Christian Citizen.*—Titus iii. 1-9.

BIBLE TEACHING.

The teacher should first see that the class know who Titus was, where he laboured, and the chief object of Paul in writing to him. Especially note that he was pastor of the Church in the Island of Crete, the home of many Jews; that Titus was the first convert who did not conform to the Jewish law respecting circumcision, and that Paul carried his case to the Council at Jerusalem, which decided that it was not necessary for Christian converts to follow this Jewish practice. Show the character of the Cretans for untruthfulness and other sins, and the difficult position of Titus as a pastor of a Church in such a community. The lesson gives a good idea of the respect for rulers and those in authority, which is seen to be much greater than that which prevails among us in these days. In this respect the European countries greatly surpass us, and to our shame are far nearer to the Biblical law of regard for those in authority.

### Petrarch's Word.

Petrarch was a poet whose home was in that soft and sunny land called Italy. One day he was summoned to court as a witness on a trial. On entering the witness box he prepared to take the usual oath, when the judge closing the Holy Book said:

"As to you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient."

Wasn't that a fine compliment to the poet's character? He had always been so careful to speak the truth that his bare word was considered equal to other men's oaths. Noble poet. May every child in every family be as truthful as Petrarch.

### Never Forget Anything.

Charge your mind with your duty. That is largely the true definition of faithfulness. Bad memory and mistakes are used as apologies a great deal oftener than necessary. A boy beginning business life will generally lose his place who pleads such an excuse more than once or twice.

A successful business man says there are two things which he learned when he was eighteen, which were afterward of great use to him, namely: "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything." An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with certain instructions what to do with it.

"But," inquired the youngman, "suppose I lose it; what shall I do then?"

The answer was, with the utmost emphasis: "You must not lose it!"

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?"

"But I say you must not happen to! I shall make no provision for any such occurrence. You must not lose it."

This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such provision against every contingency that he never lost anything. He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered, he pinned it down on his mind, fastened it there, and make it stay.—*Youth's Companion.*

### Like a Christian.

I heard of two little children—a boy and girl—who used to play a great deal together. One day the boy came to his mother, and said, "Mother, I know that Emma is a Christian."

"What makes you think so, my child?"

"Because, mother, she plays like a Christian."

"Plays like a Christian" said the mother, the expression sounding a little odd.

"Yes," replied the child; "if you take everything she's got, she don't get angry. Before, she was selfish, and if she didn't have everything her own way, she would say: 'I won't play with you; you are an ugly little boy.'"

### On Ministers Using Tobacco.

In some places congregations are unwilling to receive ministers who indulge in tobacco. Many families almost dr. d the visit of some ministers lest their growing sons will be lead to adopt a practice which they so earnestly discountenance and oppose. The least that can be said is, it is a costly mode of needless self-indulgence, and as such stands in the way of a minister's usefulness. He pleads missionary cause, and urges his congregations to economize; but his words fall powerless when they see he does not love the cause of Missions so much as to restrain his own self-indulgence. To many the odor of the cigar or of tobacco is unpleasant, and especially in the sick room. There may be a few cases where persons are very phlegmatic, and inclined to corpulency, that a small amount of tobacco may be of service medicinally. So, too, in certain stages of bronchial difficulty, a temporary use may be of some relief; but for persons of nervous organizations, as ministers usually are, it is an unmixed evil. It gives temporary tension, to produce ultimate relaxation. Not a few cases have I known of most talented and promising young men who have been by it hastened to an untimely grave. I suppose there is sometimes a relish and enjoyment connected with it, for I have seen men sit up for an hour smoking with their feet upon the table, and professing to be studying. I have no doubt they had visions of greatness and glory; but a somewhat extensive and prolonged observation shows that their lives usually end with their cigars—in smoke.—*Bishop Simpson, Pulo Lorinera.*

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Gazette of that city suggests that England and Russia divide Afghanistan between them.

An interview has been arranged between Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff.

### Decision Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the matter may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.


# THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1879.


## AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS BUT LITTLE UNDERSTOOD.

The Insurance business of this country is one of the greatest monetary interests we have to deal with. There are some 5 00 Stockholders who have invested large sums of money in Companies whose business is devoted to issuing policies of Insurance of various kinds upon the lives and property of our people. There are some 50,000 persons who hold life policies, besides double that number at least who hold fire, marine, accident and guarantee policies. Notwithstanding these facts there is, perhaps, no business carried on in which the mass of the people are so little acquainted with as this one.

There is a Government Report issued annually, showing the standing and business done by the Companies, yet scarcely one in ten of the Stockholder, and Policy-holders ever see it, as the number issued is very limited. Were these reports generally circulated the majority of the people could not understand them, because the returns of the various companies are arranged in such a shape, according to statuary forms, that only experts in the business can decipher and understand thoroughly the manner in which the business is carried on, or how the interests of the public are being looked after by those to whom the funds are intrusted.

It is true that Companies publish the proceedings of their annual meetings, containing the statements of directors, concerning assets and liabilities, but it is also true that failures have occurred among institutions whose annual reports have been presented in a most favorable light, and but a short time previous to the failures taking place. The only reliable guide to the public is the Government Report and if Stock and Policy-holders cannot procure this, they should have some other means of ascertaining the position of the Companies in whose hands their funds are intrusted. An independent Insurance journal, not fettered by the interests of any Company, should be published at a low price, so that it could be procured by all persons interested in the business, and in this way a reliable guide would be given to direct them in their investments. How very few Policy-holders know anything about the conditions contained in the contracts which bind the Company to them, and them to the Company. The application which they signed in order to obtain the insurance was, doubtless, hurriedly executed by the agent and the warranties are never seen again by the Policy-holder until, perhaps, litigation takes place, and then the unwary policy-holder finds to his cost that he has violated the conditions and deprived himself of his insurance. Owing to this want of information, many persons ignore insurance altogether and call it a cheat and a fraud, but no greater mistake could be made than this. The country cannot do without the insurance business no more than it can do without banking and other business. But while our daily papers and weekly magazines give column after column of reports of banks and other business corporations there is but little space devoted to the interest of the insuring public. Hence, what is wanted is a good, reliable, independent and inexpensive insurance journal, devoted exclusively to this business, and circulated among the Share and Policy-holders, whose interests it will uphold rather than the interests of the Companies.

## THE BETTER TIMES.

It is passing strange that some people are so tied down to the chariot-wheels of party policies as to be unwilling to admit that legislation has anything to do with the revival of business in this country. The Grit press all over the land is making desperate efforts to prove that the revival is owing to natural causes and say right out boldly that the National Policy has nothing to do with it. Having got tired of the backward cry that all our interests would be paralyzed and our country ruined under a Conservative rule, and seeing that good times are actually coming, they now turn to other studies by which to show that the trade of Canada is largely in sympathy with that of the United States, and that when a revival takes place there, it must necessarily extend here; forgetting in their sophistries that had the tariff continued as it was, the greater the prosperity of our neighbors would only give them greater facilities to flood our markets and leave us but hewers of wood and drawers of water, as we were during so many years past. The fact is ever since a year ago last Wednesday, the memorable 17th of September, 1878, the sun of prosperity has been rising over this country, shedding forth hopeful beams of better times which are now coming on apace; so much so, as to startle these prophets of evil and put them to their wits-end to know how to counteract the influence which will thereby be exerted in favor of the new Government at Ottawa. Is it for a moment to be conceived that the new manufacturing industries which have been springing up all over the land during the past six months, since the N. P was inaugurated would have been started had the MACKENZIE Government continued in power with their ruinous policy of Free Trade? No. And the life and prosperity of our manufacturers are an index to the other thriving industries in the land. Our tea is now brought to our market direct from its native country. Our sugar is made in our own refineries, our flour is ground in our own mills, and even our fine Railway cars are made at home. We might as well say that these enterprises are the result of natural causes and needed no brains, no money, and no experience, as to say that legislation has nothing to do with the better times, which are dawning upon Canada.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The eleven of Irish gentlemen beat the St. George Cricket Club of New York in one innings with 124 runs to spare.

—Two regiments at Chatham and eight battalions of artillery have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to India. Several battalions if necessary will be ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to India.

—General Broberts has applied to be reinforced with four regiments, to enable him to occupy the country between Shutargardan and Cabul. There is said to be danger of an encounter between the British and the border tribes.

The Toronto *Telegram* says:—"Public attention is divided between the machine for hatching eggs and the Quebec Legislative Council, and it is looked upon as a point of similarity that the Councillors and the chickens are orphans."

—The town of Morris, Manitoba, according to the Winnipeg *Daily Times*, is becoming a place of considerable importance, and is designed to be a city at no distant day. The interest in its growth, by people here is considerable, owing to many of our best citizens having taken up farm lands so near it.

—Sir John Macdonald and Sir Alex. Galt sailed for Canada by the *Peruvian* on the 17th inst. Sir Alexander Galt returns to London to assume the position of Canadian Commissioner in Great Britain, with permanent residence in London. Hon. Mr Annand, the present Canadian Agent, will be retired.

—The London *Times*, in discussing the fishery question, says the inshore fisheries are the inalienable heritage of Canada and Newfoundland, and these countries must say on what terms the right to fish in the inshore waters shall be granted. The *Times* regrets that the whole question must soon come up again.

—The *Times*, in an article on the Hall divorce suit, says that Mr. Hall is, or rather will be, after the lapse of the statuary six months, free from the matrimonial bonds which he has found so heavy for thirty-three years, and he of course, leaves the court without a speck, far less a stain, on his character.

—The will of the late Thomas Wilson, a prominent Quaker of Baltimore who died recently, aged 91, bequeaths $500,000 to his relatives, $500,000 for the endowment of a Sanitarium for poor children, and $200,000 for the endowment of a Fuel Saving Society and to aid the poor.

—The South expects to raise this year about 5,00,000 bales of cotton, 300,000 hogshead of sugar and nearly 600,000,000 pounds of tobacco—or half a million bales more of cotton, twice as much sugar, and 12,000,000 pounds more of tobacco than she ever raised before.

A NEW RAILWAY.—We are pleased to be able to state that work on the road leading from Sandfield Mills and the one running between Michael's Bay and Manitowaning will be commenced next week. A large amount of Government road work is also being performed on the Island this summer, and of course it could not all be at ended to at once: but there can be no doub't but that at the end of the season, when people have time to see what has been done in so short a space of time, they will have every reason to feel satisfied.—*Manitoulin Expositor.*

THE TIMBER AREA OF CANADA.—Lord Carnarvon, while Secretary of State, called for information from the colonies as to their timber supply. During the five years ending 1876, Canada sent England about $125,000,000 worth of timber. In Nova Scotia the proximate amount of timber producing land was in 1875, computed at 3,000,000 acres; in Ontario, 30,000 square miles; in Quebec, 73,711,114 New Brunswick, 6,000,000. In British Columbia about 110,000,000 acres are covered with timber. Newfoundland, too, is densely wooded, but forest fires have there, as also to a considerable degree in Canada, made terrible inroads.

## CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

*[Compiled from our Exchanges.]*

### OTTAWA.

It is probable that Sir Fenwick Williams will visit Ottawa soon.

There are quite a number of cases of diphtheria in Lower Town and quites number of deaths have resulted therefrom.

News has reached the city that, by the upsetting of a canoe at the Desert, a few days ago a man named Bertrand, and a little girl named Riel were drowned.

Bands from Montreal, Watertown, N.Y., Perth and Almonte have announced their intention of participating in the band competition.

The Ogdensburg and Prescott firemen will be present at the steam fire engine competition and will run an excursion train.

Simpson, Hall & Co., a commercial firm of plated-ware manufacturers, have forwarded a consignment of $1,800 worth of goods to Mr. Woodburn, for the exhibition next week.

Sir Hugh Allen arrived in the city last Monday night. The friends of the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries will be glad to hear of his recovery from his late illness. He will arrive in Ottawa at an early date. Mr. Sandford Flemming has returned to the city. Hon. Messrs. Aikens and Mackenzie Bowell have returned to town.

The death of Judge McKeaghney, which took place at St. Andrews, N. B., causes a vacancy in the Supreme Court of Manitoba. A number of persons are named as his probable successor, but it is only the purest speculation.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers is to be invited to attend the Dominion Exhibition. Invitations are also to be extended to the members of the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec, the officers of H. M. S. Tourmalin, now in Montreal, the President and Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, the President and Secretary of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Society, and the Mayors of cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec. Gov. Bishop of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to be present. It is probable that the Governors of the States will be the guests of the Ministers of the Crown.

It is said that the Hon. John O'Connor will succeed the late Mr. McKeaghney, as a Puisne Judge of Queen's Bench in Manitoba. Mr. O'Connor has worn silk since 1872, and is considered by his friends as having well earned the prospective honor, as well by his legal attainments as by his devotion to his party. It is said to be the intention of the Government to appoint Mr. Costigan in Mr. O'Connor's place, and the former gentleman will seek a seat in Russell, *vice* O'Connor promoted.

"In camp 12,500 feet above the sea level." is the portentious heading in a letter enclosing the subscription to the *Weekly Free Press* of Mr. Joseph C. Hugg, an old Ottawa boy who is now connected with one of the surveying parties of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, Colorado. Mr. Hugg writes that his party were caught in a snow storm on Aug. 10th, while crossing the Continental Divide. The snow remains there all the year round, so our correspondent writes he had the "pleasure" of snow-balling in August, and he says it beats Ottawa—a point of distinction we would like it always to retain.

### TORONTO.

Farmers in Toronto Township are jubilant over their heavy crops, some of them have reaped such a rich harvest they were obliged to do their threshing in the fields. The oats were a very heavy crop, but spring wheat is somewhat light.

The *Mail* says the *Globe* and Montreal *Herald* have thrown up the sponge on the trade issue, and continues:—"Nobody expects our excellent contemporaries to admit that as prophets of evil they have not proved a success."

The Princess Louise spent Saturday visiting the charitable institutions of the city. Those visited were the Burnside Lying in Hospital, the Protestant Orphans' Home, and the House of Providence.

It is the general verdict that the Princess Louise is handsomer than any of her photographs. She looks particularly well on horse-back.


SHEETINGS! SHEETINGS!!

Heavy unpressed Grey Cot'on Sheeting 30c a yard. Good, Useful Bleached Sheeting from 25c per yard.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Striped cotton Ticking 8c a yard.
Double-fold Striped linen Ticking, only 10c. a yard.

TOWELLINGS! TOWELLINGS!

Heavy Roller Towelling, 5c per yard.
Real Russia Crash, only 7c per yard.
Fine Glass Towelling 9c per yard.
Good Dish Towelling 9½c per yard.

CARSLEY'S TABLE LINENS.

Double width Unbleached Table Linens 19c.
6-4 and 7-4 Loom Table Linens 37c per yard.
Bleached Table Damasks from 32c per yard.

NAPKINS. NAPKINS.

Useful Dinner Napkins 65c per dozen.
Good all-linen Dinner Napkins 90c per doz.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR CANTON FLANNELS.

Unbleached Canton Flannels at 9½c per yard.
Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannels at 12c.
Bleached Canton Flannels from 12½c per yard.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.

Everyone should inspect our stock of flannels before purchasing elsewhere.
All wool Fancy Shirting Flannels from 22c.
Fancy Angle Shirtings from 12c per yard.
Ask to see our heavy all-wool Grey Flannels only 30c per yard.
Heavy Navy Blue Flannels 27c per yard.
All-wool Scarlet Saxony Flannels 18c 19c 20c, and 25c per yard.
Heavy all-wool Scarlet Lancashire Flannels 28c 31c 33c and 35c per yard.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.

White Union Flannels 17c per yard.
Union Saxony Flannels 23c per yard.
Good all-wool White Saxony Flannels 27c.
White Shaker Flannels 32c 35c & 40c per yard.
American Shaker Flannels 20c & 25c per yard.
Heavy Lancashire Flannels 28 & 31c per yard.
Fine Saxony Welsh Flannels 28c 33c 38c and 42c per yard.

S. CARSLEY,

393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.


## DEATH.

At Point Fortune on the 7th of September, Agnes E. Barclay, beloved wife of Peter Morrison, aged 34 years.


LACHUTE WOODEN WARE FACTORY.

J. B. McLAREN, Jr., P. O. Box 12.

MANUFACTURER OF

Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Planing and Novelties.

Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.

☞ All orders will receive prompt attention. 3yl.

Established 1835.

FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE

WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK of

FELT HATS,

Which embraces all the latest styles.

We are still doing a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.

FURS! FURS!!

We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of FUR SACQUES, MUFFS BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

And are now prepared to show our friends when visiting the City.

We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest

Paris & New York Fashions,

Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm,

JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.

Practical Furriers,

416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3yl.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

403 and 405 Notre Dame Street, Corner of St. Peter Street, Montreal.

New and Fashionable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

Useful and Staple Goods at Reasonable Prices.

5 per cent discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.


## Voluntary Licitation

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on

**Tuesday, the 30th day of September, inst.,**

at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Church door of the BAPTIST CHURCH Daleville, in the County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, the following immoveables depending of the Estate and Succession of the late DAME SARAH KERR, Widow of the late JOHN CALDER, both in their lifetime of Lachute, in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuille said District.

1stly. That place or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the Township of Chatham, in the said district, known and distinguished as the East half of lot number twenty, in the eighth range of the said Township, containing one hundred acres of land in superficies more or less without warranty as to precise measurement, with a house and other buildings thereon erected, with the exception of thirty acres sold by the late John Calder, to James Calder his brother.

2ndly. All that certain lot of land situated, lying and being in the aforesaid Township of Chatham in the said District, known and distinguished as East half of lot number twenty, in the ninth range of said Township, containing one hundred acres of land in superficies more or less without warranty as to precise measurement, without buildings.

3rdly. That certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the aforesaid Township of Chatham known and distinguished as the West half of lot number nineteen, in the eighth concession of the said Township, bounded North by the Ninth concession, South by the Seventh concession, on the East by the East half of same lot and West by lot Number twenty, without any buildings.

4thly. A certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the aforesaid Township of Chatham, known and distinguished as the West half of lot number twenty in the ninth range of said Township, containing one hundred acres of land in superficies more or less without warranty as to precise measurement, with the exception of the buildings thereon erected.

THE CONDITIONS will be published on the day of the Sale.

For further particulars apply to

A. BERTHELOT, N.P.

Lachute, this 13th day of September, 1879.

SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Locks at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on Friday the 10th DAY of OCTOBER next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne on and after SATURDAY the 6th DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tenders can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signature, the nature and occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $3,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent on the bulk sum of the contract, of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contracts.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 27th August 1879. 1-4

LICITATION VOLONTAIRE.

AVIS PUBLIC est par le present donné que mardi le 30ème jour de Septembre courant a un heure de l'après-midi seront vendus au plus haut et dernier encherisseur a la porte de l'Eglise Baptiste de Daleville dans le Township de Chatham, comté d'Argenteuil District de Terrebonne, les immeubles suivants aportenant en partie a la succession de feue Dame Sarah Kerr, veuve de feu John Calder, en le vivant de Lachute, paroisse de St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil dit District.

1. Un lot de terre ais et situe le Township de Chatham dit District comme designe comme le moitie est du lot numero Vingt, dans le huitieme rang du dit Township, contenant cent acres de terre en superficie plus ou moins vendu tel quel sans mesure precise avec un etablissement & autres cultures depus erigees a l'exception reserve de haute acres de terre Vendees par feu John Calder a James Calder son frere.

2. Un certain lot de terre les situe dans le Township de Chatham district aussi connu designe comme etant la moitie est du lot numero vingt-etun dans le neuvieme Rang du dit Township contenant cent acres de terre en superficies plus ou moins sans garantee de mesure precise mais cultivee.

3. Un certain lot de terre ais et situe dans le dit Township de Chatham connu et designe comme la moitie Ouest du lot numero dix-neuf, dans la huitieme concession du dit Township, borne au nord par la neuvieme concession, au sud par la septieme concession separe par la moitie est du meme lot et a l'ouest par le lot numero Vingt aussi cultivee.

4. Un certain lot de terre ais et situe dans le dit township de Chatham, connu and designe comme la moitie du lot numero Vingt dans le neuvieme rang du dit Township, contenant cent acres de terre en superficie plus ou moins avec les autres depus erigees.

Les conditions seront publiees le Jour de la vente. Pour plus amples information s'adresser au dousseigne. Lachute ce 13eme jour de Septembre mil huite cent soixante-dix-neuf.

A. BERTHELOT

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING.

MISS DAVIDSON, (of MONTREAL) begs to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity that she is prepared to do Dress making, &c., on short notice.

Rooms in the West-End, underneath Oliver Hall, Lachute, 3yl.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Insolvent Estate of F. N. Beattie, are requested to settle before the 20th inst., with the undersigned, thereby avoiding costs.

SAM. MACDONALD,
Assignee.

St. Andrews, Sept. 10th, 1879. 2—tf

ST. ANDREWS MODEL SCHOOL!

The undersigned will open on

MONDAY NEXT,

The above named school, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. WEBSTER as a shop. The branches taught will comprise

FRENCH, LATIN, ENGLISH and *MECHANICAL DRAWING.*

W. H. Howard.

St. Andrews, Sept. 11th, 1879 2-1w.

DOG LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, on Saturday evening, Aug. 30th, a large young DOG, of white and brown colour, with leather collar round his neck; answers to name of "Fan." Any person returning him or giving such information as will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS BARRON.

Lachute, September, 11th, 1879. 2—2w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

AND AMENDING ACTS.

IN the matter of

FRANK N. BEATTIE, Grocer and Trader, *An Insolvent.*

I the undersigned Sam. Macdonald of St. Andrews, District of Terrebonne, Notary Public have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

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

SAM. MACDONALD,
*Assignee.*

St. Andrews, Sept. 5th, 1879.

AU BON MARCHE!

CHEZ MM. A. PILON & CIE.

EST la place où les merchandises sont achetées pour être vendues à bon marché et pour satisfaire tous les goûts. Le riche comme le pauvre, l'enfant comme le vieillard sont servis à bon marché et honnêtement chez

A. PILON & CIE,

Les marchandises d'Automne sont reçues journellement chez MM. PILON & CIE., qui pourront par leurs achats argent comptant vendre à meilleur marché que jamais.

M. A. PILON

Sera libéral plus que jamais envers le public. Tout ses efforts seront faits pour voir à ce que tout soit vendu à bon marché au

PALAIS DU BON MARCHE

*A l'Enseigne de la BOULE VERTE*

647 ET 649

Rue Ste. Catherine,

A. PILON,
J. B. LABELL, } PROPRIETAIRES.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

FALL MILLINERY

Just Received.

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

New Fall Goods,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

FALL AND WINTER JACKETS AND ULSTER CLOAKS,

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly. 3ml.

LAMPS.

Cole's Lamp & Oil Depot

418 & 420 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Just opened out a magnificent stock of New Fall Goods. American and European.

NEW STYLES,
NEW IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW BEAUTIES,
NEW GLOBES and SHADES,

and fittings of all kinds, all at Rock-bottom Prices, for our usual Terms Cash.

FRED. B. COLE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Claggett & Tait,

228 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Direct Importers of best makes of

SILKS, POPLINS, KID GLOVES,
REAL LACE, and SILK HOSIERY,

Cartwright & Warner's Underclothing.

SPECIALTIES.

Dressmaking and First-Class Tailoring. Costumes and Gent's suits made in a few hours.

SAVAGE, LYMAM & Co's OLD STAND
228 St. James Street. 51yl.

T. COSTEN & Co.

Gun and Fishing-Tackle Makers and Importers.

Guns and Fishing Rods Repaired. Forest & Sons flies and rods. Joseph Rogers & Sons Pocket Cutlery.

133 St. James Street,
Opposite the Post Office Montreal. 51yl.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. 6yl

Building Lots AND Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,

Lachute, P. Q.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street.

*Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.* 54yl.

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 outbuildings, including stable, carriage house, wood-shed &c., also a large garden. Terms made easy.

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

R. BENN.

Lachute, May 31st, 1879. Vol. 11, 40—tf.

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 etc., etc., etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

Readymade Clothing

TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery

A large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

☞ Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1879. 30tf

New Butcher Shop

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

JOHN ALLAN.

And is soliciting a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed upon his predecessor in the business, he will do his utmost to merit every confidence.

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 joints, &c., at other times can be served by applying on the premises, near Lachute Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.

Lachute, June 5, 1879. 49yl.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.

United States Hotel,

E. MATIEU.

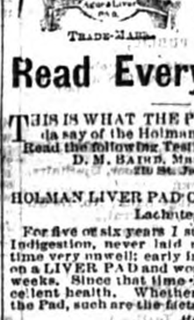
OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

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

☞ *First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.*

CHARGES MODERATE. 44yl.

DICK'S




CELEBRATED MEDICINES

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and a safe article to cast its hair freely, imparting NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the dangers of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any ingredient for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNFAILING CURE

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

DICK'S BLISTER

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

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

ALFRED BENN & Co.

21yl. Lachute, P. Q.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad. Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent
210 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell: early in June last I had on a LIVER PAD and were it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT BARRON.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Bercheat, Penelon Falls, Ont.
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.
Rev. W. J. Sullie, Gananoque, Ont.
Rev. James Caswell, Prince Edward, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Iveson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E. Rose, Lemington, Ont.
Revi Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrie to Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo Montreal.
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Emanuel Ch. Montreal.
Judge Thagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Cobourg, Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq. 183 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St. Toronto.
S. C. Kennedy, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Cann, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss M. McSpence, Peterboro, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq. Kingston, Montreal.
N. macphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
J. R. Hannan, Esq. Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq., 198 St James St., Mont'l.
J. J. Hannan, Esq. 303, Notre Dame st. do.
F. Lapointe, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq. 409 Notre Dame st., mont'l.
E. Cox, Esq. 361 Notre Dame st., montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. Thompson 2794 Hubert st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. James st. montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,

Lachute, P. Q.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

E. MILNER,

Late of St. Eugene.

Lachute, April 19, 1879. 34tf

TAILORING.

THE UNDERSIGNED in returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has so long received from the inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity, begs to say that he has moved to the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thos. Turner, where he will still carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Having always on hand the latest fashions, he hopes by moderate terms and attention to the wishes of his customers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.

42m2.

**Advertising Terms.**

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion 12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 65 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion 5 "
(per line)
Each subsequent insertion 2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year $10 00
Two " " " 15 00
One quarter column, per year..... 20 00
One half column, per year..... 30 00
One column, per year..... 50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year..... 04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Voluntary Licitation.
Millinery Misses Lowe.
S. Carsley.—Dry goods.
Wooden Ware Factory Lachute.
Dress Making.—Miss Davidson.
Fancy Goods.—J. Murphy.
Furriers.—Job C. Thomson & Co.
Licitation Volontaire.

## LOCAL.

PROFESSOR J. B. LEPAIVRE has opened his academy over the shop of Mr. Gobeille, Watchmaker, where the branches of an English, French and Latin Education, are taught. Also the Piano.—[Advt.—48.

Among the leaves, upon the trees;
Are pretty views, of brilliant hues.

Why is corn a sensitive crop? Because it gets shocked at the approach of Jack Frost.

The West End Methodist Sunday School will give a Literary and Musical Entertainment in Olivet Hall on Friday evening the 26th inst.

A Petition against the reopening of the Grenville and Carri'on Canal on Sundays is being signed by large numbers.

Lachute has an old antiquated looking hearse which has served its time well and should be replaced by a new one.

When a boy gets into his teens he should begin to think about what he is going to do in the world and lay himself out accordingly.

We have heard talk of a "bee" to open up the new street south of the Railway from Bethany road to the West End. It had better be got up soon as the weather is getting unfavorable.

THE WEATHER PROPHETS.—Great praise is given to Miller's almanac for foretelling the weather so correctly during the past week. It has been astonishingly correct.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.—Many of our citizens are preparing fer a visit to the capital next week. The Steamers and Railroads have offered great inducement by putting the fare very low.

AN IMPORTATANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Estate of the late John Calder is to be sold on the 30th inst.

THAT BONUS.—Is this parish willing to contribute $25,000 bonus, besides paying its share otherwise to the Railroad? If not, let some step be taken to get rid of it.

The Rev. L. O. Armstrong has returned from Manitoba looking remarkable well and entirely recovered from his accident of last winter. He lectured in Lakefield on Monday evening last.

PERSEVERING STUDENTS.—Only at school six weeks in his life, and while the oxen rested at noon, did his first mathematical works upon the plow with a piece of chalk, is the way one of the world renouned mathematicians of Michigan University got along.

AN IRON MINE AT LACHUTE.—We have been shown a sample of rich iron ore taken from the farm of Mr. David Stalker, Lachute. There is said to be a mountain of it and from its proximity to the Railroad, may become very valuable.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Alex. McGibbon took place on Saturday last and was largely attended. The Rev. Mr. Forlong assisted by the Rev. Messrs King, and Robson, held the funeral services in the house, after which the body was interred in the old burrying ground here.

The Agricultural Exhibition of this County was held here yesterday and largely attended with an unusually large exhibition of live Stock, Butter Cheese, fruits, roots, fancy work, &c. The dinner took place at Lafleures Hotel after which addresses were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Abbott, Dr. Christie, M. P, Robt. Meikle Esq., M. P. P, and others. The list of prizes and other particulars, will be given at length in our next week's issue the time being too short to give a further notice in this issue.

FISHING SPORT.—On Monday last while two gentlemen who hold licenses to fish between Fish's Bridge and the County line, were trolling, a maskilonge about three feet in length took the spoon, but just as he was being hauled over the edge of the boat, the hook broke and the big fish got away. The place was refished over at once and a maskilonge near fifteen inches took the phantom minnow which was now used instead of the broken spoon, and while he was being hauled in, the large fish that had excepted, caught the smaller one and the two fish were brought in tow to the edge of the boat, when the big one let go, leaving the marks of his grasp in the smaller fish's side to such an extent as to break the scales and skin open for about two inches in lenght on both sides of the smaller fish which was safely secured in the boat.

HATS & FURS.—Mr. Job C. Thompson, whose advertisement will be found in to-day's issue, evidently knows how, from a long experience in the business, to please the people, both in style and price.

STEAMER MANITOBA.—We regret to learn that this steamer broke her shaft on Monday morning immediately after leaving the Point Fortune wharf, which will unfortunately necessitate her going into dock for repairs, but will be ready to resume her regular trips by the first of October.

LACHUTE WOODEN WARE FACTORY.—This factory has never been closed, as some seem to imagine from the news of Mr. Drake's insolvency. Mr. J. P. McLaren, Jr., of Montreal, purchased this factory some time last spring, and has been carrying it on very successfully ever since. The fact is, visitors from a distance who have visited this establishment during the past summer have been surprised to see the quantity and excellency of the novelties manufactured here. The advertisement in to-day's issue will show the kind of goods which are specialties manufactured by Mr. McLaren at Lachute. A large number of hands are constantly employed and there are prospects of a very successful career in the future for this factory.

## King Cetewayo.

### CAPTUED AT LAST.

England's South African Policy.

LONDON, September 17.—A despatch from Cape Town brings the news of the capture of King Cetewayo by Col Barrow, 28th of August. Since it began, the pursuit of Cetewayo was continued without intermission. Some days before his capture he disbended his followers and secreted himself in the bush. The British under Col. Barrow, pursued him from karaal to karaal, burning the karaals as Cetewayo and his constantly diminishing followers fled before them. The capture was finally made by surrounding him in the bush with a detachment of troops, and threatening to shoot him if he did not surrender at once. He was alone and made no resistance. Sir Garnet Wolsley's policy of distributing Cetewayo's broken power among the chiefs in Zululand is severely criticized in Radical circles as involving an entirely new organization of the country, and likely to lead to serious complications. It is affirmed that it would have been much wiser on the part of the Home Government to instruct Sir Garnet to have granted such concessions as would have made the present dynesty a friend of the Crown instead of destroying it. England's South African policy before and during the war is characterised as both treacherous and foolish. What disposal will be made of Cetewayo's person has not yet transpired.

GENERAL NEWS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12

Apples were not in large supply today, but yet the market was dull and lifeless; a few sales of shipping lots were made at $1.50 and $1.90 for good choice fruit. A Montreal buyer who has just returned from the Ontario apple regions, reports the crop good in Oakville, Burlington, Grimsby, St. Catherine and Niagara. In the Lewiston section, on the New York side, the crop will be very large.

Sept. 16.

Dulness was generally complained of at the markets to day, supplies being largely in excess of the demand. Oats were decidedly easier, several loads being disposed of at 55c and 60c was obtained as to quality. In smaller lots 65c to 75c was obtained according to quality. There was no change reported in vegetables, which as a rule were plentyful and veryeheap.

QUEBEC.

Good mealy potatoes sold in the streets lately, for ten cents a bushel.

Dr. McKay the nut-lock contractor has returned to town now that the Legislature has adjourned.

It is stated that H.M.S. Tourmaline, now in the port of Montreal, will winter at Indian Cove.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary Chauveau has resigned as a member of the Joly Government.

Vennor's promised spell of warm weather has set in, and tourists are arriving and thoroughly enjoying it.

The coffer dam for the first pier on the Jacques Cartier Bridge at Lake St. John Railway is completed, and the masonry was commenced the other day.

The detectives are gradually recovering the arms stolen from the country armories during the late riots. Some 40 odd are now stored away in the Citadel.

Mr. Cosgrain, son of the member for L'Islet, has received instructions from the local Government to prepare a cadastre of several large parishes in the counties below Quebec, which will involve an expenditure of $10,000.

Mr. Marchand very wisely took the precaution, before leaving for home, to have his son, who has been employed as sessional clerk in the Legislative Council, paid in full to date, while the other unfortunate officials have to wait till the Supply Bill passes. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, who is a genuine family compact man, believes a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

CHEAP RAILWAY FARES—WINTER QUARTERS.—Quebec, September 15.—On the North Shore Railway a new time table goes into force on Wednesday. Under the new arrangements passengers leaving here at eleven a. m., can reach Montreal at four o'clock, and Ottawa at half-past eight the same day. The Government Railway advertise tickets good to Ottawa and return during the exhibition week, at $4.50, which is much less than the usual single fare.

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 favariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessary for publication.

### The Rouge Bridge:—A Discreditable Affair.

RIVINGTON, Sep. 9th, 1879.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—For two years past the people in this place have been living in hopes of seeing a bridge across the river Rouge. At the time of our last local election we were promised a bridge at once, if we supported the Grit candidate. The election passed, and soon the Bridge matter all died away. Then comes the election for the House of Commons and then comes our local M. P. P. to visit the site of the bridge. He takes a general view of the place, reads some papers said to be from the Department of Public Works, and then of course the bridge is built in the imagination of the people and they vote Grit.

Again the bridge begins to disappear from our view until things look blue in the Christie camp, and the election trial is about to take place. What do we see then, but a real live Government Engineer prepared to take soundings and other necessary measurements of the river. He goes away to prepare his elaborate plans &c. Then the most incredulous of the people begin to think there is something really going to be done. Then the plans come. Tenders are advertised for. The lowest tender put in happens to be that of a Grit who, on second thought, feels uneasy and gives the thing up, and all is dead again. Then the people get rusty and feel there is humbug somewhere. The leaders begin to stir up our local M. P. P. and say ugly things. The Government is annoyed with letters anything but flattering. Finally an all important letter of April 30th, 1879, comes, stating that the work on the bridge is to be performed by the Municipal Council of Harrington, and that the Government has granted the sum of one thousand dollars, Mr. McIntosh was appointed inspector, his salary stated and he is instructed about sending in the amount of labour performed and material used, and all was to be certified to by the Mayor and the money would be sent as the work progressed. This letter was signed by Mr. Lafontain, inspector of colonization works, and by authority of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Well this looked like business, and on the strength of the above letter work commenced about the 26th of July, and all went smoothly until it was time the men should be paid. Of course the Government was asked for the money, but no money came. Our M. P. P. was asked to procure the money. He writes a letter (according to my humble opinion) which contradicts itself. He states that he cannot get the money until it is voted, but he says "I have been offered $500 some weeks ago and instructed them to send it to the Mayor of Harrington, and thought it was sent until a few days ago," when he says, "he raised a great rumpus." I presume the rumpus was raised in the teapot at his hotel, if at all. I ask the question where is this $500 now? or how was he offered that sum when he states first that the sum is not voted! But worst of all there came a letter from the Department, dated August 29th, 1879, stating (in reply to one sent from here) "that there is no money until the colonization money from which the bridge money is to come is voted and distributed." This letter is signed by the writer of the one dated April 30th, that is Mr. Lafontain. Now, Mr. Editor, compare the two letters from the Department: In April he states $1000 is granted, in August he says it has to be voted yet. Mr. Meikle writes that there is a prospect of getting the money next month when the House meets again; but what confidence can be placed in such men! The great question however is, where is the $1000 that was granted in April! It appears that the money *was granted* in the session of 1878, otherwise there is a great fraud. I thought when a grant was made for a certain purpose it would be applied to that only. However it is a bad affair for poor men to work for five or six weeks boarding themselves and then to be told they must wait no one can tell how long. The wood work of the bridge piers is almost complete and would have been carried off had not the men consented to work another week to secure them.

Thanking you for so much space in your valuable paper.

I remain yours,
SPECTATOR.

### Consistency a Jewel.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—It appears to me that Mr. Hickson, your contemporary, is never to have done assailing you in consequence of your truthful article, some time ago headed, "Too Much Politics." His attacks are both unjustifiable and uncalled for, and it is needless for him to try to hide from an intelligent public, under the mask of duty, the true cause of that which prompts him to assail you; for many of them are well aware that you are looked upon by him as being his rival in trade and hurtful to his interests in a pecuniary point of view; and ever since you came to Lachute he has shown a disposition to crush you if he could. His allusions to the indebtedness of this county to the pen of Mr. Bellingham enlightening the electors in the matter referred to by you, and also that our present M. P. has done good service in the same direction, is to say the least, a little too mythical. He is giving them credit for what justly belongs to others; foremost amongst which stand the Editors of the Montreal *Witness* and the Toronto *Globe*. It is obvious that he himself is more indebted to said papers for the knowledge he tries to diffuse through his paper than from his own knowledge derived from studying Constitutional Government and the policies and proceedents of able Statesmen. His accusation against Mr. Abbott for having corrupted the electors by bribes, is an admission that many of them are even in a worse state than if they were entirely ignorant of the matter referred to in your article. The Queen of England and some of her first Ministers do not appear to think as does your contemporary, that Sir John has disgraced this country in the eyes of the whole world; at all events, whether they do or not, they show that they can overlook his misdeeds on account of his past good services to the country. That is not the case with your contemporary, who sees it to be his duty to continually keep ringing into the years of the public the tailings of Sir John A. and those of others of the same political belief, using slang phrases and epithets against them without giving them the slightest credit for any good services which they, as all admit, have given to the country. Neither the Editor of the *Advertiser* nor many of the Liberals of Argenteuil can show such a clean record as to enable them consistently to cast stones so freely as has been done. Neither have the electors of the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil shown that amount of intelligence in transacting their own municipal affairs as to lead any one to say that they were quite able to give an intelligent verdict, either in favor or against, in matters of so great importance as the constitutional economical government of the whole country. It is in this parish that the moving spirits of what is called Liberalism in this county exist, and it is clear from what has transpired in the past, that whichever way these spirits choose to direct, a certain number of the others have to follow; and that does not look much like an intelligent and free use of the franchise. It sounds strange, and even farcical, to hear a man making such loud professions of abhorance at the iniquity of others, when it is obvious he himself shows a spirit that all that is wanting is the power to do, if not the same acts, yet equally as arbitrary and unjust ones; as witness the unprecedented, illegitimate and reprehensible mode he has adopted to collect his accounts from those in arrears, by publishing their names in his paper. Did ever a Chapleau or a Tarte or any member of the DeBoucherville Government do a much more unmanly mean act in parliment or out of it, which has been so loudly denounced by this Editor of the *Advertiser*. He has publicly assailed you, using one of the worst epithets that could be bestowed on manhood for a trifling fault against himself, at the same time he being guilty of a greater, inasmuch as it is against the interests of the public, causing them disappointment, unnecessary travel and loss of time, which is money, needlessly taken from them, by publishing an incorrect railway time table and which he still persists in doing although told that it is hurtful to the public, and as I have been led astray by it, I have a right to complain, and may do so at head-quarters if he still persists in the publication of an incorrect time table in his paper.

Yours truly,
A LIBERAL.

Sept 9th, 1879.

### Malevolent.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN,

SIR:—Instances of instinctive resentment are common among children who have been known to wreak out their anger and kick the stone or stub upon which they have been accidentally hurt. The same propensity prevails also among savages who will break and trample upon the arrow which has wounded them, but to witness such an exhibition in your contemporary is a remarkable freak in the malevolent affections. For him to throw the blame of his libel suit under which he is writheing upon you, illustrates the complex nature of the mind, in a light which mental philosophers might take as an illustration of the angry passions, seldom witnessed before.

PHILOS.

## OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

*(From Local Correspondents.)*

### Carillon.

ACCIDENT TO THE MANITOBA.—After leaving the wharf at Carillon last Monday morning, the steamer "Manitoba" stopped to let on board a gentleman and lady coming out in a boat from Point Fortune. When starting again in making the first revolution she broke her crank and the cover of her cylinder. It shook the boat violently, giving all on board considerable of a scare; some became quite alarmed expecting every moment to be blown sky high. It was amusing to see them looking up as if to ascertain that all was clear to make the ascent. However, when they found all was over they appeared quite disappointed that they had not got a hoist. She was towed into the wharf by a little tug. In the meantime the pilot was blowing the steam-whistle for the *Princess* to come out and relieve us. She was taking on freight and passengers at her St. Andrews' wharf, and after that was accomplished, she came alonside, took all on board including freight. She then steamed down the river taking on more at every wharf; she was then well loaded, ran the Lachine rapids beautifully, and landed in Montreal all right. The "Manitoba" was towed into town the same evening by the *Caroline*. Mr. Kelly was at the engine works next morning at seven o'clock negotiating for her repair. She will be on the line again next week. She has been well patronised lately and was doing a good business.

A PASSENGER.

Sept. 17th, 1879.

—The immense power that lodges in the hands of some men is shown by the statement that Wm. H. Vanderbilt control an aggregate length of 3,620 miles of railroad, comprising 3,102 miles of track. On these are employed 27,705 men, who receive in round numbers, $1,178,000 a month, or $14,136,000 a year.

"VEGETINE,"

I will try VEGETINE.

HE DID

AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 18, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

*Dear Sir.*—I wish to give you this testimony that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. 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 at Columbus, I followed his advice; it did no good, I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at night. I continued to use Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer 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, O. He settled here in 1831. 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.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as scrofula, 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.

DR. STEVENS:—

*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 wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years 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 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 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 roots, barks and herbs, it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

Recommended by

M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

*Dear Sir.*—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIERT, M. D.,
Hawesville, Ish.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

4—1m

WOOL.

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

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,

*Of over Fifty Different Styles,*

All our own make,

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

3tm1. HAMELIN & AYERS

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 49y1

Bread! Bread!!

FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scons, 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, Ginger ale, Lemonade, &c., &c., delivered to Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
16-1291. Lachute.

The Ritchie House,

Grenville, P. Q.

MR. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that he has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public.

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
Proprietor.

Grenville, May 19, 1879. 39y1.

Land For Sale.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF POMONBY. Lots No. 17 and 18 in the 7th Concession. The land is good and well timbered, and within four miles to where mill is to be erected. For further particulars apply to the proprietor. GEORGE SHERRITT,
12tf. Township of Gore.

BOOK AND JOB

Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

Greatest Despatch,

AT THE

Watchman Office,

LACHUTE, - - - P. Q

N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN $1.00 per year in advance. A paper devoted to the dissemination of useful information on all subjects of interest to the public at large.—Strict attention being paid at the same time to its Moral tone, and of its being made a welcome visitor to every family circle.

GURNEY! GURNEY! GURNEY!

In Coming to Montreal

Call and examine OUR LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of

Wood and Coal Heating and Cook Stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Registars, Scales, &c.

Wood and Coal Heating Furnaces a Speciality; Estimates furnished on the shortest notice

SEE OUR NEW HARRIS FURNACE BEFORE PURCHASING.

E. & C. GURNEY & Co.

No. 216 & 218 St. JAMES, & 516 CRAIG STREET, Near Ottawa Hotel, MONTREAL.

Horse Hay Rakes!

The most perfect

"SELF-DUMPER"

Now in use, and can be operated by any smart boy simply by pressing the foot lever with the weight of the foot.

Manufactured by

FROST and WOOD,

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

Manufacturers of Light Reapers, Model Mowers, Steel Ploughs, &c., &c.

Theodore Davis, Agent,

30-44 St. Andrews, Que.

THE FIREPROOF CHAMPION

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

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

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

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

Address,
Watrous Engine Works Co.,
Brantford, Canada.

ELLSWORTH'S

Pyramidical Atmospheric

PEFORATED CHURN DASHER,

PATENTED JULY 30th, 1878.

First Prize at all Fairs in Canada.

Is adapted to all the old-fashioned Round, Tub or Crock Churns.

It will churn and gather the butter in from 8 to 20 minutes, and turn out 10 per cent more butter than anything of the kind in use. Each Section or flange is an Air Chambers, which forces a large volume of atmospheric air down into the milk or cream at each stroke, the cream or milk at the same time is forced over upwards of four hundred inches of surface, and is thrown with such great velocity against the walls of the Churn that it ruptures the globules and frees the butter with a few strokes. It is perfectly simple, no machinery about it to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE DASHER.

1. The milk or cream should be at the temperature of between 60 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit—62 is the best,—cream or milk cannot be churned at a temperature above 70 or below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, with any machine ever invented.

2. The Dasher should not be more than about two-thirds the diameter of the Churn.—The hole in the lid should be large so as to admit air freely. This dasher will not splash the cream as the old fashioned one does, the Churn should not be more than half full of cream or milk, so as to give room for the Dasher to be raised to the top of the cream at each stroke, to admit air in the air chambers, and then forced down to the bottom of the churn with a quick motion. As the cream breaks, throw in cold spring water freely—this will set the grain of the butter and free it from the buttermilk.

ALFRED CHAPMAN,

Brownsburgh,

*Patentee for the Counties of Argenteuil, and Two Mountains.*

WILLIAM HAY,

GENERAL AGENT,

*LACHUTE, P. Q.*

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO

MARKET LINE.

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

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every Monday and Thursday at 5, a.m. Returning, leaves Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at 5, p. m.

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

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
35—tf. *President.*

Burial Notice

PERSONS WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Gilgen's Coffin Store, Ross End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to.

M. & C. N. Co.

Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a.m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

*First Class Passage - - - - 25 Cts.*
*Second do do - - - - 10 Cts.*

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

Geo. R. LOUCKS,
*Sec.-Treas. & Manager.*

Painting, Papering, &c.

MR. HUGH McKAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house Painting, Papering, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-east Lachute, will receive prompt attention.

## LADIES COLUMN.

### Before and After Marriage.

BEFORE.

They sat side by side near the cosy grate fire
While the north wind his treble pitched higher and higher;
But Katie had promised to be Harry's bride,
And little cared they for the tempest outside
While the evening was young—but as midnight drew near
Harry heaved a deep sigh, and exclaimed,
"Katie dear,
Only hear the wild shriek! And the sleet and the rain,
How they drive in their pitiless wrath 'gainst the pane!
Within all is comfort—without all is woe—
Oh, Katy, my darling! I don't want to go!"

AFTER.

They sat side by side near the cosy grate fire
While the north wind his treble pitched higher and higher;
But they did not sit closely; for there had been strife
Between the young couple, now husband and wife,
"The idea of your venturing out on the street
To battle the snow, and the hail and the sleet!"
Said Kate with a frown; "you're unbearable Harry!
If you can't stay at home, what induced you to marry?"
"I don't know," he replied, "for the sleet and the snow—
There'll be fun at the club, and by Jove I must go!"

## SIR CHARLES AND THE LADIES.

I need not send you a list of our passengers, as you will, ere this reaches you, have learned that they include Sir Charles and lady Tupper, Sir S. Leonard Tilly, Sir B. W. Richards, and Miss Richards, Sir Fenwick Williams, Chief Justice Moss, etc. We had also with us 65 boys and girls, intended for the Home, at Galt, who were in charge of Miss McPherson, an ally of Miss Rye in philanthropic work.

Sir Charles Tupper, who during the voyage took so kindly an interest in the ladies, especially those who were the most attractive, favoured the company with a speech on woman's rights. It was not so deep as Mill's writings on the same subject, but it certainly was much more lively. I should like to hear it delivered in Parliament! It would certainly bring down the house, or at least the galleries, in which so many of the fair ones of Ottawa show themselves during the field nights in Parliament. If Sir Charles brings in a bill to enlarge the franchise so as to give the sufferage to the ladies, it will be only a fitting sequal to his speech on women's rights on board the Circassian.

NO WONDER.

I used to wonder at the cold hearts I met until I came to know that the warm heart and the tender endure so many stabs, that, in the end, they are thankful to grow icy and invulnerable; that often one whose heart has ached too much, will tear away the little tenderness which remains, least, through that, the pain should come again. For whatever sad things come into our lives, assuredly the saddest is loving.

Many begin, thinking the world full of beautiful things—friends and true lovers, constancy, and generosity, and faith, and hope, and charity, and go in search for them as the gold-seeker goes for gold; but neither one nor the other can go on forever searching the earth in vain, or finding only some worthless stuff that sparkles but has no value. He who finds even one or two nuggets may say there is a great vein some where—but I have not struck it—and make himself happy with his small possessions. But when one who has only a lump of lead or a handful of mica, points to it and cries: "There is all the gold I have found in the earth!" who shall blame him?

There is everything in the human heart that the poet has written of, but shall the unsatisfied soul, with no such experience of his own, believe the poet?

It is very hard to live in this world and keep the tenderness, the purity, the trust of a little child. Happy those who do; but if the petrifying waters of deceit and hate and malice and ingratitude harden some hearts, who shall wonder?

MARY KYLE DALLAS.

THE LITTLE LEISURES.

"There is much that I cannot find time for," said a hardworking mother in a western home, "but every book or paper that comes into the house, I find time to read, for my children's sake as well as my own." This same mother would take her hands out of the dish-washing cold December evenings to trace constellations with her children. The dishes may have suffered, but her own education was kept bright, and the young minds imbued with the same love. A farmer's wife in whose company it was my fortune to spend several delightful weeks on our Upper Lakes last summer (and a magnificent woman, helpful, genial, cultured, fitted to grace any society), explained the slow progress of some braiding by saying, "I seldom do any work of this kind at home. My life there is full of hard, rough work, and what time I have I give to reading. Food as I am of pretty things, I would rather use linen tidies and plain linen pillowslips than loose my interest in literature and current events." "A little done this hour, and a little the next, day by day, and year by year, brings much to pass." And let us all strive to so find and use our spare moments, with mind, and heart, and hands, that when the master comes we may each have doubled the one talent of little leisures that is given into every hand.

TORONTO.

The citizen's ball of the Vice-Regal party last night was a greater success than was anticipated. There were between 400 and 500 couples present. Shortly before 10 o'clock the Governor General and the Princess Louise arrived at the pavillion in the Horticultural Gardens, where the ball was being held. Her Royal Highness wore a dark green satin dress trimmed with green tulle and wreaths of orange blossoms and leaves; head dress wreath of orange blossoms and leaves and diamonds, ornaments, diamonds and pearls; Orders of Victoria and Albert, and the Cobourgh and Indian Orders.

THE PRINCESS AT THE REVIEW.

The Governor General was mounted on Mr. Smith's beautiful racing mare Inspiration, and the Princess rode a hack belonging to Major Dapter. She sat on her horse most gracefully and looked very handsome. She was dressed in a plain black riding habit, silver bracelets, riding gutter with brooch, and navy blue kid gloves. In her breast was pinned a sprig of bleeding heart on a green leaf. His Excellency was in morning dress, and wore two orders on his breast. The Princess was in best of spirits all day, and chatted and laughed gaily with those around her.

CONTRETS WITH A VENGEANCE.

It is reported of a certain plebean in one of the northern counties, that on a given day he took in his homely conveyance five young women to some religious meeting. After the rustic drive and the religious service, he was married to one of his fair companions. She died; and as fortune would have it, when he went to search of a second wife he alighted on another who proved to him a wife for once a penny on that day. And so moved the trails of events that the third and the fourth and the fifth became wife unto him. Courtship this, with a vengeance.

Girls, when you work a pair of slippers for men, make them very small. Of course he will be unable to wear them, but he'll appreciate the compliment just the same.

A New York lady has offered $100 reward for the return of a pet rat. She says she cannot sleep till she has another pet rat, and is hunting the city through for one.

Queen Victoria has sent the Shah a splendid horse-hair.

The country Queen of Spain, aged 20, attended a bull fight at the invitation of Prim, with whom she occupied a private box. During an exciting encounter between a bull and a picador, the Queen fainted and fell backwards, but recovered herself and was cheered by the audience. She was subsequently pelted with oranges.

The woman who will give a cent to a Turk has probably yet to be born.

MARRIED.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, to Miss Emmeline Chapman, daughter of Hon. Jas. McDonald, Minister of Justice, was celebrated in St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church the morning of the 21st. The Church was filled with the youth and beauty of the city, many of whom had been waiting for hours before the doors were opened. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert Laing, M. A., pastor, assisted by Very Rev. Geo. M. Grant, D. D., Principal of Queen's College, Kingston. The groom arrived at 11 o'clock accompanied by his groomsmen, Geo. M. Greer and Carter A. Hill. At 11.45 the bride arrived and was led to the altar by her father. The bridesmaids were her sisters, Misses Katie and Newny McDonald. The bride and bridesmaids were dressed in white silk, and carried beautiful bouquets of flowers.

One of the latest fashions in jewelry is the "old oaken bucket," set in solid gold; the ear-rings are tiny golden buckets, and the pin is a perfect little wind lass, with rope coiled around it from the end of which the bucket is suspended.

A man who wants a wife and thinks himself unable to go and win one, is very likely to be assituated that he ought not to have a wife, or he remains single be cause of his negligence.

A LITTLE EVERY DAY.

A little helpfulness every day. We live for the good of others, if our living be in any sence true living. It is not in great deeds the only blessing is found. In "little deeds of kindness," repeated every day, we, perhaps happiness. At home, at school, in the street, in our neighbor's house, on the playground, we shall find opportunity every day for usefulness.

A little look into the Bible every day. One chapter a day! What a treasure of Bible knowledge one may acquire in ten years. Every day a verse committed to memory! What a volume in the mind at the end of twenty-five years.

A little knowledge every day. One fact in a day. How small a deed! one fact. Only one! Ten years pass by. Three thousand and six hundred and fifty facts are no small thing.

## TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

### New Form of Promoting Temperance.

In the "Easy Chair" of *Harper's Monthly* for July, a suggestion is advanced which is eminently worth considering. It is not a new idea by any means, having been put into practical shape for many years in Britain and found to be quite feasible. It is this: It is notorious that the attractions which the vendors of liquor threw around their business tend to present most subtle temptations especially to our young men. If drinking could be dissociated from brilliant and attractive rooms, convenient of access, and flaunting their tinsel splendor upon the street like other wantons and decoyers, half the danger to young men would be avoided. They do not especially care to drink. But it is so easily done and done in such gay society that before they are aware they are thralls to an appetite very insidious and fatal. Now why not stimulate temperance by making it attractive? Why not fight it out on this line? The writer further contends that if a very large part of the money which is expended for lectures and papers and tracts upon the evils of dram-drinking were devoted to maintaining resorts pleasanter and more attractive than the corner-grocer and the brilliant bar-room, the good cause would certainly prosper no less than now. That would be putting the wits of temperance men against the dram interest.

This matter has been solved, as we have said, by several of the cities in the Motherland. In close proximity to some of the most gorgeous of the London gin-palaces, resplendent with their plate glass and thousand lights, there have been erected beautiful temperance resorts, which have all the dazzling attractions of the drinking haunt without its deleterious liquors. And the temperance rooms have outrivalled the gin shop, and hundreds of the British workmen have been won over to sober and virtuous habits through their influence. Those who have seen the beauty of these harmless resorts, or have read their history and construction, are posted in the secret of their success. Every provision is made for captivating the eye, cheering the heart, affording opportunity for conversation, sociability, recreation, and they have defeated the devil on his own ground. The music, the pictures, the statuettes, the mirrors, the amusement tables, and the innocuous beverages of the temperance houses, have beaten the gin-palaces in the contest, and the English temperance men are not slow to rejoice in their achievement.

Why should there not be such an attempt in Canadian towns and cities? It would be a kind of "moral suasion" which the severest advocate of severe laws could not deprecate. It would be the introduction of a kindly wisdom into a movement which sometimes seems cold as the water it revores. A beautiful coffee-house, lined with every attraction, and placing a cup of fragrant mocha before the visitor, would save the young from becoming drunkards, even if it did not reform the already inebriated. Undoubtedly it would take money and time and trouble. But a community which is not ready to pay that price for temperance is not yet ready to buy. Preaching the wickedness of dram-drinking, and enforcing prohibition even at the point of the bayonet, will not be so efficient an assault as turning the flank of the enemy by making other resorts for recreation cheaper and pleasanter than dram-shops.

### The Royal Middy.

William the Fourth, the uncle and immediate predecessor of Queen Victoria, was unusually called the "Sailor King," and he possessed in a remarkable degree the open-hearted frank, and generous spirit that characterizes the British tar. When he was a midshipman he made himself greatfully beloved by ordinary seamen by his urbanity and good-nature. Many anecdotes are related of the exercise of these qualities; none more interesting than the following: The Prince being at home for the Christmas gathering at Windsor Castle, was taking a stroll in London by himself—a custom by no means uncommon with him, for he disliked being followed by attendants. It happened that he made his way over London Bridge, which at that time had a series of narrow alcoves or recesses, with seats along the outer or balustrade side of the pavement. In these nooks beggars often congregated—not only the regular professional mendicant with his ready whine and made-up tale of distress, but the really unfortunate, who were certainly not cared for then as they are now. It was a bitter December day, and the icy cold wind pierced even the comfortable wrappings of the Sailor Prince, chilling his young blood: but it seemed to freeze the ragged creatures whom he passed. It may be that feeling the cold himself caused him to look with awakened interest at the poor, when suddenly he noticed a middle-aged, weather beaten Jack tar in a ragged jacket and trousers, a red nightcap on his head, and his old shoes tied on his feet by some strands of rope. He had neither shirt nor stockings, and though his skin seemed to have been bronzed and dried by the rigor both of heat and cold in many different climates, he now appeared nearly perishing with frost and hunger. An expression gleamed in the eyes of this miserable object and the Young Prince at the same moment. They knew each other. As the poor man's glance fell before the startled and benevolent gaze of the Royal Middy, the latter sang out in a true sea-breezy voice, "What, Bob Clewlines! Do I not hail an old shipmate in you? To be sure I do, and as prime a seaman as ever trimmed a sail or served a gun. Why, what has battered your old hulk in this way?"

The man was dumb with conflicting emotions, but the tears started in his eyes.

The middy, also overcome, stretched out his hand, which the other did not venture to take. "Come, Bob," cried the Prince, "no subordination now; we are all equals on life's quarter deck when a storm comes and tears the rigging. Come, tip us your fin, old boy, and, I say, come along with me and I'll see a bit to the Refitting of your canvas. Come, look sharp!" So saying, the youth walked briskly on till he came to a shop near Wellclose Square, kept by a Jew named Moses. "Here, you sir, I want an 'out an' out,' spick span new rigging for my mate here."

"Who's to pay?" said the cautious trader.

"Why, I'll pay, Moses, to be sure," was the reply.

"Oh, very well," answered the Jew, and retired with Bob into his back room, and soon returned, bringing the seaman comfortably clad, and two changes of under-linen done up in a bundle under his arm. Just as Bob Clewlines appeared, a half naked boy passed the shop door. "Pitch your old togs to that yonker," said the Prince. "One good turn deserves another, Bob," and so, as the shivering lad thankfully gathered up the ragged garb, there were two hearts made happier at the same moment.

"And now what's to pay, Moses?" cried the Royal Middy.

"Three pounds fifteen, sir."

With genuine sailor impetuosity the generous youth had not calculated his finances, and as the allowance made to Prince William Henry was never large, and he was by no means skilful in managing it, he was for a moment perplexed what to do, until he thought of his watch, and said to the Jew, "What will you give me for this?" The dealer eyed suspiciously, weighed it in his hand, and then began to depreciate it. "It's very pretty, but not heavy: it's the fashion may be, but we buy by weight: just the case is all. I'll venture to give you four pounds for the case, sir, but I'm like to loose by it."

"Let's see, then; you take the gold case, Moses, and I'll keep the inside. It must work, like my mate, for a bit without its jackets. But I must have five pounds: do as I bid you, man, and let me have five pounds." Moses demurred, but on weighing it, after some hesitation, gave the required sum into the Prince's hand, who said as he paid the bill, "Keep the case Moses and I will reclaim it; and here, Bob, do you take the odd change to keep your pocket warm till you get aboard again." By this time poor Bob was crying like a child, for he had been long sick and disabled, it was no fault of his that he was destitute. With honest pride he feared he was taking too much from his benefactor, but the noble youth overcame his relactance, saying, as he held the money towards him, "Come, come, take in your cargo, shipmate. It's only what I owe you. Were you not the kindest creature in the world to me when I was confined to my berth with yellow fever? Do you think I have forgotten that? What do you take me for, eh? Go and get some rations, my man." And so Bob got a dinner, a good bed that night, and being in fitting trim, tried for work next day, and got a berth in an Indiaman, and did well. It is said the Royal Middy had to put himself on a month's short allowance of cash to make up the arrears incurred to get his watch-case back. Meanwhile Bob did not forget to tell the story, and it was deeds like this that endeared William Henry, Duke of Clarence, to the people of England.—*British Workman.*

Sir Rowland Hill, the well-known author of the penny postage system in England and whose death occurred the other day, was recently presented with the freedom of the city of London and as he was unable to attend at Guild hall to receive it as is invariably the custom, the Mayor and corporation paid him the remarkable compliment of going to his country seat to make the presentation. The gold box, enclosed in an ebony casket, was worth $2,500. Sir Rowland's collection of stamps, the most complete existing, is valued at $5,000, but he esteemed it beyond all price.

A SMALL child being asked by a Sunday school teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?" answered, "I don't know, ma'am but I guess they dried themselves."

### Dominion Agricultural Exhibition.

Mr. Wilmot, President of the Arts Association, in a letter to Mr. Woodburn, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, says that Mr. Whitcher is to assist him by securing a display of Ottawa district fish, and also that he will bring down as many samples as possible of his artificial rearing. For the stuffed fish he will require about thirty cases, ranging from five feet to two feet each, and for the live fish about fifteen aquaria. It is probable that the display of fish will be placed in the Horticultural Hall. It promises to be one of the finest features of the Exhibition.

The committee of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society propose having an exhibit of Bibles, etc., at the approaching Exhibition. They request any ladies or gentlemen who may happen to possess copies of illuminated Bibles or Pentacients, or MSS or *fac simile* of these, or copies of the earliest edition of the 16th century, or anything illustrative of Bible antiquities, or of the progress that has been made, to give the same on loan for about a week.

The committee on Terribles has sent out a circular to parties owning costumes, in which the following occurs: "It is intended to produce, with the best resources at command, a grand allegorical, realistic, and carnivalistic pageant. The various trades and industries of the Ottawa Valley will be represented by skilled artisans, etc., plying their various avocations, while drawn through the streets on cunningly-contrived platform cars. To light up this moving panorama of industry, a mounted escort of torch-bearers, called 'Terribles,' will march alongside and between the various cars; and by jest and merry laugh and divers antics will move the people to laughter. These licensed 'Gay and Festives' will be masked and in fancy costume. The horse and dress to be provided by the cavalier, and the torch by the committee. It is desired that the cavalcade should be an unequivocal success, and as a corps of two hundred Terribles is required, the Committee of Management venture to express the hope that you may be induced to lend your co-operation in furtherance of an object which will give so much enjoyment, as well as instruction, to the masses of excited sight-seers who will then crowd the streets of Ottawa."

### Lieutenant Carey.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Christian*, by Lieut. Carey, apparently in reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the people of Deavonshire:—

SOUTHSEA, August 25, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,—May I ask you to kindly insert a request for praise on my behalf in the next number of your journal.

Since the first moment of my arrest I took the whole matter to my heavenly Father. I left it in His hands, reminding him constantly of His promise to help. He has borne my burden for me. He has sustained me, and my wife and family in our distress, and He has finally wiped away tears from our eyes.

There were certain circumstances at first that seemed, owing to the bewildered statements of the survivors, difficult to explain; but though my faith wavered His promise endured, and He in His good time brought me to the haven where I would be.

I felt that it would be very wrong to keep from my fellow believers such a wonderful example of God's goodness and power in influencing the hearts of men; and, though I hate publicity, I feel compelled to add my testimony to the power of prayer. Believe me, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

BENTON CAREY,
Captain, 98th Regiment.

### Conductor Edwards.

Conductor "Joe" Edwards, as he is affectionately called, is one of the attractions of the Annapolis valley route. Travellers ask for him as soon as they board the W. & A. train, and the natives point him out with pride. His breast is adorned with medals for saving life and performing other good deeds, every button-hole of his coat holds a boquet which has been brought him by a lady passenger. He thinks of having lilac cuts made with an extra number of button-holes, so that all the boquets he gets in a day may be accommodated. Husbands entrust their wives, fathers their daughters, and lovers their sweethearts, to his care, and he escorts them, one by one to the steamer, with the tender solicitude of a venerable clergyman for a blind parishioner. He shows the traveller where Basil's blacksmith shop stood, points out the dyke where little Gabe gambolled gleefully before he fell in love with Evangeline, has a number of relics of the Acadians, and is always ready to give away a walking stick cut from the same apple tree as the stick he presented to Longfellow. When romantic American ladies ask for some of the earth Evangeline may have trodden, he fills their biscuit boxes with ballast from the railway, and they are content. "Joe" has just added another ornament to his manly bosom. It is a gold shield, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Conductor J. P. Edwards, at the Catholic fair held at Windsor, Aug. 13, 1879." It was presented by the ladies to the most popular conductor, and the decision was arrived at by balloting. Edwards and two Western Counties Railway conductors were the candidates, and Joe got 381 votes more than the combined voto of the other two.—*St. John Telegraph.*

How came these holes in your elbow?" said the widow Smith to the irrepressible small boy. "O mother, I hid behind the sofa when little Jack Horner was saying to our Julo that he'd take her, even if you had to be thrown in; and he didn't know I was there, and so I held in and laughed in my sleeves till I bust 'em."

A WEALTHY MUNCO.—As Mr. Angus McDonald was moving a counter recently in the Railway Hotel, Truro, N. S., he found a mouse's nest made of $20, a $2 and 25 cent bill.

—A printer got shot the other day for kissing a woman. Thus remarks the Toledo *Blade*, demoralisation slowly works it way towards the head of society. A while ago it was only lawyers, and doctors, and clergymen, etc., who got caught in such scrapes.

—It is stated in Dublin that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has requested the police of Limerick to report the circumstances under which Parnell member of Parliament for Meath, at a recent banquet suffered the hissing which greeted the toast of "the Queen" to pass unnoticed, though he is a magistrate and a member of Parliament.

"A SHAREHOLDER"—presumably in the Bank of Montreal—writing to the *Star*, wants to know how Mr. Angus, the General Manager, acquired his interest in the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad. "What kind friend transferred a share said to be worth $500,000 to him? And why do the speculators claim a salary of $25,000 per annum?" He says further, that, as explanations have begun, inspired, no doubt, by one who knows, let Mr. Angus proceed and withdraw the veil from this strange affair.—*Free Press.*

### COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On dit que la récolte de blé dans la province de Manitoba donne cette année une moyenne de 30 minots par arpent.

Le Conrant, le conseil municipal de Winnipeg a voté une règlement autorisant la construction d'un pont sur la Rivière Rouge.

LA RECOLTE AU ETATS-UNIS.—Le *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, vient de publier son rapport annuel sur la récolte du blé dans le Nord-Ouest. Il a reçu des états de 408 comtés dans les Etats de l'Ouest et les Territoires, embrassant plus de 5 millions d'acres consacrés à la production du blé du printemps. L'étendue totale est estimée à 10,676,635 acres contre 9,514,736 l'année dernière. Le rendement en moyenne par acre est estimée à 12,82 minots contre 11,49 l'année dernière. La quantité récoltée est de 137,850,000 minots contr 109,745,000 l'année dernier, montrant une augmentation de 29,105,000 minots. La qualité est meilleure qu'elle l'a été depuis quelques années.

Dans 116 comtés du Kansas et des Etats voisins la perspective fait voir que la récolte du mois sera beaucoup plus considérable que l'année dernière.

Nous disions l'autre jour que les travailleurs commençaient déjà à se faire rares pour les *chantiers*, bien que les gages aient augmenté de deux et trois piastres par mois comparativement aux prix de l'année dernière. A l'appui de cette assertion nous pouvons signaler le fait que plusieurs commerçant de bois ont dû envoyer des agents à la campagne pour se procurer tous les bras qu'ils ne peuvent trouver ici. Presque chaque jour; il part cependant des centaines nombreuses de travailleurs pour le haut de l'Outaouais. Et la protection qui devait anéantir le commerce de bois!—*Gazette d'Ottawa.*

STE. MARIE DE BEAUCE.—Voici de nouveaux détails sur ce terrible ouragan:

Les dommages causés au village de Ste. Marie de la Beauce le premier septembre par l'ouragan, s'élèvent au moins à une somme de $25,250. Les grêlons étaient si gros et si durs que les maisons et galeries en bois, exposés à leur choc, sont toutes marquées de dépressions et de petites cavités. Un grand nombre d'oiseaux ont été tués par la grêle. Plusieurs résidences ont eu jusqu'à 100 vitres cassées, à l'église et à la chapelle Ste. Anne de Sta. Marie ainsi qu'à l'église de St. Isidor, du côté exposé au vent, il n'en reste presque plus. La trombe qui a tout détruit dans le village, et ce, sur un espace de quatre milles, a laissés intact les propriétés avoisinantes qui n'ont même pas eu de pluie.—*Canadien.*

Hier après midi, à trois heures et demie, Son Honneur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Madame Robitaille, accompagnés du Capt. Sheppard, A. D. C., faisaient leur entrée au Skating Rink, où tout était disposé pour l'ouverture de l'exposition. Les visiteurs distingués furent reçus à la porte par l'Hon. Alexandre Chauveau vice-président, G. F. Smith, Ecr. et d'autres directeurs, Son Honneur procéda alors à l'ouverture de l'exhibition par un magnifique discours.

L'exhibition est splendide et restera ouverte jusqu'à Samedi inclusivement.—*Courrier du Canada.*

SERPENTS.—Le *Citizen* d'Ottawa dit que M. Coswell, de Smith's Falls, a tué récemment dans le canal Rideau un serpent mesurant 4 pieds et 6 pouces de longueur sur cinq et demi de circonférence (5), et qu'une autre personne qui accompagnait M. Coswell en a tué un lui aussi, mesurant environ quatre pieds. Pas de circonférence pour ce dernier. Voilà des serpents qui pourraient bien se transformer en *Canard* sur les eaux du canal dont parle notre confrère d'Ottawa.

—D'après un vœu formulé par le défunt roi d'Italie, Victor-Emmanuel, deux grandes lampes d'argent d'une grande beauté, ont été envoyées au saint-sépulcre, à Jérusalem. On dit que ces lampes sont des merveilles de l'art.

Une dépêche d'Ottawa mande que la coupe de bois cet hiver, dans la vallée de l'Ottawa sera bien plus considérable que d'ordinaire.

Londres, 6.—L'ex-impératrice Eugenie a reçu aujourd'hui, par l'intermédiaire de M. Barry, adresses, couronnes, etc., envoyées par les Canadiens-Français comme expression de leurs sympathies à l'occasion de la mort du prince impérial. L'ex-impératrice a paru fort sensible à ces témoignages.

### CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court House every Sabbath afternoon, at half past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday school at 2.30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—First church—Rev. J. McKie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forjeng, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7 p. m. [illegible] meet in Christie's Hall at 2½ p. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST.—Rev. E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching, services in the Church at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m., and at Oliver Hall, at 6.30 p. m. Weeking services, every Wednesday evening, the Church at 7.30 p. m., and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7.30. Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. A. Derome, Priest. Sabbath Services. Mass at 10½ a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

### OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

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

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., Jas. Gibb, Esq., Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Esq., and Jeffrey McAlister, Esq. (Gen.), Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

### COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On dit que la récolte de blé dans la province de Manitoba donne cette année une moyenne de 30 minots par arpent.

Le Conrant, le conseil municipal de Winnipeg a voté une règlement autorisant la construction d'un pont sur la Rivière Rouge.

LA RECOLTE AU ETATS-UNIS.—Le *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, vient de publier son rapport annuel sur la récolte du blé dans le Nord-Ouest. Il a reçu des états de 408 comtés dans les Etats de l'Ouest et les Territoires, embrassant plus de 5 millions d'acres consacrés à la production du blé du printemps. L'étendue totale est estimée à 10,676,635 acres contre 9,514,736 l'année dernière. Le rendement en moyenne par acre est estimée à 12,82 minots contre 11,49 l'année dernière. La quantité récoltée est de 137,850,000 minots contr 109,745,000 l'année dernier, montrant une augmentation de 29,105,000 minots. La qualité est meilleure qu'elle l'a été depuis quelques années.

Dans 116 comtés du Kansas et des Etats voisins la perspective fait voir que la récolte du mois sera beaucoup plus considérable que l'année dernière.

Nous disions l'autre jour que les travailleurs commençaient déjà à se faire rares pour les *chantiers*, bien que les gages aient augmenté de deux et trois piastres par mois comparativement aux prix de l'année dernière. A l'appui de cette assertion nous pouvons signaler le fait que plusieurs commerçant de bois ont dû envoyer des agents à la campagne pour se procurer tous les bras qu'ils ne peuvent trouver ici. Presque chaque jour; il part cependant des centaines nombreuses de travailleurs pour le haut de l'Outaouais. Et la protection qui devait anéantir le commerce de bois!—*Gazette d'Ottawa.*

STE. MARIE DE BEAUCE.—Voici de nouveaux détails sur ce terrible ouragan:

Les dommages causés au village de Ste. Marie de la Beauce le premier septembre par l'ouragan, s'élèvent au moins à une somme de $25,250. Les grêlons étaient si gros et si durs que les maisons et galeries en bois, exposés à leur choc, sont toutes marquées de dépressions et de petites cavités. Un grand nombre d'oiseaux ont été tués par la grêle. Plusieurs résidences ont eu jusqu'à 100 vitres cassées, à l'église et à la chapelle Ste. Anne de Sta. Marie ainsi qu'à l'église de St. Isidor, du côté exposé au vent, il n'en reste presque plus. La trombe qui a tout détruit dans le village, et ce, sur un espace de quatre milles, a laissés intact les propriétés avoisinantes qui n'ont même pas eu de pluie.—*Canadien.*

Hier après midi, à trois heures et demie, Son Honneur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Madame Robitaille, accompagnés du Capt. Sheppard, A. D. C., faisaient leur entrée au Skating Rink, où tout était disposé pour l'ouverture de l'exposition. Les visiteurs distingués furent reçus à la porte par l'Hon. Alexandre Chauveau vice-président, G. F. Smith, Ecr. et d'autres directeurs, Son Honneur procéda alors à l'ouverture de l'exhibition par un magnifique discours.

L'exhibition est splendide et restera ouverte jusqu'à Samedi inclusivement.—*Courrier du Canada.*

SERPENTS.—Le *Citizen* d'Ottawa dit que M. Coswell, de Smith's Falls, a tué récemment dans le canal Rideau un serpent mesurant 4 pieds et 6 pouces de longueur sur cinq et demi de circonférence (5), et qu'une autre personne qui accompagnait M. Coswell en a tué un lui aussi, mesurant environ quatre pieds. Pas de circonférence pour ce dernier. Voilà des serpents qui pourraient bien se transformer en *Canard* sur les eaux du canal dont parle notre confrère d'Ottawa.

—D'après un vœu formulé par le défunt roi d'Italie, Victor-Emmanuel, deux grandes lampes d'argent d'une grande beauté, ont été envoyées au saint-sépulcre, à Jérusalem. On dit que ces lampes sont des merveilles de l'art.

Une dépêche d'Ottawa mande que la coupe de bois cet hiver, dans la vallée de l'Ottawa sera bien plus considérable que d'ordinaire.

Londres, 6.—L'ex-impératrice Eugenie a reçu aujourd'hui, par l'intermédiaire de M. Barry, adresses, couronnes, etc., envoyées par les Canadiens-Français comme expression de leurs sympathies à l'occasion de la mort du prince impérial. L'ex-impératrice a paru fort sensible à ces témoignages.

### CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court House every Sabbath afternoon, at half past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday school at 2.30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—First church—Rev. J. McKie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. (Henry's Church)—Rev. W. Forjeng, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7 p. m. [illegible] meet in Christie's Hall at 2½ p. m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST.—Rev. E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching, services in the Church at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m., and at Oliver Hall, at 6.30 p. m. Weeking services, every Wednesday evening, the Church at 7.30 p. m., and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7.30. Sabbath school at 2.15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. A. Derome, Priest. Sabbath Services. Mass at 10½ a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

### OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

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

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., [illegible] Esq., Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Esq., and Jeffrey McAlister, Esq. (Gen.), Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

### Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held at the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 13th to 17th, May 26th to 30th, and September 22th to 27th. *Clerk of the Courts* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

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

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

### Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

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

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 9 p. m.

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

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

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

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

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

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

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

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

On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CALUMET—Is a Mile Lide settlement, about eighteen miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRENVILLE—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
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Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve-and-a-half cents for each subsequent insertion.

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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


# THE WATCHMAN
AND
# OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.


VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879. NO. 4



## Professional Cards.

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ADVOCATE
LACHUTE.

Collections made and all legal business promptly executed. Attends the Courts in Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts.
*Counsel and Montreal Correspondent*
*Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C.*
47y1.

M. DESJARDINS,
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**Opposite Medical Hall, Lachute.**
Attends all the Courts in the Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts. 49m3.

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

**DENTISTRY.**

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

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Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

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Oct. 12, 1y

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DAVID SEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 18tf.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
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EUCLIDE ROY.
ADVOCATE.
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MONTREAL. 22. tf.

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

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
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L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

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

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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,
ADVOCATES,
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Attend Superior Court, District of Terrebonne, Circuit Court, Lachute.
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## Business Notices.

D. P BEATTIE.
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Of East and West India and French Goods,
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Fine muffle and flour sack paper a specialty
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All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 13, 1877. 3-tf.

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British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c.
A Full Assortment of Fret-Work, Saws, Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.
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AND DEALER IN
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COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25c. PER OUNCE.
Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
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78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
☞ Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 31y1.

WM. GRAHAM,
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HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Store of Mr. Thomas Evans, Center Lachute, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Cleaning and Repairing of Watches and Clocks. Having worked in First-Class Jewellery Establishments, he is confident of giving satisfaction. All work intrusted to him warranted.
*A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellry, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE.* 46y1.

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Importer and Manufacturer of
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SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER. 1y1

CHEAP LOTS.
New Hemp and Hemp Stair Carpets.
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New patterns Linoleum and Oil Cloths.
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13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 52y1

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A
"CABLE CIGAR,"
BE SURE YOU GET IT.
The best 5 cent cigar in the world. 2—1y.

INDEXED MAPS.
OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES, with GAZETTEERS giving the name of every Post Office, Village, Town, and City, with populations, &c., &c. Bound in Cloth, 75 cents each. Sent Post paid on receipt of price.
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*Successor to J. Starke & Co.*
54 ST. FRANCIS XAVER ST., MONTREAL,
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FAILED.—The subscribers are happy to state that they have not failed to convince the public generally that theirs is the only place in the city where a complete stock of furniture is to be found, while all acknowledge that the prices are lower than elsewhere. Bedroom Setts, $22, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Setts at $30, black walnut. Frames, Couches from $4 and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.50. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.
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Of a large and elegant Stock of Choice
FURNITURE
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Furnish Tastefully.
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Furnish Economically.
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Furnish Patriotically.
CRAIG & CO.
447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET,
PARISIANS OLD STAND. 2—1y.

Servant Wanted.
A GIRL about fourteen years of age. Apply at THIS OFFICE.


## NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

### CHAPTER XIX.

A DIRGE ENDING JOYOUSLY.

Our story now passes over an interval of several months. The autumn winds of early September were again prophesying of winter among the Highlands; but only in plaintive suggestion, for summer yet mingled in their mild breath.

As the sun was sinking low in the west, on a certain afternoon, a form, that could scarcely be recognized as that of Vera, were it not for the old wealth of golden hair—but uncovered now by the jaunty plumage of the snowy heron—might have been seen stealing through the defiles of the hills towards the river. A painful timidity characterized her movements, and she seemed to fear her own shadow. There were traces of suffering and almost famine on her sunburnt face, and in her deep blue eyes an expression akin to that of some helpless animal that had been hunted almost to the death. Her dress was in tatters, and would not much longer conceal her thin form. Instead of shoes, rudely constructed sandals of buckskin protected her feet. Her frame appeared shrunken and somewhat feeble, and yet, as if impelled by a powerful motive, she made her way rapidly, although furtively, along a path which no one save herself could follow.

As she reached the vicinity of her old home, her approach became more cautious and stealthy. She flitted like some timid creature of the forest, from cover to cover till she could look out unperceived on the little glen made dear by so many memories.

The first object that her eyes dwelt on was the grave of her mother, and she seemed to dread lest, among the sad changes occurring, it might also have disappeared. But the mound was untrampled, and the flowers she had planted near were still growing. As the glen seemed as lonely as her own life, she ventured from the thicket to the shade of the elm, where rose the grassy mound. A visit to this grave had become the poor child's best earthly solace, and the nearest approach to comforting companionship within her reach. There was no one in her dreary home to whom she could speak of the sorrows that were crushing out hope and life; but here she could imagine, at least, that her mother listened to her as in the past.

Becoming satisfied that she was alone in the sacred place, her furtive, apprehensive manner passed away, and she gave herself wholly to the tender memories naturally inspired. Leaning her head on the grave, as she had upon her mother's bosom when a child, she spoke of past scenes in tones that would have touched the most callous. Her sentences were fragmentary, mere indices of passing thoughts. From them it would seem that her hope of meeting Saville again had almost perished, but that her recollection of his kindness was of such a character as to be in harmony with the sacred memories of her mother.

At last, with a weary sigh, she saw, from the deepening shadows in the glen, that night must be near. She clasped the cold earth of the mound in close embrace. She was indeed orphaned and alone, when the pressure of her heart against a grass-grown grave could give more comfort than aught else.

When about to rise, she heard footsteps, and she hastily stole into the thicket from which she had first issued, and which would cover her flight back to the hills. But though almost fainting with alarm—such had become her weakness of mind and body—a faint hope stayed her fleet steps till she could obtain one glimpse of the intruder.

There was something in the distant outline of the tall form that was strangely familiar. But, as the stranger's rapid advance revealed his face, she sank upon the ground overwhelmed with her feelings. It was, indeed, the friend and brother whom she had mourned as lost, and he was apparently as unchanged as on the day she last saw him. Was his presence actual, or was it merely a vision of her overwrought and morbid mind? She scarcely dared to move or breathe, and feared lest the wild throbbing of her heart would break the illusion.

And yet he was so real, he could not be a phantom; his step was not ghost-like, but struck the ground firmly.

Now she saw the expression of his face—the perplexity, the alarm, the trouble, and distress depicted there—as the desolation of the glen became apparent. He went to the stone step that had led to the threshold of the cabin, and peered into the charred ruins, as if he dreaded discovering there traces of its inmates. He next ascended hurriedly to the place where Vera's grotto-like apartment had been, but the scrutiny of the ashes gave no confirmation of the fear that apparently had risen in his mind.

He took off his hat, and passed his hand across his brow and eyes, as if all were to him a vision which he would gladly dispel. He looked up and down the glen till his eye rested on the elm under which was the grave, and he approached it rapidly as if hoping to find there something that would lead to the discovery of those he sought.

"She must be living," he said aloud, "for here are the proofs of her care and taste. Indeed, from the marks upon the grass, I should think that some one had been here to-day."

Again he looked up and down the glen, in the hope of seeing something or some one that could explain the mystery. The poor girl, who was but a few feet away, seemed under a strange paralysis. She tried to speak, but, as if dreaming in very truth, though her lips moved, there was no sound.

But, as Saville sat down upon a rock, and, taking out his flute, commenced playing the same dirge which once before had summoned her to him, and kept her heart from breaking, the stony spell that bound her was broken. Tears rushed to her eyes.

"'I know a bank,'" she faltered; then, springing from her concealment, she knelt at his feet, as one might do who sought deliverance from some pressing danger.

"Vera!" he exclaimed, raising her up, "My friend, my little sister! what has happened? What has changed you so?"

But, for some moments, her tears and sobs were his only answer. He gently seated her on a rock beside him, and held her hand, while stroking her head in gentle caresses, accompanied by equally tender and soothing words.

"My poor little sister, it is plain that much has happened, and that you have suffered deeply, since I saw you last."

"But thank God, thank God! you are not dead—you have not forgotten me," she was able at last to say brokenly.

"You may indeed take all the comfort you can out of these facts," he replied cheeringly. "I never had a better prospect of living, and there was never less danger of my forgetting you. So cease your trembling, little one, and dry your tears. I am again stationed at Fort Montgomery, and can see you often, as in old times. Now tell me what has happened—no, first tell me where you live, for it is almost night, and we can talk on our way thither."

"Oh!" exclaimed Vera, "in the joy of seeing you, I have forgotten all else. The wretched little hut, which I cannot call home, is miles away. You can't go with me there; the path is too rough and tangled for aught save a mere creature of the forest, as I have become."

Then, for the first time conscious of her tattered and forlorn dress, and her bare and brier-torn ankles, she turned away with a burning blush, and said, in a low tone:

"I am glad night is near, that its darkness may cover me. I wonder at your kindness, for I looked into a mirroring pool on my way hither, and saw my poor, miserable self as you now see me. What must I seem to you, who have seen the best of the world?"

"Vera," said Saville, gravely, "did not your mother, when living, hope that I might become your friend?"

"Yes," said Vera, with fast-falling tears.

"That hope has been fulfilled; but were I only a casual stranger, what else could I feel for you, in this place, and by this grave, but the deepest sympathy? You may trust me, then, without fear or embarrassment, because of your ragged dress and bruised feet, which are to me the touching proofs of your misfortunes. There are no stronger claims than those of humanity, and unconsciously you assert these in a way to make them most sacred. I feel that you are committed to my charge, and that nature and all-controlling destiny constitute me your brother and guardian. So, rest assured, you shall lean upon my arm all the way to your mountain hiding-place, which, I fear, is little better than the nests of the birds, which are open to the sky."

"But the way is longer than you think."

"Will it seem shorter to you without me? All the more reason for my going. Come, little sister; I have a will of my own," and he drew her hand within his arm.

"I can take the more open paths, now that you are with me," she said, with sudden gladness in her tone.

"Yes, any you like. I will take care of you."

With a sigh of intense relief, she exclaimed, "Oh! what a comfort it is not to be oppressed with fear every moment. Constant dread was becoming a habit of my mind as it is with father. There are such cruel and terrible men in the world; and we are so helpless, and are the objects of so much suspision, that concealment and flight have become our only safety;" and, with the simplicity of a child, she told him of her own and Gula's experience, and the burning of the cabin.

"When we saw the smoke," she said, "we thought it had caught fire by accident, and we ran, in the hope of saving something. But Gula's cry, and the horrible men's rough voices, soon led us to fear the worst. I was afraid, at first, that father would leave old Gula to her fate, for often he is so strangely timid; but, for a few moments, he seemed like an enraged lion. He shot the leading villain, and then, snatching my gun, fired again. Only their rapid flight kept him from attacking them single-handed. He seemed to think they were the same ruffians that tried to catch me; and, from what old Gula said afterward, I am sure they were. Ever since, I have lived in a state of terror lest they should spring out upon me."

Her tragic story was often interrupted by Saville's exclamations of pity and anger; and when she described her peril upon the ice, and in climbing the precipice, she felt his arm tremble beneath her hand.

"You shall be amply revenged," he said in a deep tone, as she concluded.

"Oh, no," she cried, pleadingly; "any effort to avenge me would only add to my pain and fear. Please make these dreadful men understand that father is loyal, and that Gula and I are not witches. How came they ever to imagine such a thing about two such inoffensive creatures?"

"That's the cursed quality of superstition," he muttered. "The less reason and cause, the more monstrous and bigoted the belief."

"You can never know all I have suffered of late," she said, finding much comfort in his strongly manifested sympathy. "We often do not have enough to eat, and I was beginning to hope I should die before winter came. Father is more gloomy and taciturn than ever, and I often find him looking at me with a strange pity and almost horror in his eyes, as if he were murdering me and could not help it. His looks haunt me. Old Gula, too, is growing more strange, and mumbles unceasingly of her unearthly voices. Still I could endure all this, were it not for my constant and unspeakable fear lest those wicked men find our hiding-place, or spring out at me when I am away alone among the mountains. When I heard your step this evening, I came near flying, without looking back (God saved me from that, at least). I even wake out of my sleep, and imagine I hear them coming with their dreadful oaths. Are you sure you can keep them away?"

"Yes, Vera, sure. Poor child! I did not dream it possible that misfortune and wrong could so single you out."

"What you say," she continued, in an awed, frightened tone, "leads me to speak of the worst trouble of all. Mother's Bible was burned in the cabin, as was nearly everything else. I have tried to remember it teachings, but of late they seemed slipping from my mind. Indeed, I appeared sometimes to be forgetting everything. I felt as if I were dwindling to nothing in body and mind, and a great fear has at times chilled my heart lest death should be just becoming nothing When we first came to our hiding-place, I felt that it was very doubtful whether I should ever see you or anyone else again, and I gave up almost all hope of happiness in this life. But, while the world was so dark, the door of heaven seemed wide open, and mother standing in its light, waiting for me. For a long time this beautiful vision was ever before me, and I felt like a traveller who is going toward his home-light. But at last the open door, with its streaming rays, began to recede, and mother's form to grow dim; and now they have gone so far away that they seem like that faint star just above yonder mountain. What does it mean? Has God forgotten me? Is He in truth taking mother far away into heaven, and am I becoming so much like the poor, timid little creatures of the woods, that I shall at last die like them, and become nothing. I wish you could explain it all to me."

"I can, my poor little friend, very readily. When one has been long under the influence of trouble and solitude, and especially when there has been a lack of nutritious food, the mind becomes morbid, and full of unnatural fancies, just as the night is full of strange, monstrous shadows, which all disappear when the sun rises. The sun has risen for you, and all these shadows upon your mind will soon pass away."

"But are you sure God never forgets any of His children, though they are weak and insignificant? It is this fear that troubles me most."

"Well, Vera, to tell you a truth, which you would have suspected long ago, if you had not been so innocent, I do not know much about God. I think you had better try to overcome all these morbid fancies, of which you have spoken, in a new and hopeful interest in your present life. I promise that I shall never forget you, and will try to make it certain that you shall never be so exposed to misfortune again."

At first, Vera gave him a troubled, startled look, and was silent for some moments. Then he felt her hand tightening in its grasp upon his arm, as if the thought were in her mind, "If God is failing me, I must cling the closer to this friend, who is so near and sympathetic."

To divert her mind he told her of his experiences during his long absence, and how he had written to her, and had hoped that she knew about his life elsewhere while he remained ignorant of hers. He explained how very uncertain letters were to arrive, even along the regular lines of travel. And yet his heart reproached him that he had, in some degree, forgotten her in his manifold duties and excitements, and that he had not made greater effort to learn of her welfare, and provide for her safety.

They at last reached a point where they must leave the comparatively open path, for one that was narrow, precipitous, and often, to his eye, entirely blocked by rocks and tangled undergrowth. But she picked out a way for him, where, in the darkness, none appeared. Toward the last, however, her movements became slow and feeble.

"Let us rest awhile," he said; "you are becoming too wearied to stand almost."

"I am sorry to say it is more than weariness, Mr. Saville I have scarcely tasted food to-day worst of it is, I fear that will have little, if anything, to in the way of supper. I will tell you how it troubles me."

"And are you forgetting your own pangs of hunger and consequent weakness, in the fear that you may not have a supper for one who dined heartily a few hours ago?" he asked, taking her hand.

"But I am accustomed to being hungry, and you are not."

"My poor little friend, I can scarcely realize it all. If you could spread a banquet before me, my heart would be too full to permit me to think of eating to-night." And the thought passed through his mind, "Can this maiden and my bigoted, selfish wife belong to the same world and race?"

He was naturally generous and sympathetic, and his heart overflowed with pity and tenderness for the lonely girl, whose thoughts had constantly followed him, while he had partially forgotten her.

He now insisted on her pointing out the way; and going before, he lifted her down the rocks and steep places.

"It is so strange to be petted and taken care of," she said with a low laugh, "that it must be all a dream."

"Thanks for that laugh," he cried; "it is the first I have heard from you, but I shall be much mistaken if it is the last. If I can carry out my will, this is your last dark, miserable day."

"This day is no longer dark and miserable," she said, promptly.

"How is that?" he asked. "It is night, and you are both hungry and weary."

"But comforted and happy," she added. "The only ache that I cannot endure is the heart-ache, and your coming has cured that."

Having at last descended into the wild, secluded valley, they were not long in reaching what Vera had called with truth "a wretched little hut."

*(To be continued.)*

THOUGHTS *suggested by a Sermon preached in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Sunday evening, September 21st, by the* REV. E. ROBSON. *Subject:*

**"The Christian Citizen."**

The Bible is a rich mine, and every one who digs therein, will find inexhaustible stores, of the most valuable treasures, for time and eternity. It teaches, to use the words of one who was himself "a power," both in the world and the Church, "How it is possible to make the most of both worlds." It not only shews us the love and obedience we owe to our God; but it also instructs us in relation to the duties we owe to our brother man. It would be well if we constantly listened to its directions with regard to our conduct as citizens of this world; and if we wisely pondered over these we should find, that the factious and lawless spirit, so characteristic of our own age and country, are most unequivocally condemned by it. In a nationality like this, whose inhabitants come to us from all parts of the civilized world, we especially need to be governed by its principles, in order to our being fused into a united, respected, and prosperous people. If we carefully consider the directions given by "The Book," we shall find that it enjoins, on the Christian citizen, a cheerful, hearty, and loyal submission to all who are in authority over us. Not only are we commanded by Peter, 1st Epistle, Chap. 2, v. 13-17, to fear God and honor the Queen, and to submit ourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, but Paul in his Epistle to Titus, 1 Ch., 1 v., exhorts us to be subject to Principalities and Powers and to obey Magistrates, but he tells us, Rom. 13, Ch., v. 1-5, to remember that the Powers that be are ordained of God, and that we must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake; and in his letter to Timothy, 1st Ep., 2nd Ch., vrs. 1-2, he instructs us to pray for Kings and all in authority over us. How far we have obeyed these directions, let the evil-speaking, the bloodshed, and the factious opposition to the projects of other parties answer. We shall find, if we seriously consider these things, that there is no room for mutual recrimination; Catholic and Protestants alike, to their shame be it spoken, have revelled in unholy strife forgetting their common brotherhood and their common criminality. Grit and Conservative have each done their worst to annoy and hinder the plans of the other, and in place of a frank and kindly opposition, each has done all in his power to assail the motives and blacken the character of his opponent, as witness the disgraceful scenes in the Legislative assemblies. Again our country has been too much governed with a view to the aggrandisement of a party, rather, than each and all, using every endeavour to secure the good of the community at large. How long is this disgraceful state of affairs to continue? How long are we to be self-maligned in the sight of others? Taken from our own standpoint, what must other nations think of us? Will this conduct ensure respect, or is it likely those around us will have more faith in our future than we have ourselves? Oh, from this time, "Let all bitterness and wrath and clamor and evil speaking be put away from us," and let us become a kindly, peaceable, law-abiding people, so shall God's blessing rest upon us. "United we stand, divided we fall!"

A. C. S.

Orders have been issued that the quarantine of Cincinnati against Memphis was raised yesterday, just sixty days from its establishment.

## A Glimpse at the Govenor General and the Princess.

TORONTO, September 18.

The Vice-regal party were announced to be on hand at 11 o'clock, but it was a quarter to twelve before the Princess drove into the grounds in a closed carriage, attended by Major Del Winton and Mrs Moreton. Her Royal Highness wore a black silk walking costume, with a black satin and velvet close fitting jacket and a black hat with small yellow feather. The first department taken was the Agricultural Hall, through which the Princess was conducted by Mr. Rennie, Vice President of the Association. After a brief inspection, during which Her Royal Highness evinced much interest in the prize vegitables, and asked several questions, the party adjourned to the Horticultural Hall. There they were joined by the Governor General, who arrived shortly after twelve. About half-past one His Excellency and the Princess drove from the Exhibition grounds to the site of the new Home for Incurables, where Her Royal Highness laid the corner-stone of the new institution. Parkdale had prepared for the occasion by erecting an arch at the intersection of four roads, and the platform at the scene of the ceremony was gaily decorated with bunting. The party were received by the trustees of the Home, and the Reve and Council of Parkdale, and conducted to their places. Rev. Dr. Topp then welcomed them in a few words, and called upon Rev. Mr. Broadhall, of St. Stephen's Church, for prayer. The Hon. Wm. McMurrich then read a statement of the origin, progress and prospects of the institution, to which his Excellency replied, expressing his best wishes for its successful completion. Hon. Mr. McMurrich called upon Her Royal Highness to lay the cornerstone of the new building, presenting her at the same time with the trowel prepared for the occasion, which bears the following inscription:—

Presented to
Her Royal Highness PRINCESS LOUISE,
September 18th, 1879,
on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Toronto Home for Incurables.

Her Royal Highness then went through the usual performance, tapping the stone with the trowel, and saying in a clear distinct tone:—"I declare this stone well and truly laid." After one or two speeches the Vice-Regal party drove to the Asylum, through which they were taken by the superintendent.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen met at the Government House, in response to invitations sent out by their Excellencies for an "At Home." A pleasant afternoon was passed, and the assemblage dispersed at seven o'clock.

## The Two Murphys.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE AND HOW IT CAME ABOUT

A good story is told of the Irish comedian, Joe Murphy, who is to appear here this week.

It was during the "blue ribbons" excitement of last season, and Joe was journeying to a small town in the vicinity of Pittsburg. As the train steamed into the depot, it was boarded by a half dozen men, who, after a hurried conference with the conductor, approached the comedian with beaming faces.

"Mr. Murphy I believe," said the spokesman, hat in hand.

"At your service, sir," replied Joe.

"Delighted to meet you, sir. We are the committee appointed to take you in charge," and they fairly dragged the astonished Joe from the car, placed him in a carriage, and they were whirled swiftly away.

"God bless us," thought Joe reminiscent of Irish peculiarities. "This is very kind. Never was in this town before. A man's reputation does travel, and that is a fact."

In a short time they reached the hotel and the committee having placed Joe in the best parlor suite, prepared to depart. "We will call for you after supper, Mr. Murphy," said the spokesman.

"One moment, gentlemen," Mr. Joseph, as he pulled the bell cord vigorously. "Waiter, drinks for the party!"

"*Drinks*," shrieked the conclave in a chorus. "Mr. Murphy are you mad?"

"Mad," echoed Joe, "not a bit of it. Name your beverages, gentlemen."

"Oh this is terrible backsliding," said one. "Francis Murphy," ordering drinks.

"Francis Murphy," repeated the perplexed Joe. "I am Joe Murphy, the comedian."

They saw it all and rushed wildly from the room in search of the temperance apostle, who was even then toiling painfully on foot, "toting a huge carpet-bag.

Both the Murphys drew large houses that night.

## An Amusing End to a Suit.

Alexander Sample brought a suit for divorce, in Jefferson, Ind., and during its progress an order was issued by the court restraining him from disturbing Mrs. Sample's possession of the family residence. Seeing that he would lose if the case went to trial, his counsel moved for a discontinuance, and thus the proceedings were ended, including the order about the property. A reconcilement between the husband and wife each desiring to get there first and find out the other. She was on horseback and he was in a light wagon about two hours. The distance was 40 miles. Mrs. Sample gained a lead of two miles, but was then thrown by the horse which she was unable to control unaided. Mr. Sample passed her and had taken possession of the house when she arrived. She tried to enter by stratagem, but gave up the attempt on being twice thrown over the garden fence.

### Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.


# THE WATCHMAN
AND
## OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

*LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1879.*


### HON. MR. JOLY AND SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

It is to be regretted that persons occupying such high and honorable positions as that of Mr. JOLY, should be so indifferent to the claims of Sabbath observance. It will be remembered that some six years ago when a public discussion was to take place between Mr. JOLY and Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE, and the time and place being left to Mr. JOLY he appointed the Sabbath as the day when the discussion should take place, and that the whole day was spent in publicly combatting each other at St. Croix, in Lotbiniere, the debates only closing with the light of day and a wine dinner. This was considered by many Sabbatarians as an outrage upon the sanctity of a day which the scriptures enjoin should be kept holy. Last Sunday was similarly spent by Mr. JOLY and his friends in Quebec and the abominable desecration repeated by a great mass meeting of Rouges, when political speeches were made by Mr. JOLY, LANGLIER and MERCIER. What will those who urge so strongly the closing of Post Offices on the Sabbath day say to this conduct? We trust to hear their voices raised in strong condemnation of such public demonstrations on the Lord's day. It is not a matter to keep silent upon, for such meetings were not accidental but pre-arranged and deliberately entered upon and carried out.

### THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

On Thursday of last week the Agricultural Society of Argenteuil held its Annual Exhibition at Lachute. The morning opened with very unpropitious weather, but this did not prevent the people coming from all quarters of the county with their best selections of choice stock, butter, cheese, fruits root crops, fancy work &c., which looked unusually well as the rain cleared off and bright sunshine appeared towards the middle of the day. The number of spectators was large, consisting of men women and children from all parts of the County as well as from distant places, indicative of the growing interest taken in these annual gatherings. Upon entering Victoria Hall, the place selected for the exhibition of produce and manufactures, there appeared first to the right, the wall artistically covered with fancy quilts, matts, curtains, and other fancy needle work, which attracted much attention, then spread out upon the left side table were rolls of home-made flannels, blankets, cloths and etoffes, some of which were so inviting as to cause more than one, even of the city spectators, to be inclined to invest in a suit of Argenteuil clothes. In the left hand corner, South, were displays of choice fruits, consisting of apples, plumbs, grapes, etc., one exhibitor from River Rouge having no less than eleven varieties of fruit, which looked delicious. The South end of the Hall was beautiful with further displays of fancy needle work at which many persons seemed never to tire looking, and appreciating the inventive genius and artistic skill of the ladies of Argenteuil. One table in the center was literally covered with home-made bread and buns, made from this years' crop of wheat flour, the excellency of which, from outward appearance, would do credit to the most experienced bakery in the world. The judges must have had a difficult task to award the prizes in this department from appearances, but being privileged to practise their pelates, they, no doubt, could form decisions which an outer view could not determine. Then to the left were fifty tubs of choice looking butter and about half that number of boxes of cheese, which indicate the growing interest taken in the dairy produce of this County. Some few years ago there were only two or three boxes of cheese to be seen at the Annual Show and but a small quantity of butter, but now the competition has so increased that tons of these and other products are brought for exhibition to the County Show. Outside to the right of the Hall were to be seen a large quantity and variety of roots which up to this year, have been almost entirely neglected at the exhibitions. They certainly presented a very attractive appearance and will encourage a much larger quantity to be shown in future exhibitions. Over the fence and close by, was to be seen in high position a rustic chair, made from native cedars, and whether intended to be noticed or not, was the object of many remarks.

IN THE FIELD

were to be seen the choicest selections of County draught horses, saddle horses and carriage horses, steds, colts, fillies, bulls, milch cows, heifers, rams, loars, sheep and hogs for competition for the hundred or more premiums which were offered by the Society. Of the cattle present there were but few of thorough bred and Ayrshire, perhaps owing in part to the small number of prizes for these cattle compared with those of pourer breeds.

MISCELLANEOUS

prizes were offered for Agricultural Implments, carriage and heavy harness, wagons, carts, boots and shoes, of which there was quite a display, but not to the extent as might have been expected, or as could have been desired.

THE DINNER

was held at Lafleurs' Hotel and was on strictly temperance principles and practice. The chair was occupied by the President, John Hay, Esq., having on his right, Dr. Christie, M. P., and on his left, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.

The Vice President, Nelson Albright Esq., occupied the chair at the other end of the table and among the invited guests, besides the judges, we noticed R. G. Meikle, Esq., M. P. P., and other prominent citizens. The dinner was served up in good style, the supply being *ad libitum* and as the labors of the judges had been arduous and protracted they came to the table with keen appetites and did ample justice to the good things set before them; after which the President gave the Queen and Royal family, which was drank in Adam's Ale, there being no liquor of any kind upon the table, the Directors we presume, thinking there was too much intoxication visible down stairs and outside to have any stimulants on the table. Then followed in order the Governor General, after which the President gave our guests, and the Hon. Mr. Abbott was the first gentleman to reply, which he did in a short practical speech, the evening being well advanced there was not time for long speeches. He referred particularly to the raising of a thorough breed of horses which commanded a high price in the English market and referred to his letters published in THE WATCHMAN, written from England. He approved of the investment of the surplus funds of the Society in the purchase of suitable cattle and sheep for the improvement of the breed, as good cattle and sheep commanded high prices in the English market as well as good horses, and to the improvement of this stock he was pleased to see the attention of the Society was directed, as it was certain to yield them satisfactory returns. He was followed Dr. Christie in the same strain, both gentlemen's remarks being well received. Mr. Meikle was also called upon, who said he approved of the remarks of the two gentlemen who had preceded him, and that he thought it was impossible for us to compete with the Western States in the raising of cattle. He had seen a carload of very large cattle from Chicago and one of smaller size from Ontario, and still smaller from the Eastern Townships, on their way to Europe. He thought we might be able, having first secured a good breed of cattle, to compete with those of Ontario. "The Press," was the next toast drank, which was responded to by Mr. Kerr of THE WATCHMAN, who urged upon the farmers and others the necessity of writing articles on various subjects connected with the interests of stock-raising, fruit culture etc., the publication of which, would be interesting and profitable to all, stating that his columns would always be open for such communications. This ended the Chairman's toasts. Thos. Barron Esq., Warden of the County proposed the ladies. "God bless them," to which Mr. Meikle replied as usual in a happy neat speech. Mr. Barron also gave the President and Directors of the Society, which was replied to by Mr. Hay in an appropriate and pleasing manner. This closed the proceedings of the day which as far as the the Society was concerned passed off very pleasantly and profitably. The addresses of the diff rent speakers, will, no doubt result in profit to the Society and the agricultural interests of the County.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Owing to the cold rain of the morning those who indulge, considered they had good cause for imbibing freely, some of whom got half seas over before night and became very noisy and quarrelsome. There were sow disgraceful sayings and doings, one man having his nose badly cut in an affray in one of the Hotel yards. Whatever our authorities at home may think about the matter of leaving large crowds of people who congregate on such days, to act and carry on as they please to the annoyance and danger of quiet citizens, we can assure them that visitors from other places strongly condemn the absence of policemen to keep order on such occasions. In other counties and other towns, no such day is allowed to come off without first having a suitable police force sworn in by local magistrates, whose duty it is to arrest the first one who gets drunk or disturbs the peace. It is to hoped that the County Show day in Argenteuil will not pass again before such precautionary measures are attended to, for when men are intoxicated they sometimes become so infuriated that no deed is too bad for them to commit, and last year witnessed the use of the knife in one instance, and this year there was a free use of the fists and sticks, with oaths, curses and hideous language, most revolting, and which should not for a moment be allowed by the authorities. Below will to be found the

### LIST OF PRIZES.

HORSES.

JUDGES:—James Murphy, Dominique LaDuke, R. LeRoy.

*Mare and foal, Draught, 18 Entries.*

John Hewitt, 1st; James Bradly, 2nd; David McOuat, 3rd; Leon Lamarche, 4th; Ivory Fuller, 5th; Adam Gowanlock, 6th.

*Mare and foal, Saddle, 7 Entries.*

Harvy Mathews, 1st; Robert Jones, 2nd; Michael Brierton, 3rd; Thomas Morrison, 4th.

*Studs, Three years old, 3 Entries.*

T. & W. Owens, 1st; James Earle & Son, 2nd; Robert Todd, 3rd.

*Studs, Two years old, 5 Entries.*

Richard Seal, 1st; Severe Desjardine, 2nd; Charles Albright, 3rd.

*Horse colts, One year old, 3 Entries.*

Ward Smith, 1st; Thomas Todd, 2nd James McOuat, Riviere Rouge, 3rd.

*Fillies, Two years, 18 Entries.*

Henry Todd, 1st; Robert Todd, 2nd; Mathew Burwash, 3rd; James Barley, 4th; Alexander McMartin, 5th; Robert Crosier, 6th.

*Fillies, One year, 5 Entries.*

George Catton, 1st; W. J. Christie, 2nd; John Nicholson, 3rd;

*Carriage Horses (pair), 6 Entries.*

John Bos, 1st; Nelson Albright, Bay, 2nd; James McOuat, Riviere Rouge, 3rd; Martin Burwash, 4th.

GRADE CATTLE.

JUDGES:—John Morin, Duncan McCole, and Thomas Dobbie.

*Bulls, Aged, 6 Entries.*

John Roger, 1st; Wm. Roger, 2nd; Robert Todd, 3rd; Donald Loynachan, 4th.

*Bulls, Two years, 3 Entries.*

David McFarlane, 1st; James C. McOuat, Riviere Rouge, 2nd; Charles Albright, 3rd; George Catton, 4th.

*Bulls, One year, 6 Entries.*

James McOuat, Chatham, 1st; Gavin J. Walker, 2nd; Andrew Todd, 3rd; John Bos, 4th.

*Bull Calves, (Spring), 10 Entries.*

Mrs. Alexander Paul, Bethany, 1st; Robert Doig, Upper Lachute, 2nd; David Paul, 3rd.

*Milch Cows, 20 Entries.*

James McOuat, Riviere Rouge, 1st; Nelson Albright, Riviere Rouge, 2nd; Hugh Fraser, 3rd; James C. McOuat, 4th; James McOuat, Chatham, 5th; Peter Gordon, 6th; George Fraser 7th; Walter McOuat, Lachute, 8th.

*Heifers, Two years, 15 Entries.*

Nelson Albright, Riviere Rouge, 1st; Geo. Fraser, 2nd; Hugh Fraser, 3rd; Peter Gordon, 4th; James McOuat, Riviere Rouge, 5th.

*Heifers, One year, 19 Entries.*

Peter Gordon, 1st; Alex. McMartin, 2nd. James McOuat, Riviere Rouge, 3rd; John Hay, 4th; Charles Albright, 5th.

*Heifer Calves, (Spring), 15 Entries.*

David Paul, 1st; John Hay, 2nd; Stephen M. Burwash, 3rd.

THOROUGHBRED AYRESHIRE CATTLE WITH PEDIGREE.

*Bulls, Aged, 2 Entries.*

Thomas Barron, 1st; Thomas Morin, 2nd.

*Bulls, One year, 3 Entries.*

Thomas Morrison, 1st; Alex. McFarlane, 2nd; William Buchan, 3rd.

*Bull Calves, (Spring), 1 Entry.*

John Hay.

*Milch Cows, 1 Entry.*

John Hay.

*Heifers, Two years, 1 Entry.*

John Hay.

*Heifers One year, 2 Entries.*

John Hay, 1st; George Fraser, 2nd;

*Heifer Calves, 1 Entry.*

John Hay.

SHEEP

JUDGES.—Archibald Oswald, William Box, and Ebinezer Hendrie.

*Special prize* given by Thomas Christie, Esq. M. D., M. P., on Improved Rams, 4 Entries.

George Fraser, 1st; William Hume, 2nd; John Hay, 3rd.

*Society Prizes. Old Rams 5 Entries.*

Joseph McKimmie, 1st; Ward Smith, 2nd; John McGregor, Riviere Rouge, 3rd; Thos. Todd, 4th; John Doig, Upper Lachute, 5th.

*Rams One Shear, 9 Entries.*

John Hay, 1st; John Smith, Thomas' Gore, 2nd; Erasdus Nichols, 3rd; David Paul, 4th; Andrew Walker, 5th; Thomas Cowan, 6th.

*Ram Lambs, 17 Entries.*

Robert Woods, 1st; Thomas Smith, 2nd; David Paul, 3rd; Peter Gordon, 4th; Wm. Hume, 5th; John Doig, Upper Lachute, 6th;

*Ewes, Old, (pair), 12 Entries.*

David Paul, 1st; John Gordon, 2nd; Thomas Smith, 3rd; Robert Woods, 4th; John Roberts, 5th; John Hay, 6th.

*Ewes, One shear (pair), 19 Entries.*

Wm. Hume, 1st; Peter Gordon, 2nd; Donald Loynachan, 3rd; Andrew Walker, 4th; James McOuat, Riviere Rouge, 5th; Alexander McMartin, 6th.

*Ewe Lambs, (pair), 15 Entries.*

Willam Hume, 1st; Thomas Smith, 2nd; A. Walker, 3rd; John Hay, 4th; James McOuat, Riviere Rouge, 5th; Stephen M. Burwash, 5th;

PIGS.

JUDGES:—Same as on sheep.

*Sows, 12 Entries.*

William Drew, 1; William McOuat Hill, 2; Robert Doig, Upper Lachute, 3; Wm. Hume 4; Thomas Morrin, 5.

*Boars, 6 Entries.*

Robert Doig, Upper Lachute, 1; Wm. Drew, 2; Robert Todd, 3; Wm. McOuat Hill, 4; Gustavus A. Holden, 5.

*Special prize* given by Thomas Christie, Esq., M. P., on best collection of Roots, 15 Entries.

Donald Loynachan, 1; Thomas Smith, 2.

PRODUCE.

JUDGES:—W. D. McLaren, A. Parks, and Wm. Manson, Esqrs.

*Special Prize* given by Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, for the best lot of Butter, 5 Entries.

Nelson Albright, Bay, 1.

*Society Prizes, Butter, 48 Entries.*

Nelson Albright, Riviere Rouge, 1; Robert Morrison, 2; Robert Wood, 3; John Martin, 4; Alex McMartin, 5; John McGregor, La chute Road, 6; William Drew, 7; James McOuat Riviere Rouge, 8; William Headley, 9; Thomas Todd, 10.

*Cheese, 28 Entries.*

Thomas Morrison, 1; Robert Doig, Upper Lachute, 2; George Fraser, 3; James McOuat Riviere Rouge, 4; Nelson Albright, 5. (The holder of the sixth prize ticket on cheese will please produce the same to the Secretary.)

*Bread, 24 Entries.*

Charles Albright, 1; John McGregor, Lachute, 2; Nelson Albright, Bay, 3.

*Buns, 23 Entries.*

Duncan McGregor, 1; Nelson Albright, Bay 2; John McGregor, Riviere Rouge, 3.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Judges.—Wm. Scott, Wm. Vipond, and James B. Cushing.

*Etoffe, Home-made, 5 Entries.*

Andrew Walker, 1; Evan Cameron, 2; James Bradley, 3; Geo. Fraser, 4; Erastus Nichols, 5.

*Dressed Cloth, Home-made, 12 Entries.*

Thomas Morin, 1; Andrew Todd, 2; Archibald LeRoy, 3; Erastus Nichols, 4; Joseph Taylor, 5.

*Flannel, Plain, 2 Entries.*

Charles Albright, 1; Joseph McKimmie, 2; Duncan McGregor, 3.

*Flannel, Fancy, 20 Entries.*

Charles Albright, 1; Andrew McFarlane, 2; Joseph McKimmie, 3; William Buchan, 4; Duncan McGregor 5.

*Blankets, 12 Entries.*

Andrew Walker, 1; Angus Loynachan, 2; Joseph Taylor, 3; John Loynachan, 4.

*Shawls (Woollen), 5 Entries.*

Andrew Walker, 1; John Loynachan, 2; Joseph Taylor, 3.

*Quilts and Coverings, 8 Entries.*

William Buchan, 1; David Morrin, 2; John Smith, 3.

*Special prizes* given by James B. Cushing Esq., 3 Entries.

John Smith, Lakefield, 1; Joseph Taylor 2.

*Collection of Knitted Work, 9 Entries.*

Mrs. Alex Paul, Bethany, 1; also worthy of Special mention, James Patterson, 2; Erastus Nichols, 3.

*Special prize* by James B. Cushing, Esq., 3 Entries.

Duncan McGregor, 1; Ivory Fuller, 2.

*Fruit, 6 Entries.*

Alex. McMartin, 1; John Hay, 2; Thomas Burwash, 3; Chas. Albright, 4.

*Carriage Harness, 1 Entry.*

R. Giles & Son, 1.

*Heavy Harness, 1 Entry.*

R. Giles & Son, 1.

*Carriages, 1 Entry.*

Dudderidge & Mitchell, 1.

*Waggons and Carts, 1 Entry.*

Dudderidge & Mitchell, 1.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

Piece of Fancy Flannel shown by Mr. Joseph Taylor of Isle Aux Chats.

Blankets exhibited by Mr. Duncan McGregor, Riviere Rouge.

Knitted Quilt having no Ticket.

Knitted Curtains exhibited by Mr. James Patterson, of Chatham, classed with knitted Work, but not considered by Judges as properly classed; recommended for special prize by Judges.

Fancy Work exhibited by Mr. Andrew Walker.

Carpets, exhibited by Mr. Andrew Walker and Mr. George Fraser, also recommended for special prize by Judges. Andrew Walker, 1; George Fraser, 2.

Fruit exhibited by Mr. Hugh McCole of Otter Side; not considered by Judges as coming within the District of Terrebonne. That the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the newspaper published in the French language at St. Jerome, in the said District, called *Le Nord*, and twice in the newspaper published in the English language at Lachute in the said district called THE WATCHMAN, be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon neglect by the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a case by default.

(By the Court,)
THOMAS BARRON,
C.C.C.

fw2

Brain Stone exhibited by D. P. Beatie Esq. and given by him to the Society for the purpose of giving the same as an additional prize for best ploughman at the coming ploughing Match.

Spring Cart exhibited by Dudderidge & Mitchel.

One Plough shown by Messrs McOuat & McRae of Lachute.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Ploughing Match will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd of October next, on Mr. Donald McEwan's farm, Riviere Rouge.

—A despatch from Sir GARNET WOLSELEY to the War Office announces that he has signed terms of peace with all the Zulu Chiefs, and effected a thorough understanding with them, which, in his opinion, will preserve the future peace of South Africa. One of the provisions of this treaty puts an end to the Zulu military system, whereby the young warriors of the tribes were not permitted to marry until they had served in battle and distinguished themselves by bravery. The Cheifs who signed the treaty undertake to prohibit the importation of arms into their territories, and promise to make no declaration of wars upon other tribes without the consent of the British authorities at Cape Colony. The terms of the treaty, as explained by Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, appear to be extremely comprehensive and prudent, and reasonable anticipations are now entertained that we have seen the last of warfare between the English and natives in South Africa.

### LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, Sept. 25, 1879.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour per barrel | $3.20 | @ $3.70 |
| Flour per bag | 2.65 | @ 0.00 |
| Oats per bushel | 0.00 | @ 0.35 |
| Corn " " | 0.00 | @ 0.00 |
| Peas " " | 0.00 | @ 0.75 |
| Oatmeal per 100 lbs | 0.00 | @ 2.25 |
| Corn Meal " " | 1.25 | @ 0.00 |
| Moulfie " " | 1.25 | @ 0.00 |
| Ryne " " | 1.00 | @ 0.00 |
| Bran " " | 0.90 | @ 0.00 |
| Dressed Hogs " | 6.00 | @ 7.00 |
| Pork per lb | 0.08 | @ 0.09 |
| Beef " " | 0.06 | @ 0.07 |
| Mutton " " | 0.07 | @ 0.08 |
| Lamb " " | 0.09 | @ 0.00 |
| Hay per ton | 4.50 | @ 5.50 |
| Potatoes per bag | 0.60 | @ 0.80 |
| Butter per lb | 0. 13c | @ 15 |
| Cheese " " | 0.85 | 0.88 @ 0.10 |


# The Place to Buy.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP IS AT
**Alfred Benn & Co's.,**

We are Selling Very Cheap for CASH or PRODUCE; will hold a Sale to Commence Thursday the 9th day of October.

ALFRED BENN & Co.

P. S.—Well furnished house For Sale or to Let. A. BENN & Co.
1871.

S. CARSLEY'S FLANNELS.

FANCY FLANNELS.

Strong Fancy Angola Shirtings for 12c a yard.
Very Strong Fancy Wincey shirtings 18c yard.
Splendid Union shirting Flannels 25c a yard.
Best Heavy Twill Shirting Flannels 33c and 40c a yard.

ALL-WOOL FLANNELS.

Fancy All-wool Shirting Flannels 22c a yard.
Strong Fancy All-wool Homespun Flannels 30c a yard.
Fine All-wool Fancy Shirtings 35c a yard.
Fine Printed Flannels for Ladies' wrappers and dressing gowns only 38c a yard.
Very Fine Fancy Check and Striped Shirting Flannels at 45c per yard.

GREY FLANNELS!
GREY FLANNELS!

Very strong Canadian Homespun Flannels plain and twill only 30c a yard.
Heavy Grey Flannels 30c a yard.
Fine Grey Flannels plain and twill only 30c.
Extra wide fine Grey Flannels plain and twill 35c per yard.

BLANKETS.

White and Colored Blankets in all sizes.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

for the best assortment of Blankets in the Dominion.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

for the right kind and the right make of Blankets.

All sizes in Crib Blankets.
Single bed-size Blankets.
Large Double-bed-size Blankets.
Extra size Double-bed Blankets.
Good size and good quality Single Bed Blankets $2.40 a pair
Good size extra quality Double Bed size Blankets from $3.65 up.
Large size extra quality Double Bed Blankets at $4.80 a pair.
Extra size superior quality Double Bed Blankets from $5.10 per pair.

SCARLET BLANKETS.

All-wool Scarlet Blankets in all sizes.

NAVY-BLUE BLANKETS.

All-wool Navy Blue Blankets in all sizes.

BROWN and GREY BLANKETS.

Brown and Grey Blankets in all sizes.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

E. MILNER,
Late of St. Eugene


PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Terrebonne. } In THE CIRCUIT COURT, In and for the County of Argenteuil.

Lachute, Friday, the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

PRESENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bourgeois, J. S. C.

No. 209 James Williamson, of the Village of Grenville, in the said County and District, master and mariner, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Elswood Chaney, of the Village of Grenville, in the said County and District, Doctor of medicine, *Defendant*

AND

The Ottawa River Navigation Company, a body corporate and politic, having its principal office in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and a Branch Office in the Village of Grenville, aforesaid. *Mise-en-Cause.*

It is ordered on motion of G. E. Bampton, Esquire, of Counsel, for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Edward Wade, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, acting in the District of Terrebonne, on the Writ of Saisie Gagerie, *par droit de suit* in this cause issued, written that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Terrebonne. That the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the newspaper published in the French language at St. Jerome, in the said District, called *Le Nord*, and twice in the newspaper published in the English language at Lachute in the said district called THE WATCHMAN, be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon neglect by the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a case by default.

(By the Court,)
THOMAS BARRON,
C.C.C.

fw2


**NOW is the TIME!**

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge.

**Subscription only $1. a year.**

**LACHUTE WOODEN WARE FACTORY.**

J. R. McLAREN, Jr., P. O. Box 12.
MANUFACTURER OF

Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Planing and Novelties.

Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention. 3yl.

**Established 1935.**

**FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE**

WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK of

**FELT HATS,**

Which embraces all the latest styles.

We are still going a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.

**FURS! FURS!!**

We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of FUR SACQUES, MUFFS BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City.

We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest

**Paris & New York Fashions,**

Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm

**JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.**

Practical Furriers,

416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3yl.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

New and Fashionable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

Useful and Staple Goods at Reasonable Prices.

5 per cent discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.


# Voluntary Licitation

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on

Tuesday, the 30th day of September, inst., at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the main door of the BAPTIST CHURCH Dalesville, in the County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, the following immoveables depending of the Estate and Succession of the late JOHN CALDER, Widow of the late JOHN CALDER, both in their lifetime of Lachute, in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, said District.

1stly. That piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the Township of Chatham, in the said district, known and distinguished as the East half of lot number twenty, in the eighth range of the said Township, containing one hundred acres of land in superficies more or less without warranty as to precise measurement, with a house and other buildings thereon erected, with the exception of thirty acres sold by the late John Calder, to James Calder his brother.

2ndly. All that certain lot of land situated, lying and being in the aforesaid Township of Chatham in the said District, known and distinguished as East half of lot number twenty, in the ninth range of said Township, containing one hundred acres of land in superficies more or less without warranty as to precise measurement, without buildings.

3rdly. That certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the aforesaid Township of Chatham known and distinguished as the West half of lot number nineteen in the eighth concession of the said Township, bounded North by the Ninth concession, South by the Seventh concession, on the East by the East half of same lot and West by lot Number twenty, without any buildings.

4thly. A certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the aforesaid Township of Chatham, known and distinguished as the West half of lot number twenty in the ninth range of said Township, containing one hundred acres of land in superficies more or less with the buildings thereon erected.

THE CONDITIONS will be published on the day of the Sale.

For further particulars apply to

A. BERTHELOT, N.P.

Lachute, this 11th day of September, 1879.

# LICITATION VOLONTAIRE,

AVIS PUBLIC est par le present donne que mardi le 30me jour de Septembre courant a une heure de l'apres-midi seront vendus au plus haut et dernier encherisseur a la porte de l'Eglise Baptiste de Dalesville dans le Township de Chatham, comte d'Argenteuil District de Terrebonne, les immeubles suivants appartenant en partie a la succession de feue Dame Sarah Kerr veuve de feu John Calder, en leur vivant de Lachute, paroisse de St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, dit District.

1er. Un lot de terre sis et situe dans le Township de Chatham dit District comu designe comme le moitie Est du lot numero Vingt, dans le huitieme rang du dit Township, contenant cent acres de terre en superficie plus ou moins sans garantie de mesure precise avec une maison et autres batisses depus erigees a l'exception et reserve de trente acres de terre vendus par feu John Calder a James Calder son frere.

2e. Un certain lot de terre sis et situe dans le Township de Chatham district aussit connu et designe comme etant la moitie Est du lot numero vingt-et-un dans le neuvieme rang du dit Township contenant cent acres de terre en superficie plus ou moins sans garantie de mesure precise sans batisses.

3e. Un certain lot de terre sis et situe dans le dit Township de Chatham connu et designe comme la moitie Ouest du lot numero dix-neuf dans la huitieme concession du dit Township, borne au nord par la neuvieme concession, au sud par la septieme concession a l'Est par la moitie est du meme lot et a l'Ouest par la lot numero Vingt sans captisses

4e. Un certain lot de terre sis et situe dans le dit township de Chatham, connu et designe comme la moitie du lot numero Vingt dans le neuvieme rang du dit Township, contenant cent acres de terre en superficie plus ou moins avec les batisses depus erigees.

Les conditions seront publiees le Jour de la vente. Pour plus amples information s'adresser au doussigne.

Lachute ce 13eme. jour de Septembre mil huite cent soixante-dix-neuf.

A. BERTHELOT.


**DRESS & MANTLE MAKING.**

MISS DAVIDSON, (of MONTREAL) begs to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity that she is prepared to do Dress making, &c., on short notice.

Rooms in the West-End, underneath Olivet Hall, Lachute. 3yl.

**WHERE TO GO**

FOR A

**GOOD BARGAIN**

IS AT

**PILON & Co.**

Where DRY GOODS for all classes of people are offered at

**Lower Prices**

Than ever. FALL GOODS are principally taking the attention of buyers, as it was the most left of his bankrupt stock which he lately bought at 60c. on the dollar.

**PILON**

MORE LIBERAL THAN EVER.

Cheap Bargains in any line are made daily at the PALACE CHEAP STORE.

Come and see the immense crowd of buyers

**AT PILON & Co.**

Mr. J. B. LABELLE, lately of Lamarre and Labelle on Notre Dame Street, now a member of the firm. A. Pilon & Co., invite the public and their friends to patronize them in their new enterprise.

Please come and examine our Fall Goods which we will sell cheaper than ever, at the Sign of the

**Green Ball,**

649 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 649.

**SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER,**


## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Locks at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on Friday the 10th DAY of OCTOBER next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne on and after SATURDAY the 27th DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tenders can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent* on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 20th August 1879. 1-4


GRAHAM'S

**Pain Eradicator!**

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

**Graham's Pain Eradicator,**

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

**FALL MILLINERY**

**Just Received.**

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

**New Fall Goods,**

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

FALL AND WINTER JACKETS AND ULSTER CLOAKS,

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly.

34tf.

**LAMPS.**

Cole's Lamp & Oil Depot,
418 & 420 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Just opened out a magnificent stock of New Fall Goods. American and European.

NEW STYLES,
NEW IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW BEAUTIES,
NEW GLOBES and SHADES,

and fittings of all kinds, all at Rock-bottom Prices, for our usual Terms Cash.

FRED. R. COLE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

**T. COSTEN & Co.**

**Gun and Fishing-Tackle Makers and Importers.**

Guns and Fishing Rods Repaired. Forest & Sons flies and rods. Joseph Rogers & Sons Pocket Cutlery.

133 St. James Street,
Opposite the Post Office Montreal.
51y1.

**$300** A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 48y1

**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 etc., etc., etc.**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

**Readymade Clothing**

TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery

A large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1878, 20tf

**DICK'S**

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES

**DICK'S**

**BLOOD PURIFIER**

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

**DICK'S LINIMENT**

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also

AN UNF

### Advertising Terms.

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

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Thomas Barron—Rule of Court.
A. Pilon & Co.—Dry Goods.
A. Benn & Co. Lachute.
S. Carsley, Montreal.

## LOCAL.

A large number of Montrealers are at Lachute.

There was a very heavy frost on Wednesday night.

Another Woollen Factory is talked of for Lachute.

Lachute Mineral Springs are becoming an acknowledged benefit.

Graham's Pain Eradicator is just the thing for hoarseness and sore throat.

The Sunday School entertainment in Olivet Hall takes place this evening. There is an excellent programme.

Lachute Saw Mills are undergoing extensive repairs and elevaters for taking away the sawdust, are being put up.

Higher Prices.—The prices of butter and wheat have advanced still higher during the week which is good news all round.

Personal.—C. W. Coates, Esq., of Montreal, is to sing and read in Olivet Hall to-night. All our citizens should go and hear him.

Mr. Poitras, of Lachute, has been awarded by the Government a large contract for supplying the St. Vincent de Paul with cloth and flannel.

—Mr. Charles C. Roche is in Ottawa for the Canadian Illustrated *News*, to "write up" and illustrate matters for that paper during exhibition week.

Brick Hill.—The long needed work to this hill is now to be done. The people of Lachute have contributed quite largely towards the improvement.

Intellectual.—Quite a large number of orders were taken here last week for the celebrated Library, Encyclopædia Britannica, by an agent who visited the place for that purpose.

Lachute at the Dominion Exhibition.—Mr. J. R. McLaren, jr., has a stand at the exhibition this week with a fine display of various manufactured goods.

—Sir John A. Macdonald passed through Lachute by special train for Ottawa on Tuesday, accompanied by Lady Macdonald and the Lieut. Governor Robitaille and Hon. Mr. Joly.

Grapes.—Fine specimens of out-door grown grapes are to be seen in many gardens in this place, proving that grape culture may be carried on successfully by those who will take the pains to cultivate the vine.

The Box Factory.—The machinery and stock of the box factory are to be sold in October next. The building will then be utilized for other purposes which we hope will prove a more profitable enterprise.

—Sir A. T. Galt recommends a commercial union for the whole British Empire, so that an interchange of goods between the Mother Country and her Colonies may be carried on without duties being imposed by either.

Enquiries are made concerning the object the Agricultural Society had in changing the place of the annual dinner from Roderigue's Hotel to that of Lafleure's. Perhaps the President and Directors could explain it? and, if so, they would oblige quite a large number.

Customers Made Comfortable.—Mr. James Fish has lately built a new stable for his customers' horses. He has now fitted up a room with berths, stove, &c., where those who come from a distance can have comfortable lodgings when obliged to wait over night for their grists, as is often the case in winter. He intends to supply this room with the leading newspapers and afford the convenience of a reading-room at the Mills.

—The Hon. Mr. Chauveau has written a letter explaining the reasons which actuated him in resigning his connection with the Joly Government, and in which he emphatically contradicts the Montreal *Daily Witness*, who before his resignation lauded him to the skies but afterwards made him out to be a political Judas. Mr. Chauveau states that the course he adopted was the best one, in his opinion, to bring about a coalition so as to carry on the affairs of the Government of this Province.

—The granaries of Canada are well filled this year. The country has been blessed with an abundant harvest. Farmers must see that the opportunity is at hand for them to retrieve their fortunes and no doubt they will profit by it. It will be to their interest to encourage an active grain trade immediately. No good can be done by keeping the doors of their granaries looked, looking ahead for improved prices. The partial failure of the crops in Europe causes a demand for grain from that quarter and Canadian farmers will be called upon to contribute to the supply required.

## OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

*(From Local Correspondents.)*

### Chatboro.

Mr. Editor.—I notice that in your paper that Claud Patch has put forth an effort to describe (with his limited descriptive powers) the events which occur in Chatboro, and in your issue of the 5th inst. he writes about a genius who is trying to promote the increasing interest taken by C. P. and others, in Stonefield. Mr. Claud Patch has forgotten to give you an account of a genius in Chatboro. His name I will not mention, but he has attended a Grammar School in Ontario, has won at the final examination 12 books. Last year he was only a bashful boy. This year he has gained for himself the honor of being a genius, which implies more than some imagine, (bashful young men take courage, hold up your heads, for you know not where your position in society may stand a year hence.) The lessons this remarkable person had to learn were indeed noticeable, 25 or 30 pages of grammar, 13 or 14 of history and other lessons besides. But they sunk before this wonderfully comprehensive mind as the sins of the determined penitent, crumbling from mountains to molehills. He completely mastered them within the short space of an hour. This, Mr. Editor, has been been the statement of an amiable friend of his. It is not unlikely that he is the Claud Patch. I think Chatboro ought to feel quite elated as they can boast of so many wonderful events which have taken place, as published in the Watchman, since this genius graduated in Ontario.

I am neither an experienced politician nor one who is at all posted in political affairs. But, don't you think if he were sent to Parliament next election, he would accomplish a great deal towards promoting the interests of this County? Why, sir, our present Members would sink into nothingness before him. Too bad for Lachute, but then it would be worth the time sending such an active and energetic person to Parliament. He ought to be elected by acclamation.

Mr. Claud Patch has neglected to inform you that there is a collection of howling Genii who gather round the School House on the night of the Good Templars' meeting, at Chatboro, causing a disturbance among the quiet Temperance folk, by howling and dancing on the steps, hurling stones occasionally, and frightening visitors by their noise. It was remarked by one that the horses of visiting members were used better than themselves. No wonder Mr. Claud Patch gave you such a description with regard to the proceedings of the meeting the other night when he was amusing himself so much by joining with the rioters in molesting the peacable enjoyment the members of the Good Templar Society had in entertaining each other. This inclination to disturb meetings of this description is hereditary, and if not discontinued will end in bad results that will cause them to feel bad for a season. The School House was invaded by a band (who procured an entrance through the window), headed by Claud Patch himself, on Saturday night last, who burned the oil which is paid for by the Good Templars and the Methodist Society, till near midnight, turned topsy turvy the neatly swept and dusted school house, and departed afterwards leaving the door wide open. Their conduct is unbearable and a magistrate will be consulted if it is continued. I would say to Claud, himself, that he had better attend school another year or procure a dictionary superior to the one he now uses.

I am very much pleased with your Temperance Column, and hope that you will not discontinue it to please Claud Patch.

Mat. Hilde.

Chatham, Sept. 17th, 1879.

[Mat. is mistaken in the person of Claud Patch.—E. W.]

Several of the citizens of this place have gone to the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa. They looked their prettiest on leaving, and will no doubt return with much information which will be liberally distributed for the benefit of those who were unable to go to the big show.

### Episcopal Visit.—Church Opening.—Confirmation, &c.

The Bishop of the Diocese will visit Lachute on Wednesday, 1st proximo, and will leave for Arundel at 7:30 a.m., on Thursday, 2nd, performing the last part of the journey by canoe. The Services at Arundel will be as follows: Friday, 3rd, at 9 a.m., meeting of building committee in the Church; 11 a.m. opening of Church, consecration and confirmation; 2:30 p.m. Baptism and addresses by several clergymen.

H. J. Evans.

—By a recent departmental order a great reduction has been effected in the rate of postage on parcels within the Dominion. For each parcel weighing not less than 4 ounces, six cents; for each parcel exceding 4 ounces and not exceeding 3 ounces, 12 cents; for each additional 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces, 6 cents. It will be observed that provision is thus made for a reduction of charge on small parcels not exceeding 4 ounces, in weight, and that the general scale of charge will be 6 cents per 4 ounces, instead of as heretofore, 12½ cents per 8 ounces. The exclusion of glass from the mails is so far modified that spectacles and eyeglasses, if securely put up in cases not likely to allow the contents escape if broken in course of convayance, may be sent by post within the Dominion on prepayment of the above parcel post rates. The term "printed circulars" is extended to include circulars produced by the electric pen or other mechanical process easy of recognition by the officers of the Post Office, as well as when printed by the ordinary process of printing type, engraving and lithography.

### The Vice-Regal Party at Ingersoll.

Ingersoll not only did herself much credit by the manner in which the Governor-General and the Princess were received, but she actually surpassed all other places with regard to the really magnificent and enthusiastic nature of the preparations made. As the Mayor had been notified that the stay here could not exceed at the most thirty minutes, it was decided that the reception and presentations should take place at the depot. The Mayor then introduced the members of the Town Council and School Boards, Wm. Peers, Warden, and several of the County; the Rev. Messrs. Hill, Edmons, McMullen, McKay, Milner, Carson, Landon, and D. R. Sutherland, the Collector of Customs and Capt. McCleneghan, Lieut. Macqueen, Ensign Ingersoll. The presentations being over his Excellency inspected the Volunteers and expressed himself pleased with their appearance. At this point a pleasant incident occurred. At the request of Her Royal Highness Captain McCleneghan was called upon the platform where he received a most cordial greeting. Some years ago the Captain while in England, was successful in carrying off the Kolopore cup at Wimbleton, and was remembered by her Royal Highness.

At the close of the proceedings an accident occurred which, it was at first feared, would mar the pleasure of the occasion, but which happily did not result seriously. As the Vice-Regal party were descending the platform, the Princess, who was walking behind his Excellency, slipped and fell heavily down several steps. There was some excitement for a moment among those who witnessed the mishap, but all anxiety was dispelled when her Royal Highness rose as if quite uninjured, and smiling and bowing to those around, continued on her way. Soon after the whole party boarded the train, and, after corteous good-byes and amid hearty cheers, the journey was resumed.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Daniea Drew is dead.

—Belgium wants Canadian cattle.

—General Grant has returned home.

—The total receipts of the Toronto Exhibition, from all sources, amounted to $57,000.

—Vice Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock is to succeed Sir Edward Inglefield in the command of the North American and West Indian station.

Honey.—On Friday last Mr. Joseph S. Hall spipped to England, per the American Express Co., two thousand pounds of honey, being this summer's product of his apiary on Riddel street.

—Mr. Craig writes to Mr. Woodburn in effect that the entries of live stock for the Dominion Exhibition are double and in some cases treble those for the Toronto Industrial.

Lord Beaconsfield made and important speech at Aylesbury on Thursday the 18th, mainly on the agricultural question in relation to the previling depression. He also said that the British army would, if occasion required, assert the independence of Europe.

—The Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, entertained to dinner at the Rideau Club, on Monday evening, the old country agricultural delegates along with Mr. Thomas Moore, editor and proprietor of the Dublin *Irish Farmer*.

—Week before last one of the Chicago steamers took 25 tons of plums from Collingwood. The region about Meaford is noted for its plums, and the establishment of a regular line to Chicago furnishes an outlet which has long been needed.

—The coming to Canada of five Agricultural delegates, representing several districts from England, Ireland, and Scotland, is encouraging, as they are to look out lands for farmers of capital; and there is no doubt but what they will be satisfied with our facilities for such settlers.

Considerable Picking.—The N. Y. *Sun* says that for some time past a patent has existed on a certain tooth-pick, and that one factory in Boston has used from 3 to 5 cords of wood a year in making tooth-picks which sell at 25c. a box of 2,500.

—Among those on board the steamer *Lily*, which sank between Edmonton and Victoria, were Lieutenant-Governor Laird and suite, Mrs. Target, and the Rev. Mr. Walton and family. The Governor's party procured small boats and rowed three hundred miles to Battleford.

—King John of Abyssinia, writes to a mercantile firm representing him in London, stating that he has written to Queen Victoria complaining that the outlets of his territory are closed by the Egyptians. He says General Kirkham, the English General in his service, was poisoned at Massawah while on his way to England with letters to the Queen.

The Defence of the Colonies.—The *Broad Arrow* understands that a Royal Commission has been appointed to examine into and report upon the question of Colonial defence. Lord Carnarvon is the President, and among the Commissioners are General Sir Lyton Simmons, G. C. B., Admiral Sir Alex. Milne, Bart., G. C. B., Mr. Childers, M. P., Mr. T. Brassey, M. P., Sir H. Barkly, K. C. B., and Sir H. Holland, Bart., M. P.

The *Herald*:—In finally completing the division of the Department of Public Works, certain official changes are likely to take place. It is said for instance that Mr. Trudea will be Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals under Sir Chas. Tupper, and that Mr. Baillarge will succeed to the position of Deputy Minister of Public Works. Mr. Braun will become Secretary of the new Department and the position made vacant by his transfer will be filled by Mr. Ennis. Mr. Chapleau will, it is probable succeed Mr. Ennis. These changes will take place very soon.

### Saved by Cats.

In the year 1783, a merchant who resided at Messina had two favorite cats and their manner previous to an earthquake saved his life.

Before the shock occurred, these animals were endeavoring to work their way through the floor; their master observing their fruitless labours, opened the door for them.

At a second and third floor they repeated their efforts, and on being completely set at liberty, they ran strait along the street and out of the gate of the town.

The merchant, whose curiosity was excited by this strange conduct, followed the animals out of the town into the fields, and there saw them hurridly scratching and burrowing in the earth.

Soon after there was a violent shock of an earthquake, and many of the houses in the city fell down, of which the merchant's was one, so that he was indebted for his life by the singular forebodings of these domestic animals.

### The Custom of Having Bride Cake.

It is not generally known that the custom of having bride cake, without which, even in this day, any wedding without the domain of civilization would be counted as incomplete, is derived from the most solemn of the three connubial ceremonies observed by the ancient Romans. This was called, *confarreatio*, the other ceremonies being *coemptio*, the pretended purchase by which the parties bought one another with a bit of coin, and *usus*, the consummation or taking home of the bride. The latter two are alone mentioned by Cicero, which shows that the first form had grown absolute before this time. *Confarreatio* was performed by the chief priest, or the priest of Jupiter; a formula was pronounced in the presence of ten witnesses, and the man and the women ate of a cake of salted wheaten bread, throwing part of it on the sacrifice, which was that of a sheep. The cake was termed *far*, or *panis farreus* (corn or wheaten bread); whence the ceremony. By this form the woman was said to be possessed of her husband by the sacred laws, and becomes a partner of all his substance and sacred rites, those of the Penates, as well as Lares. If he died intestate and without children, she inherits all his property. If she had children, she receives an equal portion with them. The offspring of this form of marriage were designated as *patrimi* or *matrimi*, from whom were chosen priests and priestesses, especially the priests of Juiter and the vestal virgins. The Emperor Tiberius wanted three priests of this true lineage, but could not get them owing to the general disuse of the ceremony in his reign. *Confarreatio* was dissoluble only by a form of divorce, *diefarreatio*, regarded as an equivalent in solemnity. That bridecake is a relic of *conferreatio* is evident from the fact that until two centuries since it was made of wheat or barley, without fruit. We should think that, with the present revival of, and love for, the old, young women of classic culture and taste, would insist that the bridecake should be of the ancient sort. It might add to the serious and sacred character of the occasion.

Banking Celery.—The old practice of banking up celery plants as they grow is being gradually abandoned. Many cultivators attribute the rust on celery to the particles of earth which fall in among the stems during the process of hilling when there is dew or rain on the plants. Celery, therefore, in not a few instances is allowed to grow and spread in all directions until such time as banking is required for bleaching the stalks and protecting them from injury by frosts. The leaves at this time are carefully straitened up, held firmly together and earthed up sufficiently to bleach them. During moist warm weather in September, celery will bleach within a fortnight if properly earthed; later, when the days and nights are cooler; three weeks or more are required.

The Time for Sleep.—Sleep obtained two hours before midnight, when the negative force are in operation, is the rest which most recuperates the system, giving brightness to the eye and a glow to the cheek. The difference in the appearance of a person who sits up until twelve, is quite remarkable. The tone of the system, so evident in complexion, the clearness of and sparkle of the eye, and softness of the line of the features, is in a person of health kept up at a "concert pitch" by taking regular rest two hours before twelve o'clock thereby obtaining the "beauty sleep" of the night. There is a heaviness of the eye a sallowness of the skin, and absence of that glow in the face which rends it fresh in expression, and round in appearance, that readily distinguishes the person who keeps late hours.

—The new tariff is rising up and bearing witness against Sir Richard Cartwright in Napanee. The *Beaver* says that Taylor & Sanderson's woollen mills will be in full operation by the end of September. On Thursday morning three car loads of machinery, the last to be imported, arrived at the G. T. R. station. Other machinery has been ordered from Galt, and will be on hand in a few days. Messrs. Twomey Bros. contemplate the erection of a new woollen mill on the river bank next to Green's furniture factory. The timber is already on the ground, the machinery has been purchased, and a vigorous pushing of the work will be made. The stock books for the establishment of the glass factory were opened on Thursday the 11th and a large amount subscribed. It is expected to be in operation in a short time.

—Several Cuban slave-owners have emancipated their slaves.

—A Ramsgate excursion steamer was run down on Wednesday, and about a hundred people on board, drowned.


# "VEGETINE,"

I will try VEGETINE.

HE DID

AND WAS CURED.

Delaware, O., Feb. 1st, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

*Dear Sir.*—I wish to give you this testimony that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. 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 at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at night. I continued taking Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer 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, O. He settled here in 1834. 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.

Impure Blood.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as saltrheum, 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.

DR. STEVENS:—

*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 wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years 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 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 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 Roots, Barks and herbs, it is very pleasant to take: every child likes it.

## VEGETINE.

Recommended by

M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

*Dear Sir.*—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D.
Hazleton, Ind.

## VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

46—1m

## WOOL.

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

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,
*Of over Fifty Different Styles,*

**All our own make,**

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. P. Hamelin, where we are building our new factory at Lachute or the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m1. HAMELIN & AYERS

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. 48y1

## Bread! Bread!!

First quality of White, Brown and Graham Bread, Twists, Scons, 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, Ginger ale, Lemonade, &c., &c, delivered to Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.

JOHN HOPE.
Baker & Confectioner.
16-42y1. Lachute.

## The Ritchie House,

Grenville, P. Q.

Mrs. E. J. Ritchie begs to announce to the public that she has re-opened the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public.

In thanking her past patrons for their custom mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
Proprietor.
Grenville, May 19, 1879. 38y1.

## Land For Sale.

In the Township of Ponsonby, Lots No. 17 and 18 in the 7th Concession. The land is good and well timbered, and within four acres of where a mill is to be erected. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor,

GEORGE SHERRITT,
Township of Ponsonby.

# BOOK AND JOB Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

## LATEST STYLES!

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

## Greatest Despatch,

AT THE

## Watchman Office,

LACHUTE, - - - P. Q

N. B.—Subscription to the Watchman $1.00 per year in advance. A paper devoted to the dissemination of useful information on all subjects of interest to the public at large.—Strict attention being paid at the same time to its Moral tone, and of its being made a welcome visitor to every family circle.

# GURNEY! GURNEY! GURNEY!

In Coming to Montreal

Call and examine OUR LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of

## Wood and Coal Heating and Cook Stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Registars, Scales, &c.

Wood and Coal Heating Furnaces a Speciality; Estimates furnished on the shortest notice

SEE OUR NEW HARRIS FURNACE BEFORE PURCHASING.

E. & C. GURNEY & Co.

No. 216 & 218 St. JAMES, & 516 CRAIG STREET, Near Ottawa Hotel, MONTREAL.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO

MARKET LINE.

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

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

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

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

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
*President.*

35—tf.

## Painting, Papering, &c,

Mr. Hugh McRay, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house Painting, Tinning, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention. 38y1

M. & C. N. Co.

## Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a.m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

*First Class Passage - - - - - 25 Cts.*
*Second do do - - - - - 10 Cts.*

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

Geo. R. LOCKER,
*Sec.-Treas. & Manager.*

37tf.

## Building Lots

AND

## Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

## LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,

Lachute, P. Q.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street.

*Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.*

34y1.

## New Butcher Shop

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

JOHN ALLAN,

And is soliciting a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed upon his predecessor in the business, he will do his utmost to merit every confidence.

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 joints, &c., at other times can be served by applying on the premises, near Lachute Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.

Lachute, June 5, 1879. 48y1.

## TAILORING.

THE UNDERSIGNED is returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has so long received from the inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity; begs to say that he has moved to the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thos. Turner, where he will still carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Having always on hand the latest fashions, he hopes by moderate terms and attention to the wishes of his customers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.

39m3.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

## Read Every Word.

THIS IS WHAT THE PUBLIC OF CANADA say of the Holman Liver Pad. Read the following Testimonials.

D. M. Baird, Manufacturers' Agent
210 St. James Street,
Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell early in June last I had on a LIVER PAD and wore it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

Robert Bayford.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Lochead, Penelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Ivenson, Bird's Ivey, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E. Rose, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Em'l Ch. Montreal,
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
E. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hodges, 85, Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Cobourg, Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. P. Ross, Esq. 168 Jarvis street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Cann, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq. Luton P. O. Ont.
John Watrous, Esq. Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq. Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James O. Ross, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
J. A. T. Hannan, Esq. Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 108 St James St., Montl.
J. J. Hannan, Esq. 393, Notre Dame st., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq. Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq. 400 Notre Dame st., Montl.
E. Cox, Esq. 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
Mr. Nelson, Esq., Hollow Horn, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 278 St. Hubert st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. James st. Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50

The latter only used in old and complicated cases.

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

General Offices, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

## United States Hotel,

E. MATIEU,

OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

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

*First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.*

CHARGES MODERATE.

41y1.

## Claggett & Tait,

76 St. James Street, Montreal.

Direct Importers of best makes of

SILKS, POPLINS, KID GLOVES,

REAL LACE, and SILK HOSIERY.

Cartwright & Warner's Underclothing.

SPECIALTIES.

Dressmaking and First-Class Tailoring. Costumes and Coats made to fit by measure.

SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co's CORSETS.

228-31 James Street. 38y6.

## LADIES COLUMN.

### Rosebud.

O little maid in your rosebud-bower,
Dreaming of growing old,
Wishing youth always would linger, a flower
Never in haste to unfold,
Lift from the shadow your sunshiny head,
Growing old is nothing to dread.

O little maid in the rose-tree shade,
See how the dry boughs shoot!
The green leaves fall and the blossoms fade;
But youth is a living root.
There are always buds in the old tree's heart,
Ready at beckon of spring to start.

O little maid, there is joy to seek—
Glory of earth and sky—
When the rosebud-streak fades out of your cheek
And the dewy gleam from your eye:
Deeper and wider must life take root;
Redder and higher must glow its fruit.

O little maid, be never afraid
That youth from your heart will go—
Reach forth unto heaven, through showers and shade;
We are always young while we grow.
Breath out in a blessing your happy breath!
For love keeps the spirit from age and death.
—*Lucy Larcom in St. Nicholas for September.*

### AUTUMN MILLINERY.

The first importations of autumn millinery consist mainly of large bonnets, but, as was the case last season, two extremes are represented, and there are also small close cottage shapes. The large bonnets are poke with close sides, and a large brim projecting above the forehead. The Directoire bonnets with square crown and flaring brim are repeated, and there are many rolled brimsthat have the Rabagas effect once so popular; these frame the face, and are similar to the halo brims that have been found so generally becoming. The small bonnets have scarcely any brim, and seem to consist of a square crown that takes in the back of the head.

FEATHERS.

Fancy feathers will be the leading feature of the trimmings of winter bonnets. Merchants call these fancy feathers because of the fanciful shapes in which they are mounted, but the feathers themselves are of natural colors—not dyed—and are plucked from rare birds. These feather ornaments combine many rich colors, and are mounted in flat pieces that conform to the shape of the

WOOLLEN DRESSES FOR FALL.

Dark cloth colours in the new shades of amaranth, Rembrandt green, prune, Burgoyne, golden brown, and ducks-breast blue are shown in the new woollen dresses being prepared in the furnishing houses for early fall wear. The materials are camel's hair, cloth, cashmere, and a new fabric called *toile de songlier*, which is regularly woven, yet has a rough surface, and resembles bunting made sufficiently heavy to serve for warm winter dresses. The trimmings are satin of the same shade, silk plus borders, many rows of machine stitching, wide woollen braids, and gay contrasting silks in Scotch plaids or in most intericate mosaic designs.

The pleated skirts show every variety worn during summer, but there are two styles most often repeated, viz, that for tall figures has three side-pleated flounces covering the front breadths horizontally, while that liked by short ladies has the *religieuse* pleating extending straight from belt to foot down the front and sides. Few skirts are pleated all round in kilt fashion, yet very few are seen without being pleated somewhere. The fashion of the deep square Roman apron covering the front and sides, while the back is covered by two, three, or four pleatings, will remain in favor.

For a slender, tall woman the prettiest kind of a short costume has the skirt composed entirely of horizontal puffs, with one deep flounce at the bottom, over which is worn a panier polonaise of puffings to correspond with the skirt.

One of the prettiest hats intended for early fall wear is a white straw Gainsboro, lined with gel satin and trimmed with the same, and with red poppies. The bow on top and the strings are held by silver buckles set with Rhine crystals.

Basques of a material different from that of the skirt are to be worn the coming winter. This will prove an economical fashion, and one that ought to be welcomed.

London *Truth*:—"Those who say that the days of chivalrous manners are past and those of bad taste have come in, would have been puzzled to know which was in the ascendant at the last Aldershot ball, when a young cavalry officer tore some of the gold cord from the edge of a lady's dress, first kissed it and then carried it in his mouth during the rest of the waltz. Peculiar people some of those cavalry men!

A pulpit telephone has been put into a church at North Dana, Mass., so as to connect with the sick room of a lady who has been an invalid for twenty years. The first message to her from the pulpit was "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." A lecture on the telephone is to be given to defray the expenses of putting in the instrument.

### THE USE OF LEMONS.

The lemon tree is a native of Asia, although it is cultivated in Italy, Portugal and in the south of France. In Europe, however, it seldom exceeds the dimensions of the smallest tree, while in its native state it grows to over sixty feet in height. Every part of this tree is valuable in medicine, though we rarely employ any of it but its fruit—that is the lemon itself; and every one knows how to employ this, as in lemonade—to squeeze the juice into cold water; or to cut it in slices and let it soak in cold water, or cut it in slices and then boil it. Either way is good. Lemonade is one of the best and safest drinks for any person whether in health or not. It is suitable to all stomach diseases, is excellent in sickness—incases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaints, inflammation of the bowels, and fever. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippins crushed may also be used with water and sugar, and be used also as a drink. Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known; it not only cures this disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. I advise everyone to rub their gums daily with lemon juice to keep them in health. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts, and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. In fact, its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally the better we shall find ourselves. Natural remedies are the best doctor, if we would only listen to it. Decidedly rub your hands, head and gums with lemon, and drink lemonade in preference to all other liquids. This is an old doctor's advice.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Marshall Hall, an English physician of high standing, wrote: "If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except in rainy weather or cold winter. Then I would sleep in an unplastered log house. Physic has no nutriment; gasping for air cannot cure, and stimulants are useless for the purpose. What consumption wants is air, not physic—pure air, not medicated air—plenty of meat and bread."

LEMON MERRINGUE PIE.

Boil three lemons until they are soft enough for a straw to penetrate them, mash them up fine with a tablespoonful of butter, one cup and a half of powdered sugar and the yoke of six eggs. Make a thin crust, put in the mixture and bake it. When cool beat up the whites of the eggs with one and a half cups of powdered sugar, and spread it over the pie; brown a little in the oven.

The hundred fewest girls of London have each received a silver statuette and presented it to the veteran Burdett-Coutts in acknowledgment of her efforts to improve their condition.

TAKE THIS UP IN THE MORNING.

If your coal fire is low throw in a teaspoonful of salt, and it will help it very much. A little orange pee inthe breakfast great improves the flavor. In icing cakes, dip the knife frequently in cold water. In boiling meat for soup use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once. You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woollen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and fulsh ing it. Never put water to wash grease spots or liquid of any kind. Boil steak without salting. Salt draws the juice in cooking; it is desirable to keep this in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searching on both sides. Place on a platter, salt and pepper to taste. Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours, with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up, make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved. A small piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell. Clean oil with milk and water, a brush and soap will ruin them. Tumblers that have had milk in them should never be put in hot water. A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an improvement. The skin of a boiled egg is the most effectious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.—*Herald.*

TOMATO CATCHUP.

A bushel of ripe tomatoes cut up and cooked thoroughly; strain through a selve when cold; add three quarts of vinegar, one pint and a half of salt, three ounces each of whole cloves and allspice, three ounces white and black pepper, one and a half ounces cayenne pepper, twelve onions boiled whole in it for several hours, watching and stirring for fear of burning. It need not boil hard, but simmer steadily. When cold bottle, after removing the onions when they have well flavored the mixture; keep in a cool dry place.

SHOPPING.

Mrs. Goodington has been shopping. "The clerks," she says, "treated me with outermost condensation's long's they could git anything out o' me; but no sooner had one o' 'em found out that two yards o' calliker and a hank o' yarn was all I wanted, than he began screaming out 'Cash!' afore he'd half done 'em up. I jest told him that if I didn't have a tail two yards long a dangling to the end of my gown and a bonnit on the top end of my head, I weren't to be insulted by a popinjay like him. He looked cheap enough I can tell yer, and tried to make an explication. But I guess they don't think much on him in the shop, for no sooner did I take my pus out o' my ridicule than up steps a real purty little boy, no bigger 'n our Steve, and takes the money right out o' the hand of that saree box.—*Boston Transcript*

Miss Fletcher, the author of *Kismet* and *Mirage*, very successful works, is about 28. She lives in Rome, is pretty, with much blonde hair. She is spoken of as "George," after her *nom de plume*, George Fleming. She is a capital horsewoman, speaks several languages fluently, and is quite a picturesque dashing woman. She dedicated *Mirage* to Walter Pater, and when she was in London last season he visited a lot of college dons and literary people to meet George Fleming. He was much surprised when the blushing girl presented herself. He supposed, of course, she was a man. She is the daughter of the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, and was born in Rio Janerio, and passed the first half of her life in America.

## THE FARM.

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

BREEDING SWINE.

A good breeding sow should be rather long in the body, as well as deep and rather broad, so as to show that she has room enough to carry a good litter of pigs, and produce good, sound, healthy ones; she should be rather rounding on the rump, approaching to square; a long, sloping rump being indicative of anything but good breeding in most cases; she should stand well upon her feet and she should have legs not too long nor yet too short, but of medium length, so she can handle her body well when heavy with pigs. Her snout should be broad and short, ears not too coarse or large and eyes set well apart. The jowls should be heavy and deep. The haunch should be broad and heavy and the shoulders well set, so as to afford plenty of breathing room. A sow should not be put to the boar till at least six months old, and if at eight months of age she is put to the boar, she will produce better pigs than if served younger. The older the sow is the better pigs she will produce, provided she is a good milker and careful mother, and if she is not the latter better turn her into pork than keep her in your breeding herd; always keep a good breeding sow as long as she will produce good pigs.

BALKY HORSES.

The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals puts forth the following rules for the treatment of balky horses, which will bear reproduction:—

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other; speaking encouragingly while doing so, then jump into the wagon and give the word go; gen rally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind till he wants to go and then let him go.

4. The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time, therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg just below the knee tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie it in a bow-knot. At the first check he will go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to the head.

HOW MULCHING HELPS FERTILITY.

The advantage of a mulch in making the soil productive is generally recognized. One reason why newly cleared lands are rich is because of the constant shade of the trees during the growing season, and the annual mulch of leaves which it receives. We find now that lands partly cleared for several years before breaking up are not as rich as fields used to be when the whole growth was cleared off in a single season, and put into crops. Probably the burning over of the soil in the early clearing, had much to do with its great productiveness but I think that, in any event, the soil that has been mulched a series of years will be the richer for it. One way in which a heavy growth of clover helps land is by affording an excellent mulch. It does not always keep land moist, for a growing crop of clover takes moisture from the soil with wonderful rapidity, but in shading the soil from the rays of the summer sun, it directly helps, to keep in it elements of fertility which would otherwise be wasted. A board or a flat stone serves the same purpose and will, indeed, keep the soil more loose and pliable than anything else that can be so easily applied.

A mulch which effectually shades the soil promotes its fertility in several ways. Moisture alone, if not in excess, disintegrates the particles of soil and prepares them for plant food. I think, too that the air in the soil while this disintegration is progressing is itself resolved into its elements, and its nitrogen, being at liberty, unites with some base and forms a nitrate. If potash is present nitrate of potash or salpetre will be formed, which is one of the most active and efficient fertilizers. I do not know any better use for potash than to sow it on young clover. In the first place, potash is an important constituent of clover. The failures of clover to "catch" on light soils are more often due to lack of potash than to any other cause. Heavy soils usually contain potash in abundance, and the use of clover on clay is largely to fit the potash for use as plant food.

It has been found that where the soil is sheltered from winds or in still air, and in the darkness, nitrates are formed quite rapidly. Under and behind a close fence we find the crops always larger than elsewhere. Something is due to the droppings of horses and housed cattle which seek such shelter, but the shade from light and winds is an important factor. Something is lost by every day's exposure of the bear earth to the sun, rains and air. These conditions may be favorable to disintegration of the particles of each, so as to make their fertilizing elements available; but what is thus gained is at the expense of a permanent loss of fertility. A summer fallow kept bare all the season is wasteful of fertility. No doubt good crops can often be thus grown; but to produce one good crop is not by any means a test of good farming. A fallow crop which well covers the ground is much better for the farmer if not for the ensuing crop. It will at least furnish something to keep up fertility, while the bare fallow is staking a heavy expense in cultivation and tillage one year on a very uncertain prospect of a good paying crop the season following

In winter a good covering for the soil is almost equally important. In many places the second growth of clover is worth more as a mulch to fall around the roots in fall than it is worth for seed or to cut for hay. I do not mean that it has so much greater manurial value before feeding than after, but it is spread over the ground more evenly than could be possible after it was passed through stock, and, besides this, the changes which occur under a mulch of clover leaves are greatly promotive of its productiveness. The extraordinary gains in fertility from leaving clover to rot on the ground are much, beyond what we might expect, and may, I think, be accounted for by the theory that it helps to get something, either from air or slowly soluble elements in the soil, which the clover itself does not furnish in large quantity.—*W. J. F. in Country Gentleman.*

### Whiskey Bill.

"Whiskey Bill" was hunted down. An inquiry here and there finally traced him to a little brown cottage on a by-street. He sat on the steps in the twilight, a burly, broad shouldered man of fifty, and in the house three or four children gathered round the lamp to look over a picture book.

"Yes they used to call me 'Whiskey Bill' down town," he replied as he moved along and made room. "But it is weeks since I heard the name. No wonder they think me dead, for I've not set eyes on the old crowd for months, and I don't want to for months to come."

"They tell me you have quit drinking, one could see that by your face."

"I hope so. I haven't touched a drop since February. Before that I was half drunk day in and day out and more of a brute than a man, I don't mind saying that my wife's death set me thinking: but I didn't stop my liquor. God forgive me, but I was drunk when she died, half drunk at the grave, and I meant to go on a regular spree that night. I was low down, sir, and I was no better than a brute those days."

"And so you left your motherless children at home and went out and got drunk."

"No, I said I mean't to, but I didn't. The poor things were crying all day, and after coming home from the burial I thought to get them tucked away in bed before I went out. Drunk or sober, I never struck one of them a blow, and they never ran from me when I staggered home. There's four of them in there, and the youngest isn't quite four years yet. I got the older ones in bed all right, and then came little Ned. He had cried himself to sleep, and he called for his mother as soon as I woke him. Until that night I had never had that boy on my knee, to say nothing of putting him to bed, and you can guess these big fingers made slow work with the hooks and buttons. Every minute he kept saying mother didn't do that way; and the big children were hiding their heads under the quilts to drown their sobs. When I had his clothes off and his night-gown on I was ashamed to put him down, and when the oldest saw tears in my eyes she jumped out of bed and put her arms around my neck, I dropped the name of 'Whiskey Bill' right then and forever."

"And little Ned."

"Mebbie I'd have weakened but for him," replied the man as he wiped his eyes. "After I got the child's night-gown on, what did he do but kneel right down beside me and wait for me to say the Lord's Prayer with him? Why, sir, you might have knocked me down with a feather? There I was father and mother to him and I couldn't say four words of that prayer to save my life! He waited and waited for me to begin as his mother always had, and the big children were waiting, and when I took him in my arms and kissed him, I called heaven to witness that my life should change from that hour. And so it did, sir, and I've been trying hard to lead a sober, honest life. God helping me no one shall call me 'Whiskey Bill' again."

The four children, little Ned in his night-gown, came out for a good-night kiss, and the boy cuddled in his father's arms for a moment and said.

"Good-night, pa—good night everybody in the world—good-night, ma, up in Heaven—and don't put out the light 'till we get to sleep!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Tally Several for the Toad.

Many gardeners already appreciate the valuable services of the common toad, and afford them protection for their insect destroying propensities, while as many more, perhaps, are ignorant of their usefulness. To the latter class it may be interesting to know that toads live almost wholly upon slugs, catterpillers, beetles and other insects, making their rounds at night when the farmer is asleep—and the birds too,—and the insects are supposed to be having it all their own way. English gardeners understand these facts so well, that toads are purchased at so much a dozen and turned loose; and the best of it is, that the toads generally stay at home, so that the gardener is not troubled with buying his toads over again every few days.

The toad can be tamed, and will even learn to know "its master," and come when called; the writer has not only had such pets himself, but could give other instances of toad-taming that have come under his own observation. Toads can be made very useful about the house, and will do not a little good in destroying cockroaches, flies and other household pests. They are sometimes known to eat worms, which they grasp in the middle with their jaws, cramming in the writhing ends of the unfortunate articulates by means of the rapidly darting tongue, which always secures the victim as it is about to fly or run away. —*New York Tribune.*

DIPTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has often been found to be to late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should seek a suitable remedy on hand and use it on the first appearance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English Physician and has been regarded where it is used to be an infallible remedy for that disease. To place it within the reach of all it is put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—A man calls a puppy after him by whistling, but a girl only has to wink at one.

—No man so much needs watching as he who is always watching some one else.

—Povetry pinches, but not half so hard as vice. The one wounds to heal, the other leaves an ulcer.

—Nothing is more unpleasant than to find that offence has been received where none was intended.

—A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

—An accountant who visited Bunker Hill monument last summer says it is the longest column he ever footed up.

—Somebody says the worst tyrant in the world is woman who thinks she is superior to her husband, and lets everybody know it.

—A young girl generally loses her freshness by mingling with fashionable society, as a bright stream does by mingling with the sea.

—When a pair of skates gets going faster than the lad who wears them, the boy will almost invariably sit down in a very spiteful manner.

—A man complaining that a miller who was his neighbor was never outspoken, a friend exclaimed, "It is not to be expected that a miller should be mealy-mouthed?"

—The clock having struck the hour of one, a tender-hearted woman exclaimed, "Oh! what a cruel clock!" "Why so?" asked a friend. "Because it struck its little one."

—"The cat in gloves," said Franklin, "catches no mice." Indeed, not she. When the cat is able to wear gloves she can afford to buy her mice, ready dressed and cooked.

—At Georgetown, Mass., the son of a widow married a girl whose brother married the widow, while a child born to the first couple has an uncle, and a grandfather, and an aunt, in the same persons.

### The Blasphemer Punished.

St. Servan, a little seaport town in the North of France, is crowded every summer with English visitors, attracted doubtless by the excellent boating and bathing facilities. The fishing trade is actively carried on, and large noisy groups of sailors are be to met at every corner of the streets. Among the many visitors to St. Servan last summer, came a young English lady, who with her father spent the long days fishing. Their boat was the property of a simple Breton fisherman, who accompanied them in their expeditions. Miss O—— was often struck with Gaspar's childlike trust in the everlasting love and goodness of God. One day she asked him how he was so different in this respect to his comrades, when he in a few words told the following story. "Many years ago, madame," he said, "I was on board a large fishing-smack. Quite suddenly a fearful storm came on; the thunder seemed right over our heads, the lightning played about us and turned night into day. We lost all control over our boat. The waves beat right over us, and we give up all hope. As we stood together, expecting every moment to be our last, on of the men, named Pierre, commenced to blaspheme; oath after oath issued from his lips with dreadful rapidity. 'Alas! Pierre,' said one next to him, 'do not curse in such a moment; rather plead with God for mercy.' 'There is no God,' cried Pierre, 'and I will prove it to you. If there was a God and He heard me taking His name in vain as I am going to do now, He would strike me dead on the spot.' With these words he uttered an oath, but before the sound died on the air a flash of lightening struck him and he fell at my feet quite dead. We were picked up by a vessel in the morning. Since that night," Gaspar concluded, "I have never doubted the existence of God." J. H.

## COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Pendant la dernière semaine écoulée quarante-huit personnes sont mortes de la fièvre jaune à Memphis, et cent trente deux cas nouveaux se sont manifestés.

On a trouvé de l'or à Brigus, près de Bark's Gut, Terre-Neuve, On a aussi découvert dans une autres endroit de l'île, près de la baie de la Conception des quartz aurifères très-riches et une mine de cuivre. A Meredith, New Hampshire on a trouvé un dépôt considérable d'argent.

On dit qu'un sauvage de l'ouest marche 128 miles tous les jours et ne prend que six heures de repos pour transporter la malle sur la côte du Pacifique. Si tel est le cas, nos grand marcheurs de l'est feraient piteuse mine à côte de cet enfant des bois.

Une demonstration en l'honneur du Lt.-Gouverneur M. Robitaille aura lieu le 30 de ce mois au séminaire de Ste-Thérèse.

Il est constaté par les statistique officielles que le nombre des victimes de la dernière famine en Chine, s'élève à neuf millions cinq cent mille; c'est à dire neuf millions et demi de personnes qui sont mortes de faim et de misère.

Nous sommes heureux de voir, dit le *Nouveau Monde*, que nos compatriotes résident à Toronto se sont formés en société nationale sous le vocable du patron de la nationalité canadienne française Jeudi dernier a eu lieu à Toronto l'assemblee annuel de l'Association nationale de Bienfaisance St. Jean Baptiste de Toronto. Les messieures suivants ont été élus officiers pour le second semestre de l'année:

Président, E. G. Lemaitre; vice-president, E. Barrie; C. Levasseur; trésorier, A. E. Bourdon; bureau des directeurs: M. Dufresne, H. Laforce; et A. Lafore; curateur, O. Dubreuil.

Tout fait espérer que l'exposition d'Ottawa sera couronnée du succès le plus complet. Les entrées se font en grand nombre, et dans plusieurs départments doublent et quelque fois triplent les entrées de l'exposition de Toronto.

La Compagnie de télégraphie de la Puissance établit en ce moment une ligne télégraphique de Hull à Alymer pour le compte du gouvernement de Québec.

Le commerce anglais à beaucoup diminué à Shanghai, où le commerce américain a presque doublé depuis l'an dernier. Le gouvernement veut maintenir la position chinoise de Cashgaria et opposer une résistance déterminée à l'avance russe.

L'éclairage de la plage de Coney Island par des phores électriques est, paraît-il, un sujet de dangers pour les navires arrivant à New York. Dans l'opinion des marins et des pilotes compétents, cet éclairage peut être la source d'erreurs graves qui pourraient aboutir au naufrage de batiments dont les capitaines ignorent l'établissement de ces feux sur une île jusqu'à présent obscure.

Le concours annuel de l'association de tir du Canada a été ouvert hier à Ottawa par l'honorable M. Masson, ministre de la milice par un "bull's eye." La province de Québec est bien représentée. Il y a 30 prix dont la valeur collective est de $385.

Un dinner être offert à Sir John A. Macdonald, lors de son retour d'Angleterre. Cent billets de cinq piastres chaque ont été souscrits pour cette circonstance. Ce dinner lui est offert en l'honneur privé de Sa Majesté la Reine.

L'Hon. M. Langevin doit venir ici pour rencontrer Sir John à son retour qui aura lieu lundi prochain.

Un journal anglais raconte qu'un homme mordu par un chat enragé ressentit les symptômes de l'hydrophobie et se guérit par les violents exercices en plein air qu'il s'imposa au milieu de souffrances terribles. Son médecin dit qu'il s'est guérit par une détermination ferme de ne pas céder aux attaques de la maladie.

OTTAWA, 15.—Samedi dans la nuit, deux femmes du nom de Fortin et de Martinault arrivées de Hull dernièrement avec leurs maris et leurs enfants se sont noyées en tombant à l'eau près de la maison qui sert à remiser les bateaux. Les corps ont été retrouvés ce matin.

TORONTO, 15.—Son Altesse Royale la Princess Louise a visité, samedi matin, l'Hôpital de la Maternité. Dans l'après-midi elle est allée faire des achats dans plusieurs magasins.

Le Gouverneur Général s'est rendu à la societé des Arts et a suggéré l'idée d'établir une Académie Royale Canadienne des Arts. Une réunion des membres de la Société doit avoir lieu prochainement pour examiner cette question.

*Le Figaro* annonce que la souscription frite à Paris en faveur des frères de la doctrino chrétienne, a atteint le chiffre de 390,000 francs.

### CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

METHODIST.—Rev. E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath schoos at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. A. Derome, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

### OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

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

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

### Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

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

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

### Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

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

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,
On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets
In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.
On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, nineteen miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated midway between the Grenville and Antionette offices. The mails from Grenville and Antionette leaving their respective Offices on Saturday mornings calling at Intermediate Offices, meeting each other at Lost River, exchanging mails and returning to their respective offices on the same day. William Munroe, Mail Carrier from Antionette, and Louis Bennette from Grenville.

LAKE VIEW, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, twenty-four miles from Grenville, known also as McDonald's Mills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIVINGTON, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington west of the River Rouge, twenty miles from Grenville.

All mail matter for *Antionette, Avondeb Lake View Lost River, Harrington*, and *Rivington*, is mailed from the Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.


McVEIGH'S
Sovereign Remedy
FOR
Neuralgia and heumatism.

Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy, and any doubting the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diptheria and Lumbago, can satisfy themselves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case, never since the practice of medicine first became a science, were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal

The undersigned having made a special study of all nervous, muscular and blood diseases, and hence, the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases treated.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul Street.

Put up in flat bottles, Price $1.00.

THOMAS McVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul St.

P. S.—May be consulted from 10 A.M., to 4 P. M., free of charge.

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH,
Hotel du Peuple, St. Paul St.

Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige,
SISTER BONNEAU,
Superior

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, City.—Dear Sir,—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy, I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

F. W. RADFORD,
of McLachlan Bros., St. Paul St.

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Albion Hotel,—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of Neuralgia of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever, I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making your medicines by which I am cured of that painful disease Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH,
at Henry Morgan & Co., St. James St.

MONTREAL, 19th June, 1879.

THOMAS McVEIGH, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine, has given me comfortable relief, and I now feel no pain, and none of the symptoms. I am Sir, very respectfully yours,
JOHN O'BRORAN,
Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

MONTREAL, June 18, 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Hotel de Peuple,—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with Neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced almost entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint.

I am, very truly yours,
A. M. ALLAN,
Dry Goods merchant, 77 & 79 St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL, June 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuralgia and Dispepsia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly
G. H. HOLLAND,
210 St. James St,

MONTREAL, June 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Montreal.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. McNEILL,
98 Hypolite Street.

BRYSON, MARCH 1st, 1879.

I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thos. McVeigh for rheumatic and Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia is really good. I have seen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have witnessed myself (when all other remedies failed) on a lady in a pregnant state, I would recommend it as a safe and sure