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AND

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FORGIVEN TRESPASSES.

(Continued.)

In spite of his anger, John Ashurst said this to himself as he glanced about the dainty room, such a room as he had not seen for many years. There was no disorder, neither was there in his own stiff parlor next door, but the air of comfort and simple elegance was something unattainable by all the rules of arrangement he knew. John Ashurst was a critical man. When he was younger he had been called artistic. Insensibly his mood melted. On a little table stood a vase of lilies of the valley. On a little table stood a vase of lillies-of the-valley. On a bracket in wax-work were lillies-of-the-valley. They were flowers he had avoided for years, for they stirred a memory of his lost youth. Now there flashed upon him a memory of his own room years ago, with lilies-of-the-valley on a table, bracket and wall, and there subtle fragrance recalled the perfume of flowers worn in a woman's hair above the sweetest face he ever knew.

The door opened and a lady entered, followed by two boys and a little girl.

"I am glad to see thee," was the gracious reception given to this ungracious man. "Thou art our neighbor, I am told. Wilt thou be seated?"

John Ashurst was almost powerless to speak. Years ago this quaint Quaker speech had thrilled him as no other speech had done, and he had dreamed of a lifetime with such music in his ears.

"I beg your pardon," he said, in a confused, hesitating way; "I have brought your boy home."

"Not much!" exclaimed one of the boys in the rear of the beautiful woman, for John Ashurst said to himself that she was beautiful.

The mother gave the boy a look of smiling reproof, as she said, "Thou hast made a mistake. I have only these three children and their baby brother, who is asleep."

"Told him I didn't b'long here, but he wouldn't believe me," explained the boy, sullenly.

"I beg your pardon," said John Ashurst, with deep humility; "I am afraid I have wronged your boys—and you," he added still more humbly, thinking of the note he had indited that morning.

"Do not mention it," said the lady, politely. "I am fearful we have disturbed thee. Thou art aware we have had a great grief. I have allowed my children to have whatever pets they choose and amuse themselves in every innocent way, that their minds might be diverted from their great loss."

John Ashurst's face was sympathetic, and troubled too, for he was thinking of his note. "A heartless thing under the circumstances," he said to himself. Had Fred forgotten to deliver it? That was a lucky slip of the memory, he thought.

The sweet-faced, sweet-voiced Quakeress continued: "My baby has been very ill. I have been obliged to keep on this side of the house, as it is cooler. When he is better I shall change my nursery."

John Ashurst's face fell. After all, she had read his note. "I beg your pardon," he said, with real trouble in his tone. "I did not know your baby was ill. I beg you will not change your nursery on my account. I was mistaken about the boy"—turning to see that the urchin had made his escape. "I may have made other mistakes. Perhaps they were not your chickens. It may have been some other person's dogs."

"Chickens? Dog!" asked the lady, in a puzzled way. "I do not understand."

John Ashurst's face brightened. She had not received his note. "It does not signify," he replied, carelessly. "I thought you might have heard complaints about your chickens or dog—from—my cook—or my nephew—or somebody," he said desperately.

"Thy cook has been extremely kind," answered the lady. "We were obliged to borrow some brandy one day when the baby was very ill, and we could not get at ours in the confusion incident to moving. Thy nephew has won the heart of my boys by teaching them how to shoot arrows, and Lucy—this little girl—and thy nephew are great friends. My children were puzzled about the sign board in thy hedge, but thy nephew told them it was to warn off tramps."

"He is a good boy. Fred is an uncommonly good young man," exclaimed John Ashurst, fervently. His failure to deliver that note was a mark of superior judgment, he thought.

The servant entered. "I hope you will excuse me," she said addressing her mistress; "but a note was left this morning, and as you were getting the baby to sleep, I did not disturb you."

John Ashurst stepped forward eagerly. "I am the writer of that note," he said, extending his hand. "As I have come myself, it will be quite unnecessary for you to read it. I can do my errand without taxing your patience to read my illegible writing."

"Certainly," answered the unsuspecting Quakeress. "Thou art very kind to trouble thyself about us."

John Ashurst thought of himself "Hypocrite," and yet he was glad, glad as if he had seen an enemy in the act of applying a match to gunpowder, and suddenly he found himself in possession of match and gunpowder. What should he say, for the Quakeress was looking in an expectant way, as he had not told his errand.

"We have a great many cherries. Send for them whenever you like," he said, as awkwardly as a school boy.

"We are grateful for thy kindness," replied the Quakeress, pleasantly.

"Do not change your nursery on my account," pleaded John Ashurst, his mind reverting to that dreadful note. "Let the children come over when they please. Fred will amuse the boys, and the cook will be pleased to spoil the girl."

John Ashurst went home with a light heart. He clutched the note as if it had been a prize. "To think," he said to himself, "how near I came to wounding that grief stricken sensitive woman!"

He drew the note from his pocket to read the cruel words before destroying them, and found, instead of his note to his neighbor, his last month's gas bill.

"Fred is a young man of superior judgment, as I told our neighbor, Mrs. Gurney," he said with a smile. "This would have been quite harmless had she opened it."

"It was dreadfully careless of me to leave the wrong letter," apologized Fred Ashurst, with a merry twinkle in his eye, as he drew the offensive letter from his pocket that night. "Baseball makes one lose his wits," he added, in self-justification. "Set it down, uncle, to profit and loss."

"Dinah," said John Ashurst to the colored servant that night, "be very kind to our next door neighbor. She is an estimable woman who has seen much trouble. You need not drive the children away, or anything," he added, as he walked away.

"Sho!" exclaimed Dinah, addressing her unwashed dishes. "What's de meanin' ob dis somerset ob opinion? Guess she's a widder indeed, as de good Book says. S'posin' he should—"

Dinah did not finish the sentence, but all the evening as she worked about her kitchen she exclaimed ever and anon, "S'posin' he should! An' all dem chillen come to han'!" Then she shook her head. "'Tain't de way fur him. Lor! What a power widders has got to be shore!"

Weeks passed, and John Ashurst paced his room, with trouble on his face. His nephew came in, "Anything wrong uncle?" he asked, kindly.

"I believe I am a little out of sorts," answered John Ashurst. "In fact, Fred I was thinking of you."

"Of me? Don't worry about me; I am happy as a lark," answered Fred, carelessly.

"That is, Fred," said John Ashurst, stopping in his nervous walk, and looking attentively at his nephew, "I am a little worried about you and—our neighbors."

"The Gurneys!" asked Fred, in amazement.

"Yes," answered John Ashurst, gravely. "It has just come to my ears that people are talking about our going there. I have been very kind to Mrs. Gurney because I was unjust to her at first and wished to make atonement. She is a charming woman—more than that, a good woman. To me there is no woman so attractive as these sweet-voiced Quaker women, with their quaint speech and gentle ways; so I realize your danger."

Fred Ashurst's eyes twinkled. "Folks talk about us, do they? If I were a man with your age and your means, I'd make them talk to some purpose. If I were in your place, Uncle John, I would marry the widow."

John Ashurst bent a searching glance on his nephew. "It would not hurt you in the least if I loved and wedded Mrs. Gurney?" he asked.

"Not in the least. I would congratulate you with all my heart," answered Fred earnestly.

"That is enough," said John Ashurst with a satisfied smile. "You don't love the woman if you are willing to see another win her."

"You needn't fear a rival in me," replied Fred, laughing.

"Oh, Fred, that is all nonsense!" exclaimed John Ashurst, impatiently. "I shall never marry. Unfortunately there is a memory of the past that would always come between me and a new love. I tell you this much that you need not speculate or plan about my future."

Mrs. Gurney might make you forget the past," suggested Fred Ashurst.

"On the contrary, she makes me remember," replied John Ashurst, half to himself.

(To be continued.)

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER IV.

A LITTLE PAGAN.

The joke had now taken a phase that DeForrest did not relish. While Lottie's bye-play was present, and she was telegraphing him with her brilliant eyes, it was excellent. But to sit with his back to the door leading into the hall, *vis-à-vis* to Mr. Dimmerly's puckered face, and give close attention to the game, was a trying ordeal to one who only consulted his own pleasure. And yet he feared he would offend Lottie, did he not remain at his post. She was a despotic little sovereign, and he felt that he must use all address until she was safely brought to the matrimonial altar. He comforted himself, however, with the thought that she was generous, and when he acted the *rôle* of martyr she usually rewarded him with a greater show of kindness, and so got through an hour with indifferent grace.

But this purgatorial hour to him was keenly enjoyed by Lottie and Hemstead, though by each for different reasons.

"I fear you think me a giddy, wayward girl," said Lottie gently.

"In frankness, I hardly know what to think," replied Hemstead.

"Frank is your name, is it not?"

"Yes."

"It seems appropriate. I hope you won't judge me too harshly."

"The danger is the other way, I fear," he said laughing.

"Well, one of your profession ought to be charitable. But I might naturally expect to be disapproved of by one so good and wise as you are."

"Why do you think me 'good and wise?'"

"Because you are a minister, if for no other reason."

"I am also a man."

"Yes," she said innocently. "You are quite grown up."

He looked at her quickly; her demure face puzzled him, and he said:—

"I fear you think I am overgrown."

"And I fear you don't care what I think. Men of your profession are superior to the world."

"Really, I shall think you are sarcastic, if you talk that way any more." But she looked so serious that he half believed she was in earnest.

"Are ministers like other men?" she asked, with a spice of genuine curiosity in her question. The venerable pastor of the church which she attended in New York had not seemed to belong to the same race as herself. His hair was so white, his face so bloodless, his life so saintly, and his sermons so utterly beyond her, that he appeared as dim and unearthly as one of the Christian fathers. A young theologian on the way to that same ghostly state was an object of piquant interest. She had never had a flirtation with a man of his character, therefore there was all the zest of novelty. Had she been less bold and fearless, she would have shrunk from it, however, with something of the superstitious dread that many have of jesting in a church or a graveyard. But there was a trace of hardihood in her present course that just took her fancy. From lack of familiarity with the class, she had a vague impression that ministers differed widely from other men, and to bring one down out of the clouds as a fluttering captive at her feet would be a triumph indeed. A little awe mingled with her curiosity as she sought to penetrate the scholastic and saintly atmosphere in which she supposed even an embryo clergyman dwelt. She hardly knew what to say when, in reply to her question, "Are ministers like other men?" he asked,—

"Why not?"

"That is hardly a fair way to answer."

"You do not find me a mysterious being."

"I find you are very different from other young men of my acquaintance. What to me is matter of course is dreadful to you. Then you ministers have such strange theological ways of dividing the world up into saints and sinners, and you coolly predict such awful things for the sinners (though I confess the sinners take it quite as coolly). The whole thing seems professional rather than true."

The tone of deep sadness in which the young man next spoke, caused her to look at him with a little surprise.

"I do not wonder that this mutual coolness perplexes you. If we believe the Bible, it is the strangest mystery in existence."

"You may well put that in. Do the generality of people *believe* the Bible? But as I was saying, from the very nature of your calling you come to live far away from us. Our old minister knows more about dead people than the living. He knows all about the Jews and Greeks who lived eighteen centuries ago, but next to nothing of the young of his own church. My motives and temptations would be worse than Sanscrit to him—harder to understand than the unsolved problems of mathematics. What does such a man knew about the life of a young lady in society? That which influences me would seem less than nothing to him."

"I think you misjudge your pastor. If you became well acquainted with him, you might find a heart overflowing with sympathy."

"I can no more get acquainted with him than if he dwelt on Mount Olympus. If I were only a doctrine, he might study me up and know something about me. But there is so much flesh and blood about me that I fear I shall always be distasteful to ministers."

"I assure you, Miss Marsden, I find you more interesting than some doctrines."

"But you are young. You are on a vacation, and can for a time descend to trifles; but you will grow like the rest. As it is you speak guardedly, and intimate that I would be as nothing compared with other doctrines."

"What is a doctrine, Miss Marsden?"

"Oh, bless me, I don't know exactly; a sort of abstract summing up of either our qualities or God's qualities. The only doctrine I even half understand is that of 'total depravity,' and I sometimes fear it's true."

"I think you are a great deal more interesting than the 'doctrine of total depravity.'" said Hemstead, laughing.

"Perhaps you will come to think I am synonymous with it."

"No fear. I have seen too much of you for that already."

"What redeeming features have you seen?"

He looked at her earnestly for a moment, and she sustained his gaze with an expression of such innocent sweetness that he said, a little impulsively:—

"All your features redeem you from that charge."

"Oh, fie!" she exclaimed; "a pun and flattery in one breath."

"I do not mean to flatter. Although in some respects you puzzle me, I am very clear and positive as to my feeling of gratitude. While my aunt feels kindly towards me, she is formal. It seemed to me when I came out of the cold of the wintry night, I found within a more chilling coldness. But when you gave me your warm hand and claimed something like kindred, I was grateful for that which does not always accompany kindred—genuine kindness. This feeling was greatly increased when, instead of making my diffidence and awkwardness a theme of ridicule, you evinced a delicate sympathy, and with graceful tact suggested a better courtesy to others. Do you think, then, that after this glimpse down such a beautiful vista in your nature, I can associate you with 'total depravity'? It was plain to you, Miss Marsden, that I had seen little of society, but you acted as if that were my misfortune, not fault. I think the impulse that leads one to shield or protect another who for the time may be weak or defenceless, is always noble."

If Lottie had shown a little before that she had a heart, she now became painfully aware that she had a conscience, and it gave her some severe twinges during this speech. For a moment she wished she deserved his commendation. But she was not one to do things by halves, and so, recklessly throwing aside her qualms, said laughingly:—

"I don't think a gentleman of your inches at all an object of pity. You are big enough to take care of yourself."

"And I mean to as far as I can. But we all need help at times. You know a mouse once served a lion."

"Thank you. Now you have counterbalanced all your fine speeches and compliments. 'A mouse serving a lion!' Well, roar, gently, if you please."

"I'm afraid I appear to you like another animal that once donned a lion's skin, but whose ears, alas, protruded."

"That is rather a skilful retreat; but I imagine that you think yourself a veritable lion."

"If you insist on my being a lion, I must refer you to ancient mythology, where one of these overrated beasts is held a crouching captive by Diana."

"Well, that is quite a transition. First compared to a mouse, and then to the moon. I fear that if you did not visit 'questionable places' you have permitted your mind to dwell on the 'questionable' myths of the past."

"Oh, that was in the regular order of things," he replied. "Before coming to the study of theology, we are put through mythology; that is, under the guidance of reverend professors we make the acquaintance of a set of imaginary beings who had they veritably lived, and in our day, would have soon found their way to the penitentiary."

"At the door of which the 'lion' and 'Diana' would part company, and so I should lose my gentle 'captive,' and become as disconsolate as auntie would have been had you trodden on the reverse extremity of her pet."

"Oh, pardon me; but Diana was an exception to the rest."

"Better or worse?"

"Better, of course. She was a trifle cruel though, was she not?"

"You have been proving me very tender-hearted."

"So every woman should be."

"I doubt whether you know much about us."

"I cannot imagine a being—not even an angel, more pure, unselfish, and true than my mother; and she is a woman."

"Miss Lottie," here broke in De Forrest, "I've played whist to the utmost limit of my conscience. You will not keep me on the rack any longer."

"Oh, no, Cousin Julian," she replied *sotto voce*, "only on the sofa with our dear Cousin Bel. See, she sits there alone. Good-bye," and she swept by, with a malicious twinkle in her eyes at his blank expression.

But Belle saw and understood the scene. With a cynical smile she went to the piano, and commenced a brilliant waltz. Under its spell Addie and Hartcourt came whirling up the hall, and Lottie who had been under restraint so long, could not resist the temptation of letting De Forrest carry her off also.

"It's only with my cousin, you know," she whispered apologetically to Hemstead.

He stood in the doorway for a moments and watched her graceful figure with a strange and growing interest. Whether saint or sinner, this being so emphatically of flesh and blood was exceedingly fascinating. The transition from the cloister-like seclusion of his seminary life to this suburb of the gay world was almost bewildering; and Lottie Marsden was one to stir the thin blood and withered heart of the coldest anchorite. The faint perfume which she seemed to exhale like a red rose bud in June was a pleasing exchange for the rather musty and scholastic atmosphere in which he so long had dwelt. As she glanced by as lightly as a bird on the wing, she occasionally beamed upon him one of her dangerous smiles. She then little thought or cared that his honest and unoccupied heart was as ready to thaw and blossom into love as a violet bank facing the south in spring. He soon had a vague consciousness that he was not doing just the prudent thing, and therefore rejoined his aunt and uncle. Soon after he pleaded the weariness of his journey and retired. As he was about to mount the stairs Lottie whirled by and whispered:—

"Don't think me past praying for."

The slang she used in jest came to him, with his tendencies and convictions, like an unconscious appeal and a divine suggestion. He was utterly unconventional, and while readily unbending into mirthfulness, life to him was an exceedingly serious thing. As the eye of artist and poet catches glimpses of beauty where to others are only hard lines and plain surfaces, so strong religious temperaments are quick to see providences, intimations, and leadings.

Hemstead went to his room with steps that deep thought rendered slower and slower. He forgot his weariness, and sat down before the fire to think of one known but a few brief hours. If there are those who can coolly predict "awful things" of the faithless and godless, Hemstead was not one of them. The young girl who thought him a good subject for jest and ridicule, he regarded with profound pity. To his mind, accustomed to Bible figures, it was as if a lamb had strayed from the fold, and was sporting while the sunlight lasted in a wilderness where it would shrink, cower, and die in terror amid the horrors of coming night. Her utter unconsciousness of danger had to him the elements of deepest pathos.

While perplexed by contradictions in her manner and words, he concluded that she was what she seemed, a girl of unusual force of mind, frank and kindly and full of noble impulses, but whose religious nature was but slightly developed. He at that time would have been shocked and indignant if he had known the truth. Her natural tendencies had been good. Her positive nature would never waver weakly along the uncertain boundary of good and evil, as was the case with Bel Parton. She was one who would be decided and progressive in one direction or the other, but now was clearly on the sinister side of truth and moral loveliness Surrounding influences had been adverse. She had yielded to them, and they had carried her farther astray than one of a cautious and less forceful temperament. While therefore full of good impulses, she was also passionate and selfish. Much homage had made her imperious, exacting, and had developed no small degree of vanity. She exulted in the power and pre-eminence that beauty gave, and often exerted the former cruelly, though it is due to her to state she did not realize the pain she caused. While her own heart slept, she could not understand the aching disquiet of others she toyed with. That it was good sport, high-spiced excitement, and occupation for her restless active mind was all she considered. As she would never be neutral in her moral character, so she was one who would either do much harm or good. Familiarity with the insincerities of fashionable life had blurred her sense of truthfulness in little things, and in matters of policy she could hide her meaning or express another as well as her veteran mother.

And yet there were great possibilities of good in her character. She had a substratum of sound common sense. A wholesome averseness from meanness, cowardice, and temporizing. Best of all, she was not shallow and weak. She could appreciate noble actions, and her mind kindled at great thoughts if presented clearly and strongly.

She could scarcely be blamed severely for being what she was, for she had only responded to the influences that had ever surrounded her, and been moulded by them. Her character was rapidly forming, but not as yet fixed. Therefore her best chance of escaping a moral deformity as marked as her external beauty was the coming under an entirely different class of influences.

However earthly parents may wrong their children by neglect, or by permitting in themselves characters that react ruinously upon those sacredly entrusted to their training, the Divine Father seems to give all a chance some time in life for the achievement of the grandest of all victories, the conquest of self. Whatever abstract theories dreamers may evolve secluded from the world, those who observe closely—who *know* humanity from infancy to age—are compelled to admit, however reluctantly, that the inner self of every heart is tainted and poisoned by evil. The innocence of childhood is too much like the harmlessness of the lion's whelps. However lofully and plausibly some may assert the innate goodness and self-rectifying power of humanity, as Tom Paine wrote against the Bible without reading it, not having been able at the time to procure one in infidel Paris, those who take the scientific course of getting the facts first, shake their heads despondingly. It is true that parents discover diversities in their children. Some are sweeter-tempered than others, and seemed pointed horizontally, if not heavenward, in their natures. Many bid fair to stand high, measured by earthly standards. But the approving world can know nothing of the evil thoughts that haunt the heart.

If Lottie had been born pellucid as a drop of dew, as some claim, she would not have remained so long, even in the nursery; and as she stepped out farther and faster in the widening sphere of her life, surrounding influences did not improve.

Her extreme beauty and grace, and the consequent admiration and flattery, developed an unusual degree of vanity, which had strengthened with years; though now she had too much sense and refinement to display it publicly. While generous and naturally warm-hearted, the elements of gentleness and patient self-denial for the sake of others, at this time could scarcely have been discovered in her character.

Indeed this beautiful girl, nurtured in a Christian land, a regular attendant upon church, was a pagan and belonged to a pagan family. Not one of her household worshipped God. Mr. and Mrs. Marsden would have been exceedingly shocked and angered if they had been told they were heathens. But at the time Paul found among the multitudinous altars of Athens one dedicated to the "Unknown God," there were many Grecian men and women more highly cultivated than these two aristocrats of to-day. But in spite of external devoutness at church, it could easily be shown that to this girl's parents the God of the Bible was as "unknown" and unheeded as the mysterious and unnamed deity concerning whose claims the apostle so startled the luxurious Athenians. Like the ancient Greeks, all had their favourite shrines that, to a greater or less degree, absorbed heart and brain.

Lottie was a votaress of pleasure, and the first, and about the only article of her creed, was to make everything and everybody minister to her enjoyment. She rarely entered on a day with a more definite purpose than to have a "good time;" and in the attainment of this end we have seen that she was by no means scrupulous.

She was as cruel a little pagan, too, as any of her remote Druidical ancestors, and at her various shrines of vanity, pleasure, and excitement, delighted in offering human sacrifices. She had become accustomed to the writhing of her victims, and soothed herself with the belief that it did not hurt them so very much after all. She considered no further than that flirtation was one of the recognised amusements of the fashionable. What the "*ton*" did was law and gospel to her mother; and the same to Lottie, if agreeable. If not, there was no law and gospel for her.

She had no more scruple in making a victim of Hemstead, than a Fiji Island potentate would in ordering a breakfast according to his depraved and barbarous taste. And when even society men had succumbed to her wiles, and in abject helplessness had permitted her to place her imperious foot upon their necks, what chance had a warm hearted, unsophisticated fellow, with the most chivalric ideas of womanhood?

Quick-witted Lottie, on seeing Hemstead and hearing his table-talk, had modified Addie Marchmont's suggestion in her own mind. She saw that, though unsuspicious and trusting in his nature, he was too intelligent to be imposed upon by broad farce. Therefore a religious mask would soon be known as such. Her aunt also would detect the mischievous plot against her nephew and guest, and thwart the whole thing. By appearing as a well-meaning, unguided girl, who both needed and wished an adviser, she might more safely keep this modern Samson blindly making sport for her and the others, and at the same time not awaken the troublesome suspicions of her aunt and uncle. In the character of one who was full of good impulses—who erred through ignorance, and who wished to be led and helped to better things, she was nearer the truth, and could act her part more perfectly.

But what could Frank Hemstead, coming from a home in which he had breathed the very atmosphere of truth and purity, know of all this? To him Lottie was the most beautiful creature he had ever seen, and in his crystal integrity, he would have deemed it a foul insult to her to have doubted that she was just what she seemed. To his straightforward nature, believing a woman the opposite of what she seemed was like saying to her,—"Madam, you are a liar."

The world would be better if women did more to preserve this chivalric trust.

"Past praying for!" His creed taught him to pray for all the world, and already a subtle, unrecognised impulse of his heart led him to plead before the Divine Father for one who seemed in utmost need of grace already listed for heavenly succourings.

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 arrearages, the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880.

THREE AND ONE QUARTER MILLIONS

The Expenditures of the Dominion Government for the last year were $3,261,000 *less* than the Estimates!! This is a splendid proof of economy, especially when it is considered that the estimates were based to a great extent upon the figures of former years of Reform administration.

THE Public Accounts Committee met on Tuesday, Mr. KIRKPATRICK in the chair. After two or three motions for detailed statements of accounts by way of a prelude, the Opposition seized on the opportunity thus offered them, to demand a detailed statement of the expenses incurred on the reception of His Excellency the Marquis of LORNE and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. This was done as an offset against the Ontario Government *exposé*, in the hope (a vain one) that they might find something in the bill of items that did not legitimately belong to the Governor General, that they might fasten a charge against the Macdonald-Government of wasteful extravagance. But in this they signally failed. The Committee spurned the idea of examining into the Governor-General's accounts, and the motion was ignominously rejected—as it deserved to be. We are surprised that Mr. MACKENZIE would lend himself to such a contemptible trick, after his refusing an examination into the expenses of Lord DUFFERIN's trips, when he was Governor-General of Canada. He has belittled himself, and so also his party, in this invidious distinction between the present and the past Governor-General, which must lower him (Mr. MACKENZIE) as a statesman and a patriot, not only in the eyes of people of this country, who hold His Excellency and the Princess Louise in great veneration, but that of the Mother country as well.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The following is a brief outline of the speeches of the Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT and Hon. Mr. BLAKE, on motion for the second reading of Mr. GIROUARD's bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister:—

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT saw no reason of public policy against those marriages, but he objected to some of the provisions of the bill. The Church of England had taken a decided stand against marriages of this description, and in England that Church exercised an authority quite different from that which any Church exercise in this country; it, in fact, took one side, and the non conformists the other. The only objection that could be made was one which could be derived from religious sources, and those who entertained such objections, could be left to the free exercise of their religion, and the law should deal with the part of the subject only which concerned public policy. He did not think there was any question of public policy. Looking at marriage in a physical point of view, what was opposed to the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister? Social objections might be made, but opinions in this respect were greatly divided. Some of the provisions of the bill were not consistent with the principle advocated by his hon. friend. It were right and proper that the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister should be free, why should he be placed under the control of any church? In the English Church such marriages were absolutely prohibited, and he doubted whether in the Catholic Church there was any rule which authorized such marriages. It was, although a dispensation could be granted, as illegal as in the other. It was obvious that the intention of the clause was that the right of a man to marry his deceased wife's sister should be left to the decision of a church or clergyman, and from the way in which the bill was framed, it would be impossible for a member of a church whose clergy were opposed to a marriage of this description, to go to the clergyman of another church and be legally married.

Mr. GIROUARD—The bill does not read that way.

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT—Whether that be the case or not, the clause was not in point of fact consistent with the principle of the bill. The right of a man to marry his deceased wife's sister should be legal or illegal, and this House should pronounce on the question whether such marriages should be permitted or not in the future. The second provision of the bill was objectionable on account of its retroactive character. As a matter of principle, there should not be retroactive legislation in a matter of this description. It would interfere with vested rights. In the case of the lady who applied to him, this bill would take away from the children of the previous wife (her deceased sister) the rights they had under the present law. Any rights vested in the children of the first wife, by reason of their legitimacy under the present law, should not be taken away from them by this legislation. If this bill must be retroactive, it should be restricted to cases where the parties were both alive. He maintained also that this House was infringing on the power of the Local Legislatures, by providing anything at all connected with the solemnization of marriage, and providing that it shall not be compulsory on any minister to celebrate such marriage. He would not enter further into the discussion of the question, as the details were to be fully considered in committee.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE did not consider much weight could be attached to the scriptural objections against the bill, nor to the social objections, though he had greater hesitation in pronouncing a decided opinion on the latter than on the former. He could not give this bill his support in its present shape, and considered it was opportune to discuss its provisions at the present stage rather than wait until it came before a committee. He agreed with the remarks of Mr. Abbott on the subject. The clauses relating to the solemnization of marriage were beyond the jurisdiction of this House. We had a right to decide that a marriage which was valid in one Province should be valid, or to declare what marriages could be legally celebrated, but the questions connected with the solemnization of marriages, such as declaring what ministers could perform the ceremony, came within the purview of the Local Legislatures. The law in Quebec was of a character which, he thought, it would be very difficult to persuade the House to extend to the Dominion generally, or to any other Province. He could not understand by this bill whether, when a marriage was to be performed in a church where a dispensation was required, the parties who desired to get married, should procure the dispensation or the minister who celebrated the marriage, and in the case of the Anglican Church, where such unions were absolutely inadmissible and no dispensation could be obtained, how the difficulty was to be overcome! Where a Catholic and a Protestant desired to get married, was a dispensation required or was the circumstance that a dispensation was wanted by one of the parties to affect the validity of the marriage? The hon. gentleman proposed that all these marriages heretofore contracted should be declared valid. But in the case where such a marriage had been contracted, and the parties finding it, under the law, absolutely void, had separated, and contracted new marriages, they would be placed in an awkward position; they would have to become unmarried again, and the parties who had found themselves separated would be joined again. In the case of Vaillancourt and Lafontaine where the marriage had been declared void and illegal, was it to be now validated? It was a very different thing declaring these marriages valid in cases in which they were only voidable, from declaring them valid in cases where, by the law of the land, they were absolutely void. He considered if this bill were to pass at all, it should pass only with the first two lines of the first clause, and the rest completely eliminated.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, March 2nd, 1880.

I shall not attempt a report of the proceeding of the House last week, but merely allude to some of the leading topics.

The Committee on Debates have decided to keep the *Hansard* reports down to 1,500 pages. The same resolution was passed last year, yet the two volumes aggregated 2,048 pages.

The Board of Trade of Toronto have sent a memorial to the House, asking that a Committee should be appointed to confer with the Mercantile Committee, on the subject of amending the Insolvency Law instead of repealing it altogether.

It is said a number of the members of the House purpose waiting on Sir Leonard Tilly and ask him to increase the tax on corn by 2½ cents per bushel, and on pork by $2 per barrel. This would indicate the setting in of the "reaction" against the N. P. the wrong way.

On Thursday, the 26th, Sir John A. Macdonald made a motion that it be an instruction of the House to the Printing Committee to make a strict enquiring into the letting of the printing contract last session; and also to report to the House as to the best means of preventing similar occurrences in the future.

A number of the Quebec members waited on the Minister of Agriculture, and asked that a Dominion character be given to the Exhibition of the Quebec, Agricultural and Arts Association, to be held at Montreal next September. Mr. Pope expressed himself favorably disposed in the matter, and promised to bring the subject before the attention of the Government. The deputation also waited on His Excellency to solicit his patronage and that of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and received a favorable answer. Negotiations were opened with Mr. Begg last fall, through the Secretary Mr. Stephenson, for a representation of Manitoba products at the Montreal Exhibition this year; and it is expected that the Prairie Province will be even better represented there than she was at Ottawa.

A good deal of the time of the House was frittered away on Tuesday on the McDonnell breach of privilege last session by calling Mr. Huntington a liar and a swindler, on the floor of the House. Mr. McDonnell was placed at the Bar of the House, and read a letter to the Speaker in which he apologis d to the House for having used improper words within the precincts of the House. With regard to the letter sent to Mr. Huntington he did not consider that a breach of privilege, but if the House so considered it, he would apologise for it. The Opposition members tried to insist on an apology being offered to Mr. Huntington as well as to the House, but a motion to that effect by Mr. Casgrain was lost on division, and a motion by Mr. McCarthy that the apology be accepted and no further action taken, which was carried. Mr. McDonnell was then brought to the bar of the House and informed of the decision of the House.

On the question coming up of a formal Address to His Excellency, informing him of the vote of $100,000 for Irish Relief, Mr. Mackenzie called the attention of the leader of the Government to the provision in the English relief bill disfranchising recipients of assistance, and hoped that no Irish voter would be forced to disfranchise himself because he accepted help from Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald said he thought there was a misunderstanding about the measure of the English Government; it was the existing Poor Law of both England and Ireland that any person receiving either indoor or outdoor relief from the parish should be disfranchised. However, he assured the House that the Canadian Government would take care that the money granted by it should be distributed in such a way as not to disfranchise any man for having received it.

Mr. Girouard has introduced a bill providing that the corporate existence of the Montreal Assurance Company, which will terminate on the 1st of May next, be continued after that date in perpetuity, under the same name and with the same rights and privileges as were given under the original act of incorporation. The company thus constituted is substituted for all purposes for the original corporation. The capital stock is limited to $1,000,000 in shares of $100 each, with privileges to increase the same, from time to time, to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000, by a vote of the shareholders. For the purpose of organizing the company, the Hon. Alex. Cross, Messrs. Alex. Murray, M. H. Gault, M.P., Robert Campbell and Wm. H. Murray shall be provisional directors, and may cause stock books to be opened for subscriptions, and as soon as $500,000 capital stock shall have been subscribed, an 120 per cent. of the amount paid in, they shall call a general meeting of shareholders for the election of directors.

An address of congratulation to His Excellency on the escape of himself and the Princess on the 14th February, was adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which, on motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, was unanimously concurred in.

The question of the appointment of two additional Supreme Court judges occupied the House the greater part of Friday afternoon, Mr. Blake strongly opposing the appointments. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Colby's Bill to repeal the Insolvent Act, was under discussion again on Friday, when Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the effect that the bill should not apply to insolvent Banks or Insurance Companies. After a short discussion the bill was read a second time on the understanding that the discussion on Mr. Blake's amendment should take place on the third reading.

Mr. Scott, Chief Architect, has prepared plans for a second reporters' gallery in the Commons Chamber. The present gallery is to be replaced by a lighter one, and a corresponding one is to be put on the opposite side over the entrance door to the Chamber.

The Hon. John O'Connor took his seat in the House on Monday for the first time since his recent affliction.

The contract for carrying the mails from San Francisco to Victoria has been awarded to Messrs. Goodhall, Nelson and Perkins for $14,724; the last contract was $54,000, so that a saving of nearly $40,000 has been effected.

In the Public Accounts Committee this morning a number of detailed statements of amounts expended were asked for, amongst them details of the expenses of the Governor General's trip from Halifax; of the amount paid the *Citizen* for printing the Library; of some $42,000 contingent expenses of the House of Commons; of details of expenses at Fort Francis Locks, and of the commissions paid agents in London on placing loans.

Mr. G. B. Stock, of Toronto, Mr. J. C. McLogan, of Guelph, and oil refiners from Montreal and St. John are arranging for an interview with the Finance Minister; they ask that the duty on crude oil should be reduced one half, viz., to three cents per gallon.

The commencement of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province, revives the hatred of the British Columbians to Chinese cheap labour. The anti Chinese Association has sent a memorial asking for protection against the importation of Chinamen and for immediate restrictive legislation, as it is feared that a large influx of Mongolians will at once swamp the country. Mr. DeCosmos has the memorial in charge, and is going to press the whole Chinese question vigorously this session.

Mr. Orton gives notice that he will move on Thursday next that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the following resolutions:—That the recent bank disaster justify the adoption of a system of Government inspection for the greater security of the public; that in the opinion of this House the Banking Act and amending acts should be so further amanded as to provide a system of compulsory inspection by Government officers appointed for that purpose, and periodical reports of such inspection to be published in the *Canada Gazette*."

The Great Western Telegraph Company of Canada is asking for incorporation to work lines in the Northwest, Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario. The head office is fixed at Toronto, and the capital is to be $400,000, in $25 shares, with power to increase to $600,000. The Hon. John Norquay, Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, Hon. C. P. Brown, J. S. Aikins, M.P.P., E. P. Leacock, H. S. Ronaldson, Charles Macdonald, Jas. Anderson, George A. Kirkpatrick and James J. Foy are named as provisional directors.

Another proof of the rapid development of the North west is given in the bill to incorporate the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway and Steamship Company, to build a railway from Winnipeg to Port Nelson either in a continuous line or by utilizing the navigable waters along or near the route, and to build, charter or own steam or other vessels for transport of freight from the terminus to Europe. The capital is put at $4,000,000 in $100 shares, and the company asks for power to take the requisite quantity of Dominion lands, viz., 1,000 acres at each terminus, and one acre at each of twenty stations; the line to be commenced within five years and finished within ten. And'w W. Bell, W. Bannerman, E. Harrington, P. J. Brown, John C. Schultz, Hugh Ryan, John G. Haggart, Joseph Riopelle, Hugh Sutherland, Alex. Burnet and Edward Elliott are the corpo ators.

Sir Alex. Campbell's bill to amend the Militia Act provides that the next enrollment shall be completed by the 20th of February, 1882, and subsequent enrollments on the same day in every fifth year after that date. It also enacts that "The active militia or any corps thereof, or any part of a corps, shall be liable to be called out for actual service with their arms and ammunition under special or general regulations to be made by the Governor-General-in-Council, to act as guards of honor, escorts, or as guards and sentries, or to fire salutes in any of the following cases:—The opening or closing of any session of the Parliament of Canada, or of the Legislature of any Province of Canada; for the purpose of attending the Governor-General of Canada or any member of the Royal Family while in Canada; for the purpose of guarding any armoury or ther place where arms, guns, ammunition or other occasion on which it may be considered proper by the Governor-General-in-Council, by special order in that behalf."

The Ontario Boundary committee met this Tuesday afternoon, and examined Colonel Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Lindsay Russell, Surveyor-General. The principal point brought out was their opinion that the word "northerly," in the definition of the boundaries of Quebec was to be taken as meaning due north and not generally north along the line of the Mississippi.

The Insolvency bill has gone through committee, and is to be read a third time on Wednesday. It stands much in the same condition as when introduced, with the exception of a slight amendment as to its application of existing cases of insolvency. Mr. Blake's amendment to exempt incorporated trading companies was withdrawn on an assurance by the Minister of Justice that he would see that the matter was dealt with, as it will be by Mr. Ives' measure, the separate consideration of which will be much more convenient.

St. Andrews.

Penny Reading.

On Friday evening last the amateurs of St. Andrews, gave (as announced in last weeks WATCHMAN) an entertainment in the school house, the proceeds of which have been devoted to a charitable purpose and thanks to the way in which the people living in the village turned out, the check taker was able to announce that fourteen dollars had been given for—we can hardly say fourteen dollars worth of entertainment. At about a quarter past eight T. Croix Fields Esq., took the chair and we need hardly say that a very efficient, witty and agreeable chairman he made.

Miss Harrington opened the ball with a pleasing solo on the piano which called forth a well deserved plaudit, she also played again during the evening and there was some disappointment at her not responding to the "*encore*" she then received.

The "Tales of Greece" from Mr. R. McGregor, was a recitation to which the audience listened with evident appreciation, but there was in his rendering of "Tam O'Shanter" a want of clearness in articulation (allowing for the Scotch) which made it less telling than the former.

Then Miss. Bell treated us to "Papa's Letter," a pretty pathetic little story though otherwise in somewhat a high key, but which elicited the round of applause it well deserved.

Mr. T. Lamb humourously told us "the way in which he entered the Police," drawing forth roars of laughter every now and then. Ye managers why was he not asked to tell us another tale?

Mr. Desbarats then sung "Kathleen Mavourneen." If the "Legend of St. Mea l" from Mr. Whitby had been heard beyond the third row it might have been appreciated. "The little vulgar boy" however made "himself" well heard at the other end of the hall.

Mrs. Allan and Sam. MacDonald, as "Miserie" from "Trovatori," in such a manner as to make the audience listen to no refusal for an encore, whereupon we listened with charmed ears to "Haste Crimson Morning" which was perhaps prettier than their former essay.

Miss Abbott, in the county colours, read us a selection from one of Jean Inglows most beautiful poems "Brothers and a sermon" and none could fail to admire the pathetic and distinct way in which Miss Abbott rendered it.

Miss McIntyre, and Mr. deBoucherville (now changed from Sitting Bull to a love making Count) sang us "The Gypsy Countess, and charmed all hearers.

The "Price of my Pig," a song, brought out a tremendous encore which however would not induce Mr. Webster to sell another "Porker." "Nancy Lee" from Mr. Williams. "Ye Managers again where was the chorus."

Mr. Riddle proposed votes of thanks to Mrs. Simpson for the use of the Piano, and to Mr. Howard and the School Commissioners for the loan of the school house, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting closed with the "National Anthem." We hope that the "amateurs" of St. Andrews may get up another entertainment and that it may be as successful as the last.

FOUND.

A sum of money was found in our store on Wednesday last. The owner can have it by calling and describing it.

TOUCHED BOTTOM.

The last week in February 1879 was the smallest week's trade of last year, and we hope that we touched bottom last week for the present year.

A MISTAKE.

There was a mistake in the figures of last week's test, it should have been 4,385 customers served in a week of last year instead of 4,835.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during week ending Feb. 28th, 1880: 5,302.
Number of purchasers served during the same week last year: 3,594.
Increase.....1,708.

MONTHLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the month of Feb., 1880: 20,416.
Number of purchasers served during the same month last year: 17,218.
Increase.....3,198.

NEW GOODS.

We shall be unpacking new Spring Goods all this week, each day will buy its novelties.

Ladies will find it worth while visiting our store every day this week.

NEW PRINTS.

To-day we are marking off the new French and English Prints. As stated before, our new Prints will be found entirely different styles to what other stores will show this season. We have managed in the past to be just one season ahead in Print styles, and shall maintain that position this spring.

NEW SILK FRINGES.

$6,700 Worth.

The above amount represents hundreds of pieces of Fringe in every style, width and shade, in wool, silk and linen, to be offered to-day at S. Carsley's.

These elegant Fringes are suitable for trimming the finest and most expensive materials, as they are very rich, thick and heavy, and vary in width from 1 inches to 12 inches deep.

S. CARSLEY.

393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Terrebonne. } In the CIRCUIT COURT. In and for the County of Argenteuil.

Lachute, Monday the Twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Present:

The Hon. Justice Bourgeois, J.S.C.

No. 938 John Simpson, Esquire, of the Township of Chatham, said County and District, Farmer. *Plaintiff.*

Thomas C. Carmichael, of the same place, Farmer. *Defendant.*

and

Andrew Barr, of the Township of Arundel, said County and District Stone Cutter, *Garnishee.*

It is ordered on motion of R. F. De la Ronde, Esq., Counsel for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Laviene, bailiff, of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, acting in the District of Terrebonne, on the writ of *Saisie arret*, before Judgment 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 English language at Lachute in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said District, called the WATCHMAN, and twice in the newspaper published in the French language at St. Jerome, in the said District, called *Le Nord*, 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 the 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 order of the Court.

THOMAS BARRON, C.C.C.

27w2

Urgent Special Meeting of

L.O.L., No. 713

Will be held on Monday Evening next, 8th inst., at half-past Seven o'clock sharp. Business to be transacted: Election of officers and other special business. All members must be present.

By Order,
WOR'HIPFUL MASTER

THE ANNUAL

Social and Tea Meeting

of HENRY'S CHURCH, Lachute.

Will take place on

Thursday, March 18th.

Addresses by the Local Ministers, and by the Rev. A. B. Mackay (late of Brighton, England,) now of Crescent Street Church, Montreal.

MUSIC BY THE CHOIR.

Tea will be served a 6.30 p. m.

TICKETS.....75 Cents.

SELLING OFF

AT

REDUCED PRICE.

JUST RECEIVED my Spring Stock which I now offer at the very Lowest Price for CASH or Produce such as

POTATOES,
OATS, PEAS,
BEANS, CORN,
BUTTER, PORK,
EGGS, &c.,

Also Raw Furs Wanted such as Fox Skins, Spring Rats, and Beaver, the highest price paid for them in exchange for goods.

My stock is complete in staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c.

DUCK! DUCK!! DUCK!!!

Plain, Checked, and Striped at Low Prices.

Boots and Shoes

are selling cheap,

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, and Green Apples by the barrel or bushel, Fresh Oranges by the dozen.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Pale Seal Oil for machinery.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, PATENT MEDICINES, PILLS, &c.

Please call and be convinced that

F. X. BERTRAND,

West-End Lachute.

Is really the Cheapest place to buy your house supplies.

P.S.—Any body wishing for Winter Fur Caps and Cloak trimmings can be supplied.

Lachute, March 4, 1880. 13tf

PHOTOGRAPHY.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LIKENESS Taken for your Sweet-heart or friends,—Go to Heiderd's Photo Gallery, and Mr Deragon, will give you a first-class one. He will be here only for a short time—don't loose the chance. 20w3.

Cash. Cash.

WE are as usual SELLING GOODS at BOTTOM PRICES.

And we now offer a LIBERAL DISCOUNT on all GOODS when strictly paid in CASH.

FRASER & McOUAT.

Lachute, March 1st, 1880. 27m1.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Merchant Tailor, of Montreal, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he has opened a first-class Tailoring Establishment in WEST END LACHUTE, (next door to BANFORD'S Cash Store,) All who favor him with their custom may expect good fitting clothes made up at short notice and at REASONABLE PRICES.

A. J. PERIARD.

Lachute, March 5, 1880. 23tf

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.

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.

Cheap Reading,

FREE BY MAIL

ONLY 30 CENTS PER VOLUME.

Scott's Poetical Works.
Milton's—Longfellow's—
Dudderidge's Rise and Progress.
Beecher's Domestic Medicine.
Maria Monk.
Wesley's Christian Perfection,
&c. &c.

ALSO PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The Priest, the woman and the Family, by Father Chiniquy.

AT

F. E. GRAFTON'S

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

8tf1.

Fish & Ireland

Sell the very best FAMILY FLOUR.

The very best STRONG BAKER'S

FLOUR.

FINE PASTRY FOUR.
PATENT FLOUR.
GRAHAM FLOUR.
CRACKED WHEAT.
OAT MEAL.
POT BARLEY.

ETC.,	ETC.,	ETC.
TTTTTTT	EEEEE	A
T	E	A A
T	E	A A
T	EEEE	AAAA
T	E	A A
T	E	A A
T	EEEEE	A A

TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA.

Fish. Syrup. Salt, etc

For Sale at

LOW PRICES For CASH

AT

Lachute Mills.

BY

Fish & Ireland.

OUR CHEAP SALE

OF

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS, HEAVY BEAVERS and CLOAKINGS,

Together with a LARGE STOCK of NEW DESIGNS,

CARPETS and HOUSE FURNISHING

is commanding the attention of close cash buyers.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 8ty1

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R

SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUT TO

OTTAWA.

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	9.30	and 4.30
Arrive at Hull at	2.00 p.m	and 9.00
At Aylmer at	2.35 p.m.	and 9.35
	a.m.	p.m.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	and 5.05
Hull at	8.40	and 4 00
Arrive at Hochelaga at	1.50 p.m.	& 8.50
Trains for St. Jerome at	5.00 p.m.	
Trains from St. Jerome at	7.00 a.m.	

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 8.35a.m., 11.07am., and 6.07p.m.

Going East, 8.00a.m., 12.15a.m. & 7.13p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes square

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents.

Office—202 St. James and 156 Notre Dame Sts.

C. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division
G. A. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

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. G AHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont

ASTONISHING!

YET TRUE TAHT AT THE

Montreal House,

ST. ANDREWS, Q.

Goods are at lower rates than Montreal 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, Nov. 25, 1879. 20tf

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 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. 3y1.

SKUNK SKINS:

Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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.

8—1y.

PALACE

OUR STORE HAS BECOME THE MOST Popular in Montreal, for DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

All our goods are of superior quality and are sold at Wholesale Prices.

Do not fail to visit the PALACE STORE when in the city.

Claggett & Tait,

226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. 51y1.

Lachute Bakery.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. Using none but the best brands of flour he is enabled to give the public a FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD LOAF, which is for sale at the following stores in the County:

G. L. Meikle, Post Office, Lachute.
J. Patenaude, Montreal House.
W. Banford & Co's. Cash Store.
Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills.
F. N. Neaubert, Mudy Branch.
H. Labie.
R. McArthur, Dalesville.
Alex. Paul, Brownsburg.

and the Subscriber's own Store, where a supply of Plain and Fancy Bread, Buns, Rolls, Cakes, &c., &c., fresh daily.

All kinds of Fruits in Season, Fresh Candies and Confectionery, Cut Tobaccos and Choice Cigars at Lowest Prices.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner

Lachute, Feb. 24, 1880. 14tf

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

Workshop in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite *Fraser & McOuat's*. 8—1y

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) 5 "
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.

S. Carsley, Dry Goods.
Special Meeting, I.O.L. No. 713.
Circuit Court, T. Barron.
F. X. Bertrand, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Fraser & McOuat, Cash Sales.
Henry's Church Social and Tea.
A. J. Periard, Tailor.

LOCAL.

☞ FLOUR.—Messrs. Fish & Ireland are getting in flour from Upper Canada by the car-load, and have made arrangements for the sale of the very best flour ever offered in this market.—[*Advt.*

☞ PATENT FLOUR.—Very few here seem to know what this means, while in Western Canada and in the States the people use it extensively. Try it at Fish & Ireland's, also Hominy, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, etc.—*Advt.*

For colds Rheumatism use Graham's Pain Eradicator.

THE Local Legislature, of this Province will meet on the 2nd April.

THE Municipal Council has been adjourned to Tuesday, March 16th.

A RUB.—To wear rubbers in school tends to softening the brain, and other injuries to the mind and body.

The County Council meets next Wednesday. Will an attempt be made to repeal the Dunkin Act?

IF you want a good fit and well made suit of clothes, go to Periard's, West End Lachute, next door to Banford's Store.

Fraser & McOuat are selling goods at bottom prices. A liberal discount allowed on all purchases for cash.—See advertisement.

Attention is directed to F. X. Bertrand's advertisement, who is selling off at reduced prices. He has just received his Spring stock. Give him a call.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Robert Cruise, Mayor of the Township of Wentworth, is seriously ill, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ONE of Montreal's new Aldermen is our friend Mr. J. C. Wilson, who was elected on Monday last to represent the St. Lawrence Ward in the City Council.

THE Lachute schools were examined this week by the Inspectors, Rev. Mr. Allnott, B. D., in Mr. Holiday's department, and Mr. Emberson in the lower departments.

WHICH are the lightest men, Irishmen, Scotchmen or Englishmen? In Ireland there are men of Cork, in Scotland there are men of Ayr, but on the Thames, there are Lightermen.

DRAWING LESSONS.—It is now compulsary that drawing lessons should be given in our schools. Mr. Emberson, offers a valuable prize for the best drawing. See his report in another column.

SNAKES IN FEBRUARY.—A large snake was killed on Beech Ridge last week. It was about three feet long and was so strong that it was difficult to catch him on the road so fast did he run.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM—Is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this Balsam for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

THE Snow is rapidly on the decline, owing to the rains which have been falling the last few days. Crows are in abundance, and Spring seems apparent; but we are afraid we shall have rough weather yet.

OBITUARY.—The friends of Mr. Geo. May in this place will regret to hear of the death of his estimable wife at Ottawa on Wednesday last. The deceased lady, who had been a sufferer for years, was beloved by all who knew her.

THANKS for several new subscribers, lately. There is no reason why THE WATCHMAN should not extend its circulation to over 1000 in this County. Let all our friends send in new lists and keep up the canvass.

DIPTHERIA.—The name strikes a chill to a mother's hearts as she realizes what a dangerous malady it is. With a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house she feels that she has a still more powerful cure, and half the terror is destroyed.

ANOTHER CARNIVAL.—On Friday evening, next, St. Andrews will again be enlivened by another of those Carnivals, which has afforded the young people so much pleasure during the winter. Mr. Ladouceur will, no doubt, have a crowded rink. The more the merrier.

SOAP.—A few days ago we printed a receipt for making soap, and Mr. McNaughton, who is agent for it, gave us a sample, and after giving it a fair trial, we pronounce it just what he says it is—the best we have ever used.

APHONIA CURED.—Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—Aphonia or loss of Voice, is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflamation of the lining membrane, from cold, or from nervous derangement.

CORDWOOD.—For a few weeks past the Chatham Road has been literally covered with teams drawing cordwood.

DALESVILLE.—The Concert held in the Brick School House, last Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Forest Fite & Drum Band, was a decided success. The proceeds were very satisfactory. A tea-meeting is announced for Wednesday, March 17th, under the auspices of the ladies of the Baptist Church.

WEDDING BELLS.—Another happy Benedict was added to the roll Wednesday evening, last, when Mr. Francis C. Haney, the popular and respected head master of Dorchester street school, led to the altar Miss Annie Soutar. The bride was beautifully dressed, and looked, as all brides do, charming. We join with their many friends in wishing the newly-wedded couple a happy future.—*Montreal Gazette.*

LARGE AUCTION SALE.—Mr. A. Center will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 11th day of March, all the Farm Stock, Farming Implements, Dairy Utensils and Household Furniture, belonging to Mr. Thos. Everett, of East Hawkesbury. Any person desirous of improving their Stock, would do well to attend this sale, as Mr. Everett offers for sale some full bred Aryshire cattle.

THE "HUM" AT LACHUTE.—We learn that Messrs. Hamelin & Ayer have received samples of cloth from a wholesale Establishment in Montreal, who want all this factory can make of this kind of goods between now and next September. Messrs. Poitras & Sons, have likewise received orders for all the cloth they can make in their factory. We wonder how this can injure the farmers when wool has gone up in price and fine wool, such as our farmers do not raise is brought into the country free, to be manufactured here.

A WARNING.—We give publicity to the following as a general warning to all who handle the gun. On Friday last, while two men were on a load of hay, driving the river road they were startled by the whiz of a ball, which passed right between them, immediately after the report of a gun, discharged by some target shooters in the village. For some time past, horses have been frightened and other annoyances caused by this target practice, and now from the narrow escape of the men referred to here, we trust there will be more caution exercised in such practice.

GRENVILLE.—A very successful Tea Meeting was held in the Town Hall, Grenville, on the evening of Thursday, 26th February, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Methodist Church. After a bountiful supper, served in first class style by the ladies in the upper part of the building, the congregation repaired to the main body of the Hall, and were entertained by readings, recitations, addresses and music. The Hall was well filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience The programme was ably carried out in all particulars, good order prevailed throughout, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Receipts at the door about $45.—COM.

SINGER BROTHERS' CONCERT.—On Thursday evening of last week, the Singer Brothers Company gave a grand entertainment in the Victoria Hall, Lachuue. The following was the programme of the evening. After an overture by the orchestra, the following songs were given. Fred Holland, "Keep a rose for Mother's grave." Happy little Mac "Come down Laberi." Fred Heavysage, "Kitties Grave." James Brown, "Get from that window." Grand finale by the whole company. Proff. Singer then appeared in his astonishing cabinet of illustration, which kept the audience in roars of laughter until he left the stage for Master Fred Holland, who gave his champion bone solo, and was loudly encored. Messrs. Mac and Brown brought down the house with their song, entitled, "Sweet forget-me-not." Proff. Singer followed in his Album of Misteries. "Uncle Peter's Return," by Mac and Brown, was applauded by all Master Sullivan's Violin Solo was something extra. Proff. Singer appeared again with still more wonderful tricks, keeping the audience holding their sides for about half an hour, while he went through his wonderful feat entitled, "an evening in the spirit land," after which the entertainment was brought to a close with the screaming farce of "The coal heavers' revenge." The above was one of the best entertainments ever given in Lachute for some time, and we regret to say that it was poorly attended.

Municipal Council.

A meeting of the above Council was held on Monday last, in the Court House, Lachute.

Present: Messrs. Barron, (Mayor), McOuat, Dunbar, Shepherd, Smith, Hope, Meikle and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Minutes read and adopted.

The Mayor stated that he had settled with Peovost & Mathieu *in re* McManus for $11.

Moved by Coun. Meikle, seconded by Coun. Hope, that Coun. McOuat be appointed to investigate as to the damage done to Mr. Beauchamp's horse.

Messrs. Alex. McFarlane, Thos. Morrison and A. McJibbon were appointed Valuators for this year.

The following were appointed Road Inspectors, Rural Inspectors, and Pound keepers, for the different divisions of the Parish, taking office in May, 1880 and continuing for two years:

No. 1. From St. Columban line east to Jas. Pollock's—D. Stalker.

No. 2. Thomas' Gore, East End.—Alexander Murray.

No. 3. Ditto West End—William McOuatt.

No. 4. From Pollock's to Sir John's Lake.—Robert Lister.

No. 5. West Gore Road, Front—John Pollock.

Ditto, Rear—John Evans.

No. 6. Bethany—Jas. Earle, jr.

No. 7. Jerusalem, Front—Thomas Morin.

No. 8. " Rear—Hermidos Desjardins.

No. 9. East Settlement.—James Gordon.

No. 10. East Settlement.—Hercule Letraille.

No. 11. Upper Lachute—Robert Doig.

No. 12. Lachute East—Wm. Morrow.

No. 13. Lachute Centre—Daniel McPhial.

No. 14. Lachute West—W. J. Simpson.

No. 15. From Cruise's to McAllister's Line—Jno. Armstrong.

No. 16. Vide Sac—Walter Smith.

No. 17. From Leblanc's to Belslands—Thomas Wilson.

No. 18. From Jas. Pollock's West to Chatham Line, North side of the North River—Thomas Morrison.

Messrs. Wm. Hay and Simon McKimmie, were appointed Auditors.

Moved by Coun. Meikle and seconded by Coun. McOuat, that the Sec.-Treas. furnish the Council with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure up to March 1st.

The meeting then adjourned to March 16th, 1880.

Inspector's Report to the School Commissioners of St. Jean Chrysostom.

PROT. MUNICIPALITIES NO. ONE AND TWO.

GENTLEMEN.—I would first of all remind you that Drawing is now by Act of Parliament required to be taught in all your schools. Commissioners everywhere seem utterly regardless of this wise regulation. Some fine day they will find their Government grant stopped and their only consolation will be their indignation at the injustice of the Superintendent in carrying out the law. By sending 17cts. to Dawson Bros., Montreal, you can get a set of "Walter Smith's Drawing Copies," set 1, with 42 exercises in it, and give one set to each senior School Manager for use in your school, or your teachers can make the children copy the pictures in their heading books and on their slates. Paper to draw on is best bought by getting a double demi sheet of No. 2 print, 40 pounds to the ream, for three cents at any newspaper office. Each sheet is about 24 x 36 inches, and will fold into two books of 24 pages 6 x 6 inches each, or Drawing books may be got at Dawson Bros for 15 cents each.

To encourage this study, which if generally introduced will so largely increase the wealth of our Dominion, I hereby offer a valuable prize for the best drawing "from nature," 5 or 6 inches high, of a common kitchen chair sent in from each municipality, each copy sent in must be endorsed with the drawer's name and age, with the words "This drawing was sent in after six lessons and practices in drawing given to the whole school by me ——— ———Teacher, P. O. Address ———" Drawings should be sent in before May 1st. but the first sent in has the best chance of a prize. The drawings may be accompanied (or not) with "an original design for a garden fence." My address is "F C. Emberson, Montreal," at all times. Some of the drawings will, I expect look more like a gridiron gone crazy than a chair, but the prize will be awarded and mailed all the same.

The average marks gained by the best scholars in each of your schools and the average of the salaries you give (compared with other municipalities) is as as follows, marks:—Howick, 474 Ormstown 451. St. Jean Chrysostom, 474. Elgin, 259.

Average salaries in schools inspected: Howick, $20. Ormstown, $19. St. Jean Chrysostom, $15. Elgin, $13.60.

The geneaal coincidence of the orders of merit of these two things, salaries of teacher and excellence of school is pregnant with instruction to those who are not too blind to see and too stingy to learn. I shall defer any remarks as to the condition which I found No 2 (Norton Creek) school in deference to the wishes of your excellent chairman, Mr. Robb. The ceiling should be boarded over the plaster and the boards lime washed, the sides above the wainscotting might be plastered and the floor above all things, should be painted and frequently mopped. In no other way owing to the vicid clay bank which surrounds the school, can the children be taught neatness in this school and many children if not taught neatness at school have nowhere else to learn it in.

Your teachers seem all striving to do their duty. Miss Clara Stephens, and Miss Elizabeth Campbell (like her namesake elsewhere) are two of the best teachers in my district.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

A sale of 2,000 tons of phosphates from the Portland and Templeton mines was made to a Montreal firm recently by Mr. Garret at $10 per ton.

Hon. William Macdonald is now spooken of as the next Governor of Ontario.

A deputation of Western members and oil refiners will shortly wait on the Minister of Inland Revenue. It is understood that, owing to recent developments as to the explosive character of certain coal oil, they will ask the Minister to make the fire test 115 degrees instead of 105, as the law at present requires.

The Dominion Methodist Church congregation are endeavoring to secure Rev Samuel Hunter as a successor to the Rev. Mr. Stafford. He is one of the most eloquent ministers of the church in the Dominion.

A deputation, consisting of the Mayor, several aldermen and the city members, waited on the Minister of Railways and Canals, on behalf of the unemployed of the city. A proposition was made by a city alderman that the Rideau Canal should be deepened at the Cut, near the city. This would give employment to a number of men. Sir Chas. Tupper said he would do all in his power to meet the views of the deputation, and promised an answer in two days.

BELLEVILLE.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond, was presented on the 27th ult., with $250, as a thanks offering for the good work done by him during his stay in this city.

A number of Belleville clergymen have addressed an earnest letter to their brethren in this city, urging hearty co-operation in the work of the revivalist Mr. Hammond.

The man who don't take a paper because he can borrow one, is trying to invent a machine with which he can cook his dinner with the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

Vennor says he will take a back seat, his recent predictions not having been varified.

QUEBEC.

The Abbe J. C. Ladamme, of the Quebec Seminary, made a number of interesting and successful experiments the other night, with the electric light, in the amphitheatre of Laval University.

The Hotel Dieu of this city has just celebrated the 215th anniversary of its foundation.

Mrs. Scott Siddon will give readings here at the Music Hall, on the 15th and 16th of March.

There is an agitation going on to try and induce the authorities not to transfer B. Battery to Kingston.

Messrs. John J. Coote and George Stewart Jr., have been invited at the request of the Governor-General to become honorary members of the Canadian Academy of Arts.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

New York, March 1.—It is stated the improvements at Rockaway Beech will cost five millions. The most capacious and costly seaside hotel in the world is being erected. The dining room will seat 6,000.

The *Herald* fund amounts to $259,000.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Advice from Isabella, Ga., gives an account of the killing of an old man named John Martin (colored), in Wood County, Ga.; a few days ago. He had been hunting his cow and sat down on the river bank to rest. An alligator was a few feet off, and made a sudden rush upon the defenceless old man, struck him down, seized him by the head in his powerful jaws, and dragged him into the water.

FOREIGN.

Berlin, March 1.—The German Government is about to revive the scheme of cutting a canal navigable for war vessels between the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean.

London, March 1.—Two services were held in Westminster Abbey yesterday in aid of Irish relief, the proceeds being £111.

London, March 2.—In the House of Lords last night the Irish relief bill was discussed. In the House of Commons Mr. Stanley introduced the army estimates.

London, March 1.—The *Times* says:—"It is premature at present to consider what the future settlement of Afghanistan will be until Ghuzni has been subdued, and it would be imprudent to assume that all prospects of further resistance is at an end.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The Duke of Ediuburgh has arrived here. The Czarewitch, Grand Dukes, General Melikoff, and others met him at the station, and the route was lined with troops.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Vera Sassulitch was arrested at the instance of General Trehoff, her intended victim, who recognized her at the theatre.

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons on Saturday, after a sharp personal discussion on the rejection, by overwhelming majorities, of amendments by Messrs. O'Donnell, Callan and Courtney, Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution against obstruction was passed.

The suppression of the slave trade in Africa is said to be assured by the convention between Germany and England.

An unknown comet which was visible at Cape Town at the beginning of February is puzzling astronomical circles as to its identity.

General Melikoff, the newly appointed Russian military dictator, was shot at while leaving the Winter Palace on Wednesday, but escaped unhurt.

Mr. Grissel was brought before the bar of the Imperial House of Commons on Wednesday, and was committed to Newgate by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the pleasure of the House.

BIRTH.

MASON.—At Dalesville, on Tuesday, the 26th ult., the wife of Robert Mason of a son.

DEATHS.

MAY.—At her residence, 72 Albert Street, Ottawa, on Wednesday morning March 3rd, Elizabeth Harriet, wife of George May, aged 44 years and 9 months. The Funeral takes place on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

March 4, 1880.

FLOUR.—	
Superior Extra	$6.10 to 6.15
Extra Superfine	6.00 6.05
Fancy	5.95 0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.85 5.90
Superfine	5.50 5.60
Strong Bakers'	5.10 5.50
Fine	5.05 5.20
Middlings	4.40 4.45
Pollards	3.20 3.35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.80 2.90
Oatmeal	4.50 4.60
Cornmeal	2.95 3.00
PROVISIONS, &c.—	
Pork, mess, per brl	$16.50 to 17.00
Pork, thin mess, per brl	16.50 00,00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11 0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0 10½ 0.11
Dressed hogs	5.25 5.50
Beef, prime mess, per brl	15.00 16.16
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04 0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.15 0.17
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	3.95 4.10
DRESSED POULTRY.—	
Turkeys per lb	06 08
Geese ditto	03 04
Chickens per lb	05 07
Ducks per lb	06 07
Partridges per pair	65 70
BUTTER—	
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb	28 00
fine	26 27
Townships, fine to finest	21 22
fair to good dairies	19 20
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	21 00
fair to good	19 20
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	20 00
fair to good	18 19
Western dairy choice lines	17 18
fair to good	15 16

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, March 25, 1880.

Flour per barrel	$6.50 to 7.00
" " bag	3.40 3.50
Oats " bushel	0.33 0.36
Corn " "	0.60 0.70
Peas " "	0.65 0 70
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00 2.25
Cornmeal " "	1.25 1.50
Moullie " "	1.00 1.10
Grue " "	1.00 0.0
Bran " "	0.90 1.00
Dressed Hogs " "	5.75 6 00
Pork per lb	0.07 0.10
Beef " "	0.03 0.09
Mutton " "	0.07 0.09
Lamb " "	0.09 0.00
Hay " ton	6.00 7.00
Potatoes " bag	0.45 0.60
Butter " lb	0.15 0.20
Cheese " "	0.12 0.16

THE DAILY GAZETTE, containing full TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS of the proceedings of the DOMINION PARLIAMENT from our own Special Reporters, together with daily Letters by Telegraph from our Correspondent, will be sent to any address during the present Session for ONE DOLLAR

The WEEKLY GAZETTE is only One Dollar a year. Special Terms to Clubs.

Address RICHARD WHITE, *Managing Director*, GAZETTE PRINTING CO., MONTREAL.

New Job Printing House.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in announcing to our friends and the public, that we have added to our Bindery and Stationery business a well-appointed JOB PRINTING OFFICE, which will be under the special charge of Mr. HUGH CAMERON, Jr. who was admitted a partner in our firm, dating from 1st September last.

With newest type, the latest improved presses and steam power, we are in a position to turn out first-class work with promptness and at reasonable rates.

The combination of Bindery, Stationery and Printing departments under one roof gives us unexcelled facilities for executing orders in all these branches to the satisfaction of our customers.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS AND STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

$1500 TO $3000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $3 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 48y1

No Patent, No Pay.

PATENTS

obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels, Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains full instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & Co., *Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Terrebonne. } IN THE CIRCUIT COURT for the DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Ste. Scholastique, Friday the Twentieth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty. During Vacation

Constant Louis Guerin Esquire, merchant, of the city and District of Montreal *Plaintiff.*

Dame Rosalie Forley, heretore of Ste. Therese de Blainville, in the District of Terrebonne, and at present wife of James Cogle, resident in the United States of America, and the said James Cogle, for the purpose of authorising his said wife *a ester en justice Defendants.*

On motion of Charles L. Champagne Esq., Advocate for the Plaintiff, that Inasmuch as it appears by the return of P. N. J. Miller, one of the bailiffs of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Terrebonne;

It is ordered that the said Defendants be notified by two notices, to be inserted twice in the French language in *Le Nord* newspaper published at St. Jerome, and twice in the English language in the WATCHMAN newspaper published at Lachute, in said District, to answer to the demand of Plaintiff, and in default of the said Defendants to do so before two months after the last insertion of the said notices. He should be permitted to proceed against them as in a case by default.

By the Court
ALPHONSE RABY,
Dep. C. C. C.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!

Positively No Humbug.

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.

MONEY made during the winter months at home. Male or female, no peddling, nice business, sure pay, don't interfere with other business, suits anyone, can't explain here, send a three cent stamp and you will get a beautiful specimen of ore from one of our gold mines, by mail, free, and full particulars of business. Address, "HOME MIRROR," Longmont, Colo.

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. 33y1.

ARCHIBALD AND McCORMACK,
ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &c., &c.
120 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL. 16y1

Harnessmaking.

ALL SCOTCHMEN Wishing their own native harness, can get it from the undersigned who will make all kinds of harness at the lowest prices. All repairs promptly done on reasonable terms.

GEO. McNIGHT,
Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lane's,
Lachute, October 22, 1879. 31f

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
HAWKESBURY, Ont.
Repairing Done at very Modern Rates.
Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.
Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired. 54y1.

WANTED
AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE FACTORY.
Feet-ivy, First-class Logs, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.
J. R. McLAREN, Jr.
1y34

$500 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 fast. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 49y1

Wm. ROBERTSON,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,
Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gent's and Children's

FUR GOODS.
OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE
PRICES MODERATE.
The Address is,
232 McGILL STREET.
MONTREAL.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A
"CABLE CIGAR,"
BE SURE YOU GET IT.
The best 5 cent cigar in the world.

FINE FURS.

FOR THE
BEST GOODS and WORKMANSHIP,
The Largest Stock to Select From
AND THE MOST MODERATE PRICES, Go To
WILLIAM SAMUEL,
357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
6m3.

New Spring Goods
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"
C. T. Wales & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

Assortments are now complete in all departments.

The Ladies say: "We will for the future buy our Dry Goods for Cash at WALES', because by so doing we save about 15 cents on every dollar."

"Money saved is money earned."

Farm Produce Taken in Exchange at
C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, Feb. 26, 1880. 15m6

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 Suits, $22, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Suits 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 $1.40. 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, and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

Canada Pacific Railway.

Tenders for a second 100 miles section West of RED RIVER will be received by the undersigned until noon on Monday, the 29th of March, next.

The section will extend from the end of the 44th Contract—near the western boundary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form which with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March next.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 11th February, 1880. 25w6.

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. 3y1.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS.

ON MONDAY, 10th March next, at TWO o'clock p. m., I will offer for sale by Public Auction at my office at Lachute, the property known as

Walker's Saw Mill,

with a good FARM attached, situated on the Terre Rouge, about 9 miles from the mouth. The Mill is particularly well constructed, fitted up with first-class machinery and in good repair. There are a good Dwelling House, Stable and Barn on the property, a large extent of which is under cultivation.

Also

Timber Limits—Licenses Nos. 30, 31, & 32 of Season 1879-80, covering an area of 21 square miles, situated in the Township of Harrington and Gore of Harrington—On these limits is a large quantity of valuable timber easy of access. Full particulars may be learned on application to S. PRIDHAM, Esq., Grenville, or to the undersigned at his office.

WILLIAM HAY,
Assignee.
Lachute, January 28, 1880. 29w6

CANADIAN Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

21 Locomotive Engines,
16 First-class Cars (proportion being sleepers)
20 Second-class Cars, do.
2 Express and Baggage Cars,
3 Postal and Smoking Cars,
240 Box Freight Cars,
100 Flat Cars,
2 Wing Ploughs,
2 Snow Ploughs,
2 Plangers,
40 Hand Cars,

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canada Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1880. 25w13.

HEALTH! HEALTH!

We have been appointed Wholesale Agent in the county of Argenteuil for WAIT'S celebrated HOMŒPATHIC SPECIFICS, which we have been retailing for the last three months—with such astonishing success.

ON
EVERY SIDE
numbers speak of the
Good Results
the use of them have produced, and we therefore confidently recommend them to sufferers.
Retail Price, 25c.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BY
W. Banford & Co.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH, ON ALL PURCHASES OVER ONE DOLLAR.

Five cents on each Dollar can be saved by buying at

John Murphy & Co's,

Where they are constantly receiving New and Fashionable Goods from the leading markets of the world.

Every article we sell is marked in Plain Figures, and we have

One Price Only.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
469 and 465 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

NEW STORE.
New Goods.
New Prices.
AT THE
Montreal House,
LACHUTE.

HAVING LEASED the premises lately occupied by ALPHEE BEAN & Co., I am now prepared to buy all kinds of produce, such as

BUTTER, EGGS, HOGS,
POULTRY, OATS, &c.,

For which the highest market prices will be paid, in Cash or in exchange for Goods.

My stock is complete in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

☞ Call and examine and be Convinced. ☜
All parcels delivered free within the Village Limits.

Mr. Joseph Patenaude,
Lachute, Dec. 29, 1879.

The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation,
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood,
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle,
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power,

FELLOW'S
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, it vastly assimilates the one and ionizes the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tubercalous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscle Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, or Intermittent action of the Heart and Palpitation, weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic.) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diptheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstance.

Look well for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John N. B. on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WANTED AGENTS.

We make the fastest selling small articles out, and will send a sample to any worker with our catalogue for a 3 cent stamp and 2 one-cent postage stamps.

EMPLOYMENT as salesman. Local or Travelling. State which preferred, also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Goods very saleable. Business honorable, permanent. Address at once. Seventy-five Nickel-Plated Revolvers, reduced to $10.50 per doz.; sample by mail, $1.15. Gen. L. FELTON & Co. Manufacturers and Patentees, 479 Broadway New York. 11y1.

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

ONTARIO EXCURSION PARTY.

DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATURE.—MR. MACMASTER'S SPEECH.

Seldom has it been our lot to chronicle such a deserved and well administered flagellation as that administered by Mr. McMaster, the member for Glengarry, to the Mowat Government ancent the "Big Heap Drunk." It is the most cutting piece of sarcasm we have seen for many a day:—

In the debate on the trip of the Lieut. Governor and friends to Winnipeg, in the Local Legislature at Toronto, Mr. MacMaster, the member for Glengarry, said a stranger entering the House, and hearing the Attorney-General's speech, would imagine that he was in the Court of Chancery instead of before the High Court of Parliament. The Attorney-General had discussed at length our title to the newly acquired territory in the Northwest. That was a proper thing to do at the proper time and place—but this was not the time. It was not our title to that new land that was now in dispute. The question before the House was—should the people of this Province pay the sum of $5,444 for a holiday excursion, which was unauthorized by the House, and from which not the slightest advantage had resulted to this Province. The Honorable Treasurer had said that the object of the visit was to call public attention to the new territory. If that was so, it was unfortunate that a more commendable means had not been adopted. The expedition has been from first to last a carouse of the Executive—(applause)—and if attention were called to that new land the country might thank the Opposition for bringing up the present discussion, which would advertise it most effectually. (Laughter.) The expenditure incurred was wrong from every standpoint. It was unauthorized. No one could justify it. The Ministers did not attempt to justify it, they simply said there were other excursions of the same kind. But there was no public excursion of this magnitude before. The amount unnecessarily expended was unprecedented. The undertaking was objectless. If there were other excursions it would not justify this one. One wrong would not justify another. But the Ministry loved these pleasure bouts—and said in the flush of their victory, after the elections, "never mind the expense, give us another sugarstick." (Laughter.) That sugarstick cost the people only $5,444. (Applause.) This could never be justified before the people of the country, and the Government felt this. Ministers had not the manliness to come out boldly and say so. They had adopted a subterfuge. They shielded themselves behind the coat tails of the Lieut.-Governor because that gentleman could not be attacked in his official capacity. His office exempted him from attack—and it was right it should. The maxim of the English constitution is that the "King can do no wrong," because his Ministers advise and assume all responsibility for his acts This excursion was taken by the advice of the Ministers and they are responsible for it. The country looks to them to justify it, but they cannot justify it. And what have they done? They have actually advised the Lieut.-Governor because the Lieut.-Governor cannot act except by their advice, to pay $350 of the wine, whiskey and cigar bills himself. The Government has become ashamed of its misconduct. Why should these excursionists have not only their wine and cigars, but even their corkscrews and bath towels, at the public expense? Why should they pay for their own scrubbing? (Laughter and applause.) They might as well have charged for their tooth-brushes. The action of the Government was first humiliating—now it was contemptible. They expected the people of this country would exonerate them because they had dragged the representative of the Crown through the mud. After they were found out, and could not escape from their waste of the public money, they actually attempted to place the Lieut. Governor between them and impending condemnation. The restitution was good to the extent it went—but what about the $5,000 portion of the bill remaining unpaid? Could the Government get out of their difficulty with this partial restitution? He thought not. The Government did not attempt to justify any of the remaining portion of the expenditure. The excursionists say they gave nearly $1,000 in trinkets to the squaws and Indians of the new territory. It might be very interesting for the Vice Regal party to make themselves agreeable to the squaws—(laughter)—and Indians. Who authorized them to dispense gifts at the expense of the province? The Indians were under the care of the Dominion, not the Provincial Government. Did the magnificent hotel and bar bills in St Paul and Chicago help to call attention to our new territory? He (Mr. Macmaster) could imagine how the treasurer was now pained at the exposures that had been made. The convivial party little thought of the thunder clap that would break upon them. He imagined he saw the good natured treasurer inviting the honorable member for North Perth (Mr. D. D. Hay) to go up on the expedition and exclaiming in the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes:—

"We're going to have a roaring time, with lots of fun and noise,
Distinguished guests, et cetera, the Judge and the boys."

(Laughter and applause.) The honorable member for North Perth readily accepted the invitation. They had a Judge and a Governor, a Minister of the Crown, thirty voyageurs, two boys and a dozen hangers on—(laughter)—a complete party—all but chaplain. The honorable member for North Perth went as chaplain. (Laughter.) He was a fit and proper person because he was a D. D. (Great Laughter.) They journeyed through the forest and plains, and, far from the public eye, they indulged in all the luxuries of modern civilization. (Laughter.) What an example to the red man! (Laughter.) There was wine, champagne, old rye, brandy and bitters, Holland gin and appollinaris water, cigars and tobacco in every variety.

Mr. Widdifield—Had they a barber?

Mr. Macmaster—No; there was shaving enough without a barber. (Great laughter.) They feasted by day; they revelled by night at the public expense. He could imagine the honorable member for North Perth stretched upon his prairie couch dreaming of Minnehaha. (Great laughter.) Since then how often the honorable gentleman must have murmured: "Oh, Minnie! we have missed you." (Great laughter.) There, alas! he did not dream of thistles. (Laughter.) They were not told in what proportion the good things were consumed—or whether the member for North Perth took "sugar in his"——(laughter)—appolinaris, of course, or whether he took it "straight." [Great laughter.] Of course the honorable gentleman did not take any old rye. [Laughter.] "I steal chickens!" said the fox. "Do I look as if I'd steal the chickens?" [Laughter.] Did the honorable member for North Perth look as if he carried a corkscrew? [Great laughter.] The "march through" was grand each man armed with a bath towel and a corkscrew. It was Vice-Regal. But he had no doubt the honorable member had often, within the last few days, thought, with his namesake in "Little Breeches," that if he had spent his time out in Perth preparing his bill on cutting thistles, it would have been

"A derned sight better business,
Than loafing round the throne."

[Great laughter and applause.] The simple fact was that the whole trip was a discredit to the country. The result of the present discussion would doubtless prevent a recurrence of such expense. In the meantime the country had to pay the bill. The fact that the Governor had handed back $350 was an acknowledgment that the expenditure was wrong. The Government by advising the Lieut.-Governor to pay this sum acknowledged that their position was wrong. The head of the Executive had actually come to sustain the position taken by the Opposition. The Government stood self convicted before the country by its own advice. Nothing could purge their acts—but an appeal to the people.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Ha! ha! You would like that, wouldn't you?

Mr. Macmaster.—We would like it. But the honorable gentleman fears it He is facetious, but the honorable gentleman's recollections of an appeal to the people cannot be happy. Does the honorable gentleman forget South Grenville? [Applause.] Ministers would not appeal to the people. They preferred to sacrifice the Governor, and by making him pay a portion of the bill for which they were responsible, escape the condemnation that was sure to come. [Applause.] The hon. leader of the Government had taken a most extraordinary and unprecedent position in this matter. He [Mr. Macmaster] cited May's parliamentary practice to show that the private letters of the Governor could not be read in the house. That an attempt was made to infringe the freedom of Parliament, and to oversawe discussion. The attempt was unprecedented in this age, and the First Minister would search the annals of English history in vain for authority for such proceeding. They were becoming accustomed to the extraordinary conduct of the First Minister. To-night he assaulted parliamentary government, and insulted the Opposition by questioning its usefulness. It was now giving proof of its usefulness—for without its present action the little excursion bill of $5,444 would be buried in oblivion, and passed without question. Within one week the Government brought down the Division Court Bill, and the Attorney General stated that it was the result of one year's consideration and the "deliberate judgment" of the Government. The Attorney General could not deny that he used these words. The Opposition did their duty—they suggested changes—and within three days the Government brought down no less than four foolscap pages of printed amendments—[applause]—as long as the original bill, notwithstanding that all the deliberate judgment of the Government had been expended for one year in its preparation. Had not the Opposition discharged its functions? But notably this House must have been shocked by a statement made a few evenings ago by the first Minister that he would be "watchful" of the incoming Lieut. Governor. There was an earnestness in the words and manner of the First Minister that brought down the plaudits of his followers. Was this a creditable spectacle for the House? He [Mr. Macmaster] had always imagined that the First Minister was, by his position and his oath of office, the constitutional "friend and councellor" of the Governor—and not a self constituted detective. [Applause.] He now, however, saw why the First Minister had used the word "watchful." He was oppressed with a secret sorrow. He commended the First Minister to be more watchful of himself and of the actions of his own Government, which was responsible to the people for the expenditure of every cent of their money. Could the Hon. First Ministers justify this wanton waste of $5,444? The First Minister had posed before the country as a "Christian politician"—and he trusted he was not going to drop the *role*. He [Mr. Macmaster] commended to the First Minister's consideration the words of the outgoing Governor Robinson of New York, to Mr. Cornell, incoming Governor of the State:—"Every expenditure of the people's money that is not justified by public necessity, is a violation of the Eight Commandment of the sacred decalogue." Let the honorable gentleman endeavor to reconcile this expenditure with that rule. He hoped he would bear the words in his memory, and that amid all this carnival of champaigne, old rye, old Tom, bath towels, pale ale, sherry, brandy, corkscrews and bitters, he would not confound it with another celebrated remark made by the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina. [Great laughter and applause.]

From Talmage's Sermon on "The Lame take the Prey."

There are those in all communities who toil mightily for a livelihood. They have scant wages. Perhaps they are diseased, or have physical infirmities, so that they are hindered from doing a continuous day's work. A city missionary finds them up the dark alley, with no fire, with thin clothing, with very coarse bread. They never ride in the street car; they cannot afford the five cents. They never see any pictures save those in the shop-window on the street, from which they are often jostled and looked at by some one who seems to say in the look "Move on! what are you doing looking at pictures?" Yet many of them live on mountains of transfiguration. At their rough table. He who fed the five thousand breaks the bread. They talk often of the good times that are coming. This world has no charm for them, but heaven entrances their spirit. They often divide their scant crust with some forlorn wretch who knocks at their door at night, and on the blast of the night wind, as the door opens to let them in, is heard the voice of Him who said, "I was hungry and ye fed me." No cohort of heaven will be too bright to transport them. By God's help they have vanquished the Assyrian host. They have divided among them the spoils. Lame, very lame, yet they took the prey. I was riding along the country road one day, and I saw a man on crutches. I overtook him. He was very old. He was going very slowly. At that rate, it would have taken him two hours to go a mile. I said: "Wouldn't you like to ride?" He said: "Thank you, I would. God bless you." When he sat beside me he said: "You see I am very lame and very old, but the Lord has been a good Lord to me. I have buried all my children. The Lord gave them and the Lord had a right to take them away. Blessed be His name. I was very sick and I had no money, and my neighbors came in and took care of me, and I wanted nothing. I suffer a great deal with pain, but then I have so many mercies left. The Lord has been a good Lord to me." And before we had got far I was in doubt whether I was giving him a ride or he was giving me a ride! He said: "Now, if you please, I'll get out here. Just help me down on my crutches, if you please. God bless you. Thank you sir. Good morning. Good morning. You have been feet to the lame, sir, you have. Good morning." Stalwart men had gone the road that day. I do not know where they came out, but every hobble of that old man was toward the shining gate. With his old crutch he had struck down many a Sennacherib of temptation which has mastered you and me. Lame so fearfully lame, so awfully lame; but he took the p...

LADIES COLUMN.

"Hush My Darling Do Not Weep."

(Song of the Famishing Irish Mother).
Dedicated to the Editor of the New York *Herald*.

Hush my darling do not weep;
Better days are coming near.
Sails a ship across the deep,
And I know 'twill soon be here.
Oh, it brings to Erin's land
Help and food for us galore!
Gift to us from Freedom's land.
May Heaven bless it evermore!
Raise your little hands in prayer!
Bless the kind hearts o'er the sea.
May our Lord from famine spare
Those who succor mine and me!

Bless the willing hands of gold
That have given bread to mine!
Grant them happiness untold—
May the sun for them e'er shine.
Could they see our children dear
Clasp their little hands in glee,
Oh! 'twould ever glad and cheer
Freedom's daughters o'er the sea!
Raise your little hands in prayer!
Bless the kind hearts o'er the sea.
May our Lord from famine spare
Those who succor mine and me!

A Christian woman once excused herself for being overdressed, on the ground that, as she could thus make a better appearance, she could do more good in the world. She said she did it all for Christ's sake. When the active spirits in church financial work say they sell cigars and lottery tickets for Christ's sake, some one ought to say to them, "For His sake, don't." Christ did say of those who took his life, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." Looking down from the temple above upon some of the church fairs for the benefit of his temples below, could he say as he saw his butterfly followers flitting about to sell tickets for the coming raffle, "they know not what they do?" The same spirit that sent him through the temple at Jerusalem, with a whip of small cords in his hand, must cry out against all such irregular and dishonest customs, no matter if they are covered with gold-laced mantle of the highest respectability and social standing.—*S.S. Times.*

The last thing the Bishop of Manchester did before starting off to get married was to devote $1,500 to the poor of the City of Manchester. He was married on the 15th of January, in St. Peter's Church South Kensington, to Miss Agnes Ellen Frances Duncan, only daughter and heiress of the late John Shute Duncan, LL. D., of Bath. The affair was as quiet and as nearly private as it could be made in the case of so eminent a Churchman. The bride is spoken of in the highest terms for her Christian virtues and private charities.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, says he would bring up his children in the lowest and most immoral neighborhood of that city rather than in the most refined society in which dancing, card playing, and theatre going were tolerated.

BESSIE TURNER'S MARRIAGE.—Bessie Turner, the celebrated witness in the case of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, has married Charles Walgrain, stage carpenter of Berry's Broadway Theatre, in Brooklyn. She played soubrette parts about the country, in various combinations, for some time, with the approbation of her managers, but she has abandoned the stage and settled down to housekeeping. The marriage was solemnized recently in privacy. Mrs. Walgrain is a frequent visitor to her old friend, Mrs Elizabeth Tilton, who lives at 341 Mason street with her son Carrol, who is studying to become a minister. Mrs. Tilton is supported by her husband, who, however, never visits her.—*N. Y. Sun.*

POLISH FOR STARCH.

One ounce white wax, two ounces sperm. aceti, and half or two-thirds of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix and melt them together, and pour into a small cup or mould, and when cold it will be a hard, white cake. The polish will keep a long time; no danger of it molding or souring. For three shirts a piece the size of a pea put into the starch, and well stirred in will be sufficient.

Or, when making starch for nice clothes put a teaspoonful—or more, if a large washing—of the best quality of white glue which comes in thin scales into a clean, bright tin cup. Pour to it half a pint of cold water; set the cup into a pail of warm water, and place it on the back of the stove until the glue has all melted. As soon as the starch is nearly done, strain this glue water into the starch, add a pinch of salt free from any motes, and a very little bluing—only a drop or two, according to the quantity of articles to be starched—and a small bit of white wax and spermaceti, not more than the size of a pea.

When glue is used it will not be necessary to make the starch so thick. Usually, it should be about as thick as cream.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The marriage of the Empress of Russia, who now lies ill, was almost a romance. In 1831, when the present Czar was twenty-three years of age, a list was prepared at St. Petersburg of marriageable German Princesses, and under the care of Count Orloff the Czarevitch went to visit them. He had been to Berlin and the courts of North Germany, and was on his way to Carlsruhe when he arrived at Frankfort. The Prince was about to resume his journey when he received an invitation from the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt to dine at the Palace of Darmstadt. As a matter of courtesy only the invitation was accepted, and after dinner the court adjourned to another room for tea. There the Russian Celebs in search of a wife was a young lady of sixteen, accompanied by her governess, whose appearance was so charming by its simplicity that he inquired who she was. The Princess Mary was the daughter of his host, but her name was not upon the St. Petersburg list. Presently the Royal and Imperial personages preceded to the drawing room, where Alexander asked to be presented to the attractive girl and a long conversation with her confirmed his first impressions. Next morning Count Orloff informed the Prince of the arrangements for proceeding to Baden. "My dear Count," said the Grand Duke, "we shall go no further; I have made my choice; my journey is finished." Orloff had not suspected how matters stood and expostulated. The Princesses of Baden had not been seen, and the name of the Princess Mary of Hesse was not on the list. Alexander would go to Carlsruhe if politeness required, but he had made up his mind to marry none other than the Princess Mary. When the news reached St. Petersburg the *entourage* of the Emperor endeavored to prevent this marriage; but Nicholas was tenderly attached to his son and would not allow him to be thwarted in an affair of the heart. An old diplomatist, the Count de Reiset, tells this story in his unpublished memoirs. The Czarevitch married the Princess Mary a few months later. Eleven years after this the same writer saw the Czareyna at Krasnoe-Selo, watching through the palace window the first guard of her eldest son at the door of his grankfather's palace. Heavy rain was falling; the little fellow had put on a big soldier's cloak, in which he marched to and fro with difficulty, and the mother's heart was anxious about the exposure of her first born. Thirteen years later still, and all the careful nursing of the Empress did not suffice to save the life of this same son, who died at Nice, after putting his brother's hand in that of his own betrothed, the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. So there are romances of love and sorrow beneath the etiquette and glitter of courts.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—The cause of banishment of the Countess Hendrikoff is said to be her having expressed a belief that in case of the Empress' death the Emperor would marry the princess Dolgoursky.

It is reported that Queen Victoria contemplates going to Germany in the spring, to visit the tomb of the Princess Alice.

A correspondent of the Halifax *Mail* gives some particulars concerning the ladies who have accompanied the Princess Louise from England. Lady Petly is the daughter of Lord Elcho, a well known Scottish member of Parliament; Hon. Mrs. Langham is a daughter of Lord Macdonald, of the Isles. Both ladies are Scotch, and of the oldest and most honored Scottish families. Many from the West Highlands now in Canada will remember Mrs. Laugham as the Hon. Eva Macdonald.

The *Globe* has taken the Princess Louise under its protection. Her Royal Highness had the misfortune to come to Canada when the Tories were in power, and, as a matter of course, the affairs of State were all astray, society was in danger, Canada became overcast with the N. P., and now Her Royal Highness wants to shake the dust and snows of Canada off her feet, and leave us to return no more. Such is the burthen of the song, retailed second-hand, through the New York *Tribune*, and treated as *serieux* by our Toronto contemporary. The story is that Her Royal Highness did not wish to return to Canada, and that she implored the Queen to interfere and stay the dread order that was to "banish" her daughter to the bleak surroundings of Rideau Hall. Husband and all were to be abandoned, and the Princess whom we have learnt to love so much, is pictured as a wayward child, who could make no sacrifices for the high duties of her station. But Canadians will not believe that that picture is intended to represent the Royal lady who has carried their hearts by storm. Canadians were wont to believe that they had done all in their power, little as it was, to make the Princess Louise feel that she was surrounded by loyal hearts who could love her for her virtues more even than for her birth. They thought that the Princess Louise was a woman as well as a Princess of the blood, and they thought that she possessed the gratitude for which her sex is proverbial, and as a Princess that she knew where duty called her and where it found her too. And Canadians will require something more than the authority of a gossip spreader in the New York *Tribune*, or a gossip retailer in the *Globe*, to induce them to alter their opinion.—*Citizen.*

Miss Frances E. Willard is the President of the Women's National Temperance Society, and that is why the Rev. Dr. Cuyler invited her to occupy the pulpit of his Brooklyn church on Tuesday Evening. In the course of her homily Miss Willard laid down an ethical proposition which the Rev. Dr. Crosby and other clerical wine drinkers hereabouts will reject as unsound. "It should hurt our enlightened conscience to drink," she said, "just as much as to go out to steal."

DE LESSEPS IN NEW YORK.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who was engineer of the Suez Canal, and who proposes to build an intercoeanic ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, arrived in this city in the steamship "Colon," accompanied by Countess de Lesseps, and their three children; J. G. Berks, a distinguished engineer of Amsterdam; Henry Bionne, Secretary of the Paris Congress; H Dauzais, chief engineer of the Suez Canal; E. Boutan and H. Couvreux, French engineers; A. Dauprat and Marcell Gallas, secretaries. After cordial greetings the visitors were taken in carriages to the Windsor Hotel. In the course of the day many visitors called to pay their respects to the Count de Lesseps.

To all who came Count de Lesseps was cordial. He is 74 years old, robust, and fine looking, of medium height, with short white hair, iron-grey moustache close cropped, sparkling brown eyes, and florid cheer. His manner is nearer like that of a man twenty-four years old than a person half a century older. The Countess de Lesseps is about 32 years old, a brunette, with pleasing features, and a charming ease and grace of manner. She is the daughter of M. de Bragard, a Judge in the Island of Mauritius, where she was born. She married the Count de Lesseps on his return from Palestine in 1869. They have seven children, of whom two are twins. The three youngsters with them are of a decidedly lively disposition, and with their novel fashion of bare legs, have created quite a sensation already at the Windsor.—*Sun.*

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.

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, R. G. Meikle, Wm. McOuatt, John Hope, and John Smith.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—The Court of Queen's Bench, Criminal Jurisdiction, is held at Ste. Scholastique *chef lieu* of the District of Terrebonne, on the Seventh of January, and on the Second of July. Circuit Court is held from the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth of the months of January, March, June, and October, these days inclusively. Superior Court is held from the 20th to the 25th of the same months inclusively. Zepherini Roussille Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne. Eugine Grignon, Deputy Sheriff. Jules B. Berthelot Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Crown; Alphonse Raby, his Deputy; Olivier Drouin, Goaler of the District Goal; Louis Prezean, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. H. Filion, Crown Attorney; Chas. S. Champagne Attorney for the Inland Revenue (licensed); Edward Lemay, Tipstaff.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Arimer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz. January 13th to 18th, May 25th to 29th, and September 12th to 16th, *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:* r. G. J Walker, Lachute.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

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

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

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

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

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

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

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

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

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

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

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

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

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 daily.

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.

IVINGTON, 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 Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.

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VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1880. NO 28

THE WATCHMAN AND Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
HAWKESBURY, Ont.
Repairing Done at very Modera'e Rates.
Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.
Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired. 54v1.

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. 3y1.

BLACKSMITHING.
Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable
B. MILLNER,
Hay's Old Stand, Lachute, y1.

Harnessmaking.
ALL SCOTCHMEN Wishing their own native harness, can get it from the undersigned who will make all kinds of harness at the lowest prices. All repairs promptly done on reasonable terms.
GEO. MONIGHT,
Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lane's,
Lachute, October 22, 1879. 3tf

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

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Merchant Tailor, of Montreal, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he has opened a first-class Tailoring Establishment in WEST END LACHUTE, (next door to BANFORD'S Cash Store.) All who favor him with their custom may expect good fitting clothes made out at short notice and at REASONABLE PRICES.
A. J. PERIARD.
Lachute, March 5, 1880. 23tf

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.

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.

OUR CHEAP SALE
OF
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,
HEAVY BEAVERS and
CLOAKINGS,
Together with a LARGE STOCK of NEW DESIGNS,
CARPETS and HOUSE FURNISHING
is commanding the attention of close cash buyers.
LIGGETT & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 51y1

Jesus on the Shore.

BY MRS. W. H. MUNROE.

Down where the gentle wavelets rippled calmly o'er the sea,
Went the loved disciples fishing from the shores of Galilee,
On they rowed o'er the still waters by the pale moon's silvery light,
But, alas, no fish they found there, though they toiled the live-long night.

Ah! methinks a shade of sadness on each visage you might trace,
As their vessel they steered homeward, homeward toward their resting place,
Till, brightly in the eastern sky, arose the morning star,
Then their morning anthems echoed o'er the waters wide and far.

When in rich, resplendent beauty rose the glorious orb of day,
Sunbeams laving crystal waters bade the night shades flee away;
Then, methinks, their hearts were lightened, as they swept the billows o'er,
For just out upon the landing, stood their Master on the shore.

There a fire of coals glowed brightly, sending forth a welcome cheer,
To that little crew of fishers, from the night winds cold and drear;
And their Lord, in tones of kindness, with a look of love so sweet,
Turned and asked in tender accents, "Children, have ye any meat?"

How their hearts did burn within as the broiling fish they espied,
And their morning meal so welcome, their dear Master had supplied,
And the morning zephyrs echoed back the voice of the Divine,
As in gentle tones he bade them, "Come my children, come and dine."

Thus, out on life's stormy billows when the waves around us roar,
We can see, beyond the storm-cloud, Jesus standing on the shore;
When those same hands are preparing us a feast of love divine,
And the same sweet voice invites us, "Come my children, come and dine."

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER V.

PLAIN TALK.

At last the sound of mirth and laughter ceased, and the house became quiet. Lottie sat warming her feet at the glowing coals in her room, before retiring. A dreamy smile played upon her face, coming and going with passing thoughts, even as the firelight flickered upon it.

She was in an unusually amiable mood, for this affair with Hemstead promised richly. If he had been an ordinary and polished society man, the flirtation would have been humdrum—like a score of others. But he was so delightfully fresh and honest, and yet so clever withal, that her eyes sparkled with anticipated mirth as she saw him in various attitudes of awkward love-making, and then dropping helplessly into the abyss of his own great but empty heart, on learning the vainness of his passion.

"He finds me 'more interesting than some doctrines,' indeed! I'll put all his dry doctrines to rout in less than a week. I'll drive text-books and professors out of his head and everything else (save myself) out of his heart, for a little while. But after he gets back to Michigan, the doctrines will come creeping back into their old place, and he will get comfortably over it like the rest. In the meanwhile, as substantial and useful results, I will have my rare bit of sport, and he will know more about the wicked world against which he is to preach. By and by he will marry a pious Western giantess, whose worst dissipation is a Sunday school picnic, and will often petrify her soul with horror and wonder by describing that awful little pagan, Lottie Marsden.

"And a heathen I am in very truth. Where are missionaries needed more than in Fifth Avenue? They had better not come, though; for if we would not eat them, we would freeze them."

"What are you thinking about, Lottie, that you are smiling so sweetly?" asked her room-mate, Bel Parton.

"In truth it was a sweet thought," said Lottie, her laugh awakening sudden echoes in the still house, and sounding as oddly as a bird's song at night. "I'm glad Frank Hemstead doesn't know. If he did, I should appal instead of fascinate him."

"I think your plot against him is very wrong—wicked, indeed. He is such a sincere, good young man, that I like it less and less. *I* couldn't do such a thing."

"Still you can look on and enjoy the fun, and that is all you have to do. Poor Bel, you are always in need of an M.D. or a D.D.'s care. I have foresworn both."

So spoke Lottie in the arrogance of her perfect health and abounding beauty and then (such are the seeming contradictions of character) she knelt, and appeared as a white-robed saint at her devotions. But the parrot-like prayer that she hastily mumbled was of no possible value to any one. She had continued the habit from childhood, and it was mainly habit. A moment later she might have been taken as a model of sleeping innocence.

This world is evidently sadly out of joint. We all know of the most gentle, lovely, unselfish spirits, beautiful to Heaven's eye, that are enshrined in painfully plain caskets. In the instance of Lottie Marsden, the casket was of nature's most exquisite workmanship, but it held a tarnished jewel.

It was with some misgivings that Hemstead looked forward to meeting his "cousin" on the following morning. Would she be as radiantly beautiful, as piquant, and withal as kindly and frank as on the previous evening? Even his limited experience of the world had shown him that in the matter-of-fact and searching light of the morning many of the illusions of the night vanished. He had noted with no little surprise that ladies seemingly young and blooming had come down to breakfast looking ten years older; so he had said to himself: "She dazzled me last night. I shall see her as she is to-day."

Being an early riser, he entered the cheerful breakfast-room considerably before the others, and in a moment was entranced by the view from the windows.

The severe north-east storm had expended itself during the night, and its fine sharp crystals had changed into snow-flakes. As an angry man after many hard cutting words relents somewhat and speaks calmly, if still coldly, so nature, that had been stingingly severe the evening before, was now quietly letting fall a few final hints of the harsh mood that was passing away. Even while he looked, the sun broke through a rift over the eastern mountains and lighted up the landscape as with genial smiles It shone, not on an ordinary and prosaic world, but rather on one that had been touched by magic during the night, and transformed into the wonder-land of dreams.

The trees that in the dusk of the previous night had writhed and groaned and struck their frozen branches together as despairing anguish might gesticulate, now stood serene, and decked more daintily than June would robe them. Whiter even than the pink-tinged blossoms of May was the soft, wet snow that encased every twig, limb, and spray. The more he looked, the more the beauty and the wonder of the scene grew upon him. The sun was dispersing the clouds, and adding the elements of splendour to that of beauty. It became one of the supreme moments of his life, when in the vanishing beauty of an earthly scene he received an earnest of the more perfect world beyond.

"With the exception of the broad dark river," he thought, "this might be the millennial morn, and nature standing decked in her spotless ascension robes, waiting in breathless expectancy.

But his musings were unexpectedly interrupted, for just at this moment Lottie Marsden put her hand lightly on his arm and said:—

"Cousin Frank—pardon me—Mr. Hemstead, what is the matter? You look as rapt as if you saw a vision."

He turned and seemed as startled as if he had, for standing by him, and looking inquiringly into his face, was a being that, with her brilliant eyes and exquisitely clear and delicate complexion, seemed as beautiful, and at the same time as frail and ready to vanish, as the snow wreaths without.

She saw the strong admiration and almost wonder depicted on his open face, though she seemed so innocently oblivious of it, and for a moment left him under the spell, then said:—

"Are you so resentful at my desertion of you last evening that you won't speak to me?"

"Look there," he replied, and he pointed to the fairy land without.

Lottie's wonder and delight were almost equal to his own, for she had never witnessed such a scene before.

"I am so glad I came," she said; "we see nothing like this in the city. Look at those snowy mountains. How vast and white they are!"

"And look at that little tree with its red berries gleaming against the snowy foil. They look like those ruby ear-rings against the whiteness of your neck."

She looked at him quickly and humorously, asking, "Where did you learn the art of complimenting?"

"I had no thought of trivial compliment in the presence of a scene like this," he answered gravely; "I was awed by the beauty I saw, and it seemed as if the Great Artist must be near. I wished to call your attention to the truth that, like all His work, the least thing is perfect. That little tree with its red berries is beautiful as well as the mountain. I am now glad too that you came, though I dreaded any one's coming before, and the necessity of returning to commonplace life. But suddenly, and as silently as one of those snow-flakes, you appear, and I am startled to find you in keeping with the scene instead of an intrusion."

"And do I seem to you like a snow-flake—as pure and as cold?" she asked, bending upon him her brilliant eyes.

"Not as cold, I trust, and if you were as pure you would not be human. But your beauty seemed to me as marvellous as that of the scene I had been wondering at. I am not versed in society's disguises, Miss Marsden, and can better express my thoughts than hide them. You know you are very beautiful. Why should I not say so, as well as involuntarily express the fact in my face as I did a moment ago, and as every one does, I suppose, who meets you? There is nothing brought to your attention more often, and more pressed upon you. It must be so. Does not your beauty cause you much anxiety?"

"What a funny question!" laughed Lottie. "Your frankness is certainly as transparent as those snow-crystals there. I cannot say that it does. Why should it, even granting that it exists independently of your disordered imagination?"

"It exposes you to a temptation very hard to resist. Such beauty as yours should be but the reflex of character. I once saw, in an art gallery of New York, a marble face so white, pure, and sweet, that it has ever remained in my memory as an emblem of spiritual beauty. Suppose every one that came in should touch that face, and some with coarse and grimy fingers, what a smutch and tawdry look it would soon have. You cannot help the admiring glances, flattering words, and the homage that ever waits on beauty, any more than the marble face the soiling touch of any Vandal hand; but you can prevent your soul from being stained and smirched with vanity and pride."

"I never had any one to talk to me in this way," said Lottie, looking demurely down. "Perhaps I should have been better if I had. I fear you think me very vain and conceited."

"I should think it very strange if you were not somewhat vain. And yet you do not act as if you were."

"Supposing I am vain. What difference does it make, if no one knows it?" she asked abruptly.

"There are two who always will know it."

"Who?"

"God and yourself. And by-and-by all masks must be dropped and all the world see us as we are."

"Do you believe that?" she asked, a little startled at the thought.

"I know it," he replied, in a tone of quiet confidence that carries more conviction than loud assertion. "Moreover, your beauty involves a heavy burden of responsibility."

"Really, Mr. Hemstead, if you keep on you will prove beauty a great misfortune, whether I posses it or not."

"Far from it."

"Granting for the sake of argument your premise, how am I burdened with responsibility?"

"Would it not almost break your heart, if your honorable father were misappropriating money intrusted to his care."

"Don't suggest such a thing."

"Only for the sake of illustration. Suppose he had the qualities and position which led a great many to place their means in his hands? would that not increase his responsibility?"

"Yes, if he accepted such trusts."

"Are there not more valuable possessions than dollars, stocks, and bonds? Every one is more or less fascinated, drawn, and won by beauty, and to the beautiful, the most sacred thoughts and feelings of the heart are continually entrusted. History and biography show that beautiful women, if true, gentle, and unselfish, have great power with their own sex, and almost unbounded influence over men. Your power, therefore, is subtle, penetrating, and reaches the inner life, the very warp and woof of character. If a beautiful statute can ennoble and refine, a beautiful woman can accomplish infinitely more. She can be a constant inspiration, a suggestion of the perfect life beyond and an earnest of it. All power brings responsibility, even that which a man achieves or buys; but surely, if one receives Heaven's most exquisite gifts, bestowed as directly as this marvellous beauty without, and so is made pre-eminent in power and influence, she is under a double responsibility to use that power for good. That a woman can take the royal gift of her own beauty, a Divine heritage, one of the most suggestive relics of Eden still left among us, and daily sacrifice it on the poorest and meanest of altars—her own vanity, is to me hard to understand. It is scarcely respectable heathenism. But to use her beauty as a lure is far worse. Do we condemn wreckers, who place false, misleading lights upon a dangerous coast? What is every grace of a coquette but a false light, leading often to more sad and hopeless wreck?"

No man had ever told Lottie more plainly that she was beautiful than Hemstead, and yet she disliked his compliments woefully. Her face fairly grew pale under his words. Had he learned of her plot? Had he read her thoughts, and been informed of her past life? Was there quiet satire and denunciation under this seeming frankness? She was for the moment perplexed and troubled. Worse still, he compelled her to see these things in a new light, and her conscience echoed his words.

But her first impulse was to learn whether he was speaking generally, or pointedly at her? so she asked, in some little trepidation,—

"Has any naughty girl tried to treat you so badly, that you speak so strongly?"

He laughed outright at this question. "No one has had a chance," he said; "and I do not think there are many who would take it. Moreover, I imagine that one of your proud belles would not even condescend to flirt with a poor awkward fellow like me. But I am not a croaking philosopher, and look on the bright side of the world. It has always treated me quite as well as I deserved. I often think the world is not as bad as described, and that it would be better, if it had a chance."

"Have you seen much of it, Mr. Hemstead?"

"I cannot say that I have. I have read and thought about it far more than I have seen. On account of my limited means and student life, my excursions have been few and far between. I have already proved to you what an awkward stranger I am to society. But in thought and fancy I have been a great rambler, and like to picture to myself all kinds of scenes, past and present, and to analyse all kinds of character."

"I hope you won't analyse mine," she said, looking at him rather distrustfully. "I should not like to be dissected before I was dead."

"I wish all were as able to endure analysis as yourself, Miss Marsden. In any case, you have no reason to fear a severe critic in me."

"Why not?"

"Because you have been so lenient toward me. I have received more kindness from you, a stranger, than my own kindred."

"You are very grateful."

"Shakspeare declares ingratitude a 'marble hearted fiend.'"

"You evidently are not 'marble-hearted.'"

"Though possibly a fiend. Thank you."

"I wish there were no worse to fear."

"You need not have occasion to fear any."

"Well, I can't say that I do very much. Perhaps it would be better for me if I did."

"Why so?"

"Then I should be more afraid to do wrong. Miss Parton cannot do wrong with any comfort at all."

"Well, that would be a queer religion which consisted only of being afraid of the devil and his imps."

"What is religion? I am foolish in asking such a question however, for I suppose it would take you a year to answer it, and they will all be down to breakfast in a few minutes.

"Oh no, I can answer it in a sentence. True religion is worshipping God in love and faith, and obeying Him."

"Is that all?" exclaimed Lottie, in unfeigned astonishment.

"That is a great deal."

"Perhaps it is. You theologians have a way of preaching awfully long and difficult sermons from simple texts. But I never got as simple an idea of religion as that from our minister."

"I fear you think I have been preaching for the last half hour. My friends often laugh at me, and say that I literally obey the Scripture, and am 'instant in season and out of season.' Perhaps I can best apologize for my long homilies this morning, by explaining. When an artist is in his best mood, he wishes to be at his easel. The same is true of every one who does something *con amore* When I saw the transfiguard world this morning, it was like a glimpse into heaven, and——"

"And a naughty little sinner came in just at that moment, and got the benefit of your mood," interrupted Lottie. "Well, I have listened to your sermon and understand it, and that is more than I can say of many I have heard. It certainly was pointed, and seemed pointed at me, and I have heard it said that it is proof of a good sermon for each one to go away feeling that he has been distinctly preached at. But permit me as a friend, Mr. Hemstead, to suggest that this will not answer in our day. I fear from my little foretaste, that people will not be able to sit comfortably under your homilies, and unless you intend to preach out in the backwoods, you must modify your style."

"That is where I do intend to preach. At least upon the frontiers of our great West."

"Oh, how dismal!" she exclaimed; "and can you, a young, and I suppose ambitious man, look forward to being buried alive, as it were, in those remote regions?"

"I assure you I do not propose to be buried alive at the West, or spiritually smothered, as you hinted, in a fashionable church at the East. I think the extreme West, where States and society are forming with such marvellous rapidity, is just the place for a young, and certainly for an ambitious man. Is it nothing to have a part in founding and shaping an empire?"

"You admit that you are ambitious, then."

"Yes."

"Is that right?"

"I think so."

"Our minister inveighs against ambition, as if it were one of the deadly sins."

"He means the ambition that is all for self. That is as wrong and contemptible as the beauty that is miserable without a looking glass. An ardent desire to obtain my Divine Master's approval, and to be worthy of it—to be successful in serving a noble cause—cannot be wrong."

She looked at his earnest face and eyes, that seemed to glow with hidden fire, almost wistfully; and said with a tinge of sadness:—

"You will feel very differently I fear, twenty years hence. Enthusiasm is a rare thing in the city, and I imagine it is soon quenched every where."

"So it is; it needs constant rekindling."

Just then Mrs. Marchmont and Mr. Dimmerly appeared, and soon after they all sat down to a late breakfast.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Jacob Freshman has arrived in Kingston from an extended trip in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. He will now settle down here. During his tour he has been lecturing on the manner, and customs of the Jews in many places to large audiences. In Montreal Bishop Bond presided at his lecture, and wrote a letter commending it. Mr. Freshman, who is of Jewish birth, and is well up in Jewish learning. He purposes delivering the lecture in Kingston at an early date, probably this week.—*News.*

A BULGARIAN'S HAPPY DEATH.—Last July a class of six pupils graduated from the Boarding School at Samokove, Bulgaria, all of them entering at once into labors for their people. Of them no one seemed more fitted or devoted than Yordanka, of Yamboul, who has just finished her course and gone up higher. Her illness was a brief one, and almost before any one was aware her case was hopeless she died of consumption at Philippolis, whither she had gone for medical treatment. She died in the triumphs of faith. It is believed that she contracted the cold that caused her death in the flight from Bauko a year ago, wither she had gone to labor, and had labored as a Bible woman for about two months before the flight.

Lord Adelbert Cecil has been preaching to crowded audiences at Edinburgh. About a decade ago, Lord Adelbert, then an officer in the Rifle Brigade quartered in the city of Ottawa, was a well-known exhorter along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, along which he would cruise in his boat, with a tent to be set up as headquarters at night.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture proves that there were 21,000 more immigrants came to Canada in 1879 than there were in 1878, the number for the former year being 40,032, and for the latter year 61,052. Of these there were 30,071 came through the United States, 17,251 by the St. Lawrence, 3,955 by the Maritime Provinces, including Portland, and there were 2,775 entered at the Custom Houses with settlers' goods. The value of the settlers' goods is estimated at $335,61, as against $134,563 for the previous year. This, however, does not include the amount of money taken into Manitoba by new arrivals, and which is estimated at $317,000, thus making the country $1,152,612 richer in 1879 than it was in 1878. Of the 17,251 who came by the St. Lawrence there were 10,395 English, 2,872 Scandinavians, 1,543 Irish, 1,448 Scotch, and the remainder were composed of Germans, French, Icelanders, Mennonites and Russians. The report informs us that the efforts of the agents of the department have been mainly directed to the bringing out of female domestic servants. The laboring men found ready employment in the spring and summer, but those who came in the winter were not so easily provided for, and it was owing to this fact that the Government, no doubt, found it neccessary not to allow laboring men to land at our winter port unless they had $20 in their pocket. The efforts made to encourage the immigration of farmers, it is expected, will produce good results, for the delegates who visited Canada gave favorable reports to their constituents, and the report express a the belief that there will be a considerable immigration of the farming class from England during the coming season. Of the cattle trade, we learn that there was "increased briskness" during the past year. The numbers exported during 1878 were 690 horses and mules, 18,655 cattle, 41,250 sheep, an l 2,027 swine, and that number included a very large proportion of American cattle bought by Canadian shippers, or shipped by American dealers. In 1879 however, Canada exported 460 horses or mules, 24,682 cattle, 79,085 sheep, and, 4,745 swine. This, however, does not include the Canadian cattle, &c. sent *via* Boston, but adding, which we have, a grand total of 25,009 cattle, 80,432 sheep, and 5,385 swine, representing $3,197,406 brought into Canada by this trade during the year. The report points out the advantages of the Order in Council prohibiting the importing of American cattle afflicted with contagious diseases, and the prohibitory order about importing cattle from Russia. The advantage of the St. Lawrence route is proved by the comparatively few cattle that were lost from all causes, on the passage to Liverpool. A great part of the voyage being made on smooth water, there is less danger to stock than from ports on the seaboard. There were only 8 per 1,000 of cattle, a fraction over 5 per 1,000 of horses and mules, an l about 21 per 1,000 of sheep lost, and this percentage was more advantageous to the insurance agents than to the shippers. Dominion and Sydney and Melbourne exhibitions are next referred to. Forty-one gold, 180 silver and 300 bronze medals were delivered by the Minister of Agriculture to the managing committee of the Dominion Exhibition. In Sydney the interest of the Dominion is being watched by gentlemen resident in the locality, and as regards the Australasian Exhibition to be held at Melbourne, the subject is still under the consideration of the Government. Of patents, we learn that there were 1,237 granted during the year, an l $33,303.60 were received as fees, and trade marks designs, which is a slight decrease of $360 on the amounts received in 1878. The quarantine report informs us that there were seven cases of yellow fever at Gross Isle. Halifax is reported as free from all diseases requiring removal from the quarantine, and at St. John there were several cases of yellow fever. The expenses of the quarantine at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Pictou and Charlottetown, was about $16,000. Such was the efficiency, however, with which the duties of the different stations were performed that we can find no trace of disease having been imported into the country. The work of copying from the English archives of such documents as are of interest to Canada is progressing favorably and already. The staff of copyists have been at work, and a check has been established to secure accuracy in the transcript, and to ascertain the quantity of work done before proposals should be made. Of the Holimand collection there have been 85 volumes copied, and as soon as the work of copying the remaining 143 volumes finished, it is recommended that the copying of the Bouquet collection shall be commenced. Of historical records there are 969 volumes in the fire-proof vaults. There are, too, a number of miscellaneous documents of an interesting character. The report informs us that the "heavy work of transcribing the publication of general criminal statistics, has been brought to a close." This, however, is published in a separate volume which we have not yet received.

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 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 though the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1880.

SUGAR BEETS vs. CORN STALKS.

Now that the manufacture of sugar, from beet roots has been proved after long experiment to be a failure in the United States, and undoubtedly awaits the same result in this Dominion, would it not be wise for our agricultural chemists, the advanced students in agriculture, and all practical minds engaged in the profession of farming, to give their attention to the profitable production of sugar from the stalks of the Indian corn.

This subject is at the present time, and has been for the past two years attracting the earnest attention of the Agricultural Department of the United States Government. Heretofore the domestic sugar supply of the United States, has been drawn from the cultivation of the Tropical cane confined to a narrow strip of land bordering the Gulf of Mexico, and producing last year about two hundred and fifty million pounds, and the inferior article of maple sugar amounting to about twenty million pounds more produced along the Northern belt of the United States. While the consumption of sugar in the States, is about sixteen hundred million pounds per annum, allowing forty pounds per head for forty millions of inhabitants, therefore, there is an excess of consumption, over production, of thirteen hundred and thirty million pounds per annum. This deficiency the Government of the United States has been experimenting for some years past, and not until the invention and application of new processes in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum in 1877, did it become demonstrated, that sugar from sorghum could be profitably manufactured in the United States, though various varieties of that plant, such as African, Chinese, Central American and others, had been cultivated to some extent from Virginia to Texas, and though the Confederate States, during the war of the rebellion, were obliged to rely upon the juice of the sorghum of home growth. Still its cultivation for manufacture into sugar, was considered a failure, so far as profit was concerned. Only within the past few years have successful experiments demonstrated that not alone can sugar be profitably manufactured from sorghum, but from the stalk of the Indian corn.

The results of the chemical experiments made at the Agricultural Department of the United States, in the crystalization of the juices respectively of the Louisiana ribbon sugar cane, six varieties of sorghum and several kinds of Indian field corn, they are as follows:

	Per cent.
Sucrose, or true cane sugar,.....	16.50
From the early amber sorghum,	17.00
From the Chinese sorghum,.....	13.90
From white Liberian sorghum,.	15.26
From the Honduras sorghum,..	15.10
From the pearl millet,.....	11.30

All these samples of sugar were of excellent quality. "The general conclusion arrived at by the Department was that there exists but little difference between the various kinds of sorghum as sugar producing plants: and that the juice of each of them is in its full development nearly as rich in sugar, as the best Tropical cane grown in the Southern States." Professor COLLYER states, that from an acre of Honduras sorghum, he obtained two tons of sugar, and from three other varieties, one ton each, but the larger yield from the Honduras plant was mainly attributable to the stage of development at which the stalks were gathered for grinding. But the most remarkable result from these experiments in sugar making, obtained by Professor COLLYER, was produced from Indian corn. From an acre of corn planted last year of common white Indian corn, known as the horse tooth, from the shape of its kernel, he gathered the ears when fully ripe, and their yield of shelled corn was sixty-nine and one tenth bushels; then after stripping off the leaves or blades, he ground the stalks, and by the new process extracted from them about nine hundred and sixty pounds, or nearly half a ton of sugar of a good quality. Here then from the corn stalks usually thrown away by farmers among the refuse of the barn yard, the Professor produced sugar, which at the price of ten cents per pound was worth the sum of about ninety-six dollars, and this from one acre of ground, nor is this all; the pulverized stalks after the extraction of the saccharine juice proved nutritious food for cattle. Now we can see no reason why this variety of Indian corn, the horse tooth, cannot be grown with advantage, in most, if not all, portions of our Dominion, and that manufactories be established for extracting sugar from the corn stalks, even in the County of Argenteuil, nor can we see why sugar cannot be made from the small variety of Indian corn now grown in our County; true, it is not of so luxurious a growth as the variety with which the Americans made their experiments, but with the profits which these experiments show, a much higher state of cultivation of the land can be afforded than now exists. A high grade of cultivation will make much of the land in our County, corn producing. The production of sugar from the common Indian corn, such as we grow, is not a new idea: it has the respectable age of more than a century. In a letter from ABAGAIL ADAMS, wife of JOHN ADAMS, then resident of Massachusetts Bay, now forming the State of Massachusetts, dated Sep. 24, 1777, is the following passage: "An instance may be seen in the progress which is made in grinding corn stalks, and boiling the liquor into molasses. Scarcely a town or parish within forty miles of us, but what has several mills at work: and had the experiment been made a month sooner, many thousand barrels would have been made. No less than eighty have been made in the small town of Manchester. It answers very well to distill and may be boiled down to sugar. There are two mills fitting up in this parish. They have three rollers, one with cogs, and two smooth. The stalks are stripped of the leaves and tops so that it is no robbery upon the cattle and the juice ground out. 'Tis said four barrels of juice will make one of molasses, but in this people differ widely. They have a method of refining it, so that it looks as well as the best imported molasses." Had this industry been pursued with care, and energy, undoubtedly the United States, would long before this time, not only have produced all the sugar necessary for home consumption, but would have been a large exporter of sugar; but so many avenues of profit opened up before the young Republic, and with the depression and confusion following a long and exhaustive war together with the labor of framing and putting into successful existence, a new form of government, that the entire attention of the people was absorbed and this industry, with many others, was lost sight of. At the present time Canada produces no sugar, except an inconsiderable amount of maple sugar and syrup. Allowing to her four million of inhabitants, the same number of pounds per capita, as is consumed in the United States, (forty pounds per head,) there is consumed in the Dominion one hundred and sixty million pounds, which at ten cents per pound amounts to sixteen million dollars. We would suggest that the subject of the manufacture of sugar, from corn stalks in view of the successful experiments made by the United States, is not only worthy the attention of all agriculturalists, but also, the careful consideration of the Government at Ottawa. The machinery for its manufacture cannot be expensive, as it is calculated that sorghum sugar, worth ten cents, can now be produced, all costs included, at less than four cents per pound. We cannot see why sugar from corn stalks should not be manufactured at a comparatively cheap rate, as the machinery for both would be the same, viz., grinding mills, drying pans, and centrifugal dryers. They could be either operated by steam or water power. There is a sorghum sugar manufactory in operation at Chicago at the present time which manufactures at least a ton of sugar a day.

The above remarks have been suggested by the very able report of Commissioner LEDUC, of the Agricultural Department of the United States.

PROMPT PAYMENT.

Business, no doubt, would be more satisfactory in all its branches, if the system of prompt payment was enforced. The Banks have a system which compels them to protest notes which are not paid up to time; and this being known, causes every person doing business in these corporations to pay promptly or suffer the consequences. In Massachusetts we notice that only the other day a bill was passed providing that in future in all the cities of that State, the laborers in public employment shall be paid once a week, at least. In some of our factories in Lachute, the custom prevails of paying the hands once a fortnight, and this system works very well. It is of great importance that the working classes should be paid as frequently as possible. They are able to make better terms with shop-keepers and even landlords, when the credits they require are short. They, it seems, must have credit, like everybody else. The business of the world is done on credit to a very great extent, but it is defined as definite credit; and when its conditions are violated, the penalty is severely felt, and so it should be. One week's credit, if prompt payments are made, will do no harm to any one. Merchants can turn their capital at smaller profits upon a week's time than upon a month's. The long credit system in this part of the country is due to the practice of its early merchants in giving from one to two years time to almost everybody whose credit was good. For some years past, the system has been proved most injurious, and strong efforts have been made to shorten the credits; and, strange to say, the strongest efforts have been made to remedy the evil by those who helped to introduce it. There is no harm in this, but rather commendation, and we would urge all the business people of this part of the country to adopt the cash business or short credit system; and for farmers to be as independent as the traders and demand cash for all they have to sell. If the new law works will in the state of Massachusetts and all public wages are to be paid weekly, there is but little doubt that credits will be shortened by all business men, and a general advantage will result. If so, the same course will be adopted by other states and other countries till the long prevailing credit nuisance will be entirely killed out.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S ESCAPE.

In the House of Commons Sir John A. MACDONALD, in moving that the House do concur in the address of congratulation passed by the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General on the escape of Her Royal Highness, the Princess LOUISE, and of His Excellency, from serious danger threatened by the untoward accident which happened on the evening of Saturday, February 14, said:—

"Those who were here on the evening of that day, assembled for the purpose of paying their respectful duty to His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, will remember the shock the accident and the serious danger to which they were exposed gave to all present. At first it was very naturally imagined that it was only an accident such as were not infrequent in this climate, but the next day it was found, to our deep regret and horror, that it was not only an accident, but that the viceregal party were exposed to very great danger, and it was only by God's Providence that the accident had not ended fatally. It was merely a shock to our system, caused by the suddenness and violent nature of the accident, but we had to dread that the serious injury under which Her Royal Highness suffered might have fatal consequences. Her injury was great, and the consequences are not yet, I am sorry to say, altogether removed. I have the best reason to believe that Her Royal Highness' life was for a time in great danger, and that the injuries which she sustained were at one time thought to be of a very lasting nature. Happily, this imminent danger has passed away, and happily, I believe, her recovery will by speedy. While a feeling of regret was general, and, indeed, universal throughout the country, and the whole population unites with the Legislature in an expression of hearty thankfulness for the escape of Her Royal Highness and His Excellency, it is to be hoped that the consequences of the accident will not be serious or of a lasting nature. It would be a matter for deep sorrow to us if Her Royal Highness, who has already by her demeanor won the hearts of all those with whom she has come in contact, should have left this country with any mark upon her person showing that she had suffered while she was our guest in Canada. I trust this will not be the case, and that long after the consequences of the accident have passed away Her Royal Highness will, in the language of the address, only suffer the memory of the accident to recall to her the universal joy which hails her recovery."

THE RECENT ACCIDENT.

The SPEAKER presented the following reply from His Excellency to the joint address from the House of Commons and Senate,

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I much regret that the Princess is unable to receive with me in person the joint address you do me the honor to present to me to day. The concern you express for the injuries she lately received when on her way to the Senate Chamber, the sympathy shown on hearing of the accident, and the satisfaction expressed on learning that the evil results are now fast disappearing, give to me a token of your kindness, which has been deeply felt by her. During the time she has been in Canada she has received from the people of this country constant marks of their chivalrous and generous affection. She bids me tell you, what I know to be the simple truth, that she is very sensible of these and feels herself happy in having come here, and in being the occasion of the manifestation of the love of a loyal and united people for the Queen and the Empire. It will be her pride, while in Canada, to devote herself to the interests of the people who have before them so great a future, and in whose hearts it will be her earnest wish to find an abiding place.

LORNE.

Government House,
Ottawa, March 5th, 1880.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, March 10th, 1880.

Nothing of importance has transpired in the House since my last save and except the Budget Speech of the Hon. Mr. Tilley, which was listened to with wrapt attention, and elicited great praise from both sides of the House, as being a most masterly effort. At its close he was greeted with uproarious cheers from the Ministerial side of the House. I am sorry that your limited space will not allow you to give the speech in full. He has shown conclusively that the tariff has more than realized the expectations that were formed of it; and it has generally met with the approbation of the country.

It will be seen that an increase in the expenditure of most of the departments is inevitable, but by close economy this will be overcome. In charges of management a decrease of cost is promised, resulting chiefly from the reduction on the amount of debt to be reduced during the year, on which debt the country pays a commission of one per cent.,—a commission about which there was considerable talk in the Public Accounts committee, and an opinion generally expressed that the rate was too high. Civil government shows an increase of over $10,000, the department of the Post Office demanding $14,500 of the increase and the dissevered Department of Public Works requiring in its two departments—that of Public Works and that of Railways and Canals—the sum of $16,000. Administration of Justice shows an increase of nearly $9,000, made up by increase of salary of County Court Judges in the several provinces. Arts, agriculture and statistics have increased, owing to the fact that provisions must this year be made for the decennial numbering of the people made obligatory upon the Federal Government by virtue of the Act of Union. Ocean and river service asks for—or rather Ministers see fit to give it—a sum less by $25,000 than it got last year. The other heads of service show some a decrease, others an increase, the Post Office collection of revenue for the year ending June the 30th, 1881, causing no less than $90,000 of the increase, and our Indian wards no less than $165,000.

Mr. Blake's bill for the prevention of crime, got the six months hoist on motion of Mr. Baker.

Mr. Girouard's deceased wife's sister bill was carried on its second reading by a vote of 120 to 40.

CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The Canadian Academy of Arts was formally opened on Saturday evening by His Excellency the Governor-General in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly. Among those present were the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Masson, Lady Tilley, Lady Tupper &c. The building occupied by the Academy is situated on the corner of Sussex and George streets Ottawa, and formerly known as the Clarendon House. It is a large and commodious building and well adapted for the purpose. It belonged to the Hon James Skead, and purchased from him by the Government.

After the formal opening His Excellency made a tour of the gallery, and remained until 10.30 o'clock inspecting the various works of art, and expressing himself highly delighted with the success of the first exhibition. His Excellency has selected the following as a nucleus for the National Gallery. Oil paintings—"Croppy Boy," by Mrs. Schrieber; "The Pœnies," by Griffiths; "Laurentian Splendor," landscape, by J. A. Fraser; "Cape Trinity," by R. L. O'Brien; "Belgian Officer," by Eugene Hamel; "The Chorister," by R. Harris; "Trout Stream in the Forest," by Allan Erson; "Beacon Light in St. John Harbor," by H. Sandham; Summer Afternoon in Nepigon," by T. McMartin. Water colors—"Canadian Dead Game," by D. Fowler. Statuary—"The Lacrosse Player," by Van Luppin. Architectural designs—"Queen Street Church, Toronto," by James Smith; "Toronto University," by Wm. Storm His Excellency has also purchased the following pictures from the Academy, for which he handed over a cheque for $900:—"Pioneer Mill," by H. R. Watson, of Ayr, $300; "White Mountains," by A. Godson, of Montreal; "L'Habitant," by — Radhal, of Montreal; "The Last Ray in the White Mountains." by J. A. Frazer, of Toronto; "Low Tide in the Baie de Chaleurs," by L. R. O'Brien, of Toronto; and two water colors by the same artist.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. L. R. O'Brien, the talented President of the Academy, has been honored by Her Majesty the Queen, with a commission to paint a picture of the City of Quebec, Her Majesty giving him *carte blanche* as to size of the painting. This is the first time a Canadian artist has been so honoured, and there is no doubt but that Mr. O'Brian will not only do justice to his subject, but also credit to his brothers in art in Canada.

The Governor General's Foot Guards' Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Carter, was stationed in the hall of the upper gallery, and played suitable pieces of music during the evening.

DOMINION ARTILLERY.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held in the Turret Room in the Parliament Buildings, on the 4th inst., Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G., in the chair. After some preliminary remarks from the President, Lt.-Col. Strange made a few remarks. He said the Council had a meeting in the morning, and recommended a series of resolutions, which he submitted. They were (1) That six points be given for a direct hit with common shell fuse, plugged or with percussion fuse. (2) That the subject for next year's essay be "Taking into consideration the peculiarities of climate, physical features, means available, &c., of Canada, what is the most suitable form for a battery armed with 64-32 pounder guns in standing carriages, water front, to oppose unarmed vessels and similarly armed, and the best means to facilitate and encourage the construction of such works by the Militia Engineers and artillery themselves at important points, plans &c., to be the *bona fide* work of the under. (3) That rule 3 be amended so as to admit the artillery branch of the North West Mounted Police, but being under exceptional circumstances, that rules as to batteries armed with a special weapon to be applied. (4) That prizes at the rate of $5 per battery, affiliating and practicing at the station, be given for competition with Palliser converted guns, to be called the "Palliser" prize. (5) That the Secretary's salary be increased to $100.

The recommendations were adopted. A suggestion made by Lieut. Colonel Scoble that Engineer Corps should be admitted to the strength of the Association. After considerable discussion, the rules of the Association were so amended as to carry out Lt. Col. Scobles wish. Major DeWinton said he had been instructed to express the regret of His Excellency the Governor General at not being able to be present. His Excellency took a great interest in the Association, and as a tangible proof of that interest, he would give a cup to be competed for in any manner the Council saw fit, and would supplement it with a money grant, with which to augment the prizes. This announcement was received with applause, and Sir Selby Smyth in a terse speech, said the offer of His Excellency was only another instance of the great interest he took in such matters. A vote of thanks was passed to His Excellency, and Major De Winton was requested to convey the sense of the motion to him. It was then proposed to admit the Royal Military College on the same terms as the North West Mounted Police Force, and that special prizes be offered for competion by the Cadets in field artillery practice and shifting ordnance. On the motion of Lt. Col. Strange, seconded by Major De Winton the proposal was adopted. The next suggestion made by Lt. Col. Strange, was that there should be Provincial artillery competitors, and that the Government should be asked to provide transport. Lieut. Col. Price Lewes suggested that Halifax be the point selected for the Maritime Provinces, as at that place the men would have an opportunity of drilling with the great guns, and also the advantage of instructions from the Royal Artillery. The men could be camped out say for a week, proceed with their competitions, and be receiving instructions at the same time. At this juncture the Deputy Minister of Milita informed Sir Selby Smyth that the Government would give the same grant this year as it did last. Some minor matters were discussed, and votes of thanks to the President, the Auditors and the Secretary Treasurer, were passed. The last named officers were re elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD—LONDON FOGS—CRAVINGS FOR THE ELECTIC LIGHT—A RILWAY SMASH UP ACROSS THE CHANNEL—AMERICAN FOOD FOR ENGLISH GOURMANDS, &c.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, Eng. Feb. 25, 1880.

If this year is to afford a type of the future winter, it is certainly another proof of the dispensation of Providence, that with the decrease of light there has sprung up in America such a notable manufacturer of the missing article as Mr. Edison. Although we have not seen his light in England, the mere fact of its being "hidden under a bushel" has been sufficient to frighten the gas companies into reducing their hitherto exorbitant prices. The gas is still tested to the ratio of tallow dips instead of the "best spermaceti"; but we can't expect everything at once. The fogs lately have been quite portentious, and, apart from accidents, several people have died from sheer inability to breathe. Cabs and omnibuses have been useless, and the underground railroad has been doing a roaring trade. It is to be hoped that the report is true that the omnibus company lost a good round sum by the fogs. Being unable to drive along at more than a foot pace, and consequently not accomplishing as many journeys as in fine weather, the poor conductors and drivers are fined and the same deducted from their wages. Why! they ought to be paid extra, for, apart from being exposed the whole day to the damp, raw, soot-laden exhalations, they exert additional efforts of mind and skill. The company's policy is a direct incentive to reckless driving. If it be a consolation to have companions in misery, we ought to be grateful that Paris—Paris, who has long laughed the English to scorn for their fogs—has at last fallen under the fatal cloud. Its advent has been marked by a dreadful railway accident. You must have already heard that the train from the Gore St. Lazare was approaching the Clishy Levalliss station yesterday evening, it came into collision with a train on the district railway that encircles Paris. Eight persons were killed and nearly fifty severely injured. It says a great deal from English railway management that no great accident has happened with us. Only one or two lives have been lost, and those more by their own folly in stepping out of the train before it had stopped than by any negligence on the part of officials.

That the United States does a gigantic trade in food products all the world knows, and it is perfectly wonderful to observe in the London grocers' windows the display of American canned goods. I lately made a pilgrimage into Cannon Street to have a look at the preparations imported into England by H. R. and F. B. Thurber. It came about in this way: I was dinning a few weeks ago with an American *prima donna*, and one of the *entries* was a dish of excellent asparagus. Now this vegetable at this season of the year is worth its weight in gold, and even then is scarcely procurable, as I marvelled at its presence. A lady sitting next to me whispered, "That is canned asparagus," and notwithstanding it tasted like a freshly cut delicacy it turned out as my informant stated. I determined on discovering how this delicious vegetable could be preserved, and my enquiries led to the discovery that it was put up in a special quality of tin, and sealed while fresh at the sources of supply by their New York House. A visit to their Cannon street branch resulted in the further discovery that their fruits, fish, meats, and soups are simply perfect. In a general way I have always fought shy of canned goods, but I am bound to say that the fruits and vegatables I tasted were really in better condition, fresher, decidedly more palatable, and I assume quite as wholesome as many so called fresh articles of a similar nature, which are sold in the ordinary markets of all large cities. John Bull loves a good dinner, with delicacies both in and out of season, and Thurber will sumptuously administer to this Great British Stomach.

ALPHA.

Suits Made to Order
$3. $3. $3.
Varville & Tombs,
Merchant Tailors,

Beg to thank their numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal encouragement they have received since commencing business in Lachute, and desire to state that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN B. TOMBS, who has had ten years' experience with A. A. Murphy, Cheapside, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Reference given if required.

We are now ready to execute all orders left in our care with the utmost neatness and despatch; and guarantee to return full value if not satisfied.

EAST END LACHUTE.

Suits made to Order, $3.00, $3.00, $3.00.
28tf

WRONG AGAIN!

Montreal editors commenced 1880 about the same as they did 1879, by misleading the public by their statements, that business was mending and that the worst of this crises were over. 1879 turned out to be the most disasterous of any previous year, and 1880 so far has furnished as many, if not more failures than eves.

The making of better times is greatly if not altogether in our own hands. Close half the banks, pay the church debts, close all blackmailing mercantile agencies, pay the $10,000 that was promised to the sufferers through the great fire at St. John, turn on the water for the poor people, and let everything be done in a fair, liberal, coummon sense PAY-AS-YOU-GO manner, and things will soon right themselves in Montreal. No use continuing to try to produce good material out of shoddy, or good results by deceptive means.

RESULTS.

Systems should be judged by results. A good and equitable system, properly worked will always produce good results.

The cash system we have adopted speaks for itself by our large and steadily increasing business.

RESULTS.

In buying Prints we have always studied to get them good, stout qualities and fast colors. Not such fabrics as are generally imported. The result is that every one finds our prints to wear and wash well. We don't buy imperfect or what is called "job" prints, whereas nearly all prints imported are as a rule imperfectly printed, and printed on very light cloths. Our object in buying is always to get goods that will give satisfaction and the result is becoming more satisfactory every year.

NEW PRINTS.

More new Prints to be unpacked next week.

S. CYRSLEY'S SPRING DRESS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

Splendid line of new Spring Challis, in all the newest shades, price 22c per yard.

Splendid line of new Spring Poplin, in all the newest shades, price 25c per yard.

Special line of new Spring Broche Cloth to be sold at 25c per yard.

Splendid line of new stripe washing Mohair in all shades, price 18c per yard.

Special line of new Spring Stays, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 25c per yard.

Splendid line of new Scotch Beiges, to be sold at 16c per yard.

Splendid line of new Drap d'Alsace, in all the newest shades, to be sold 32c & 35c a yard.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

YOUNG MEN
If you want a good
SPRING SUIT
OF CLOTHES, IN
Canadian Tweed,
Scotch Tweed
West of England coating
or any other kind of goods, call at the
West-End Cash Store,
and select from a
Large Assortment
OF
NEW GOODS,
Just Received
in NEW and
Beautiful Patterns,
Thess lines have all been bought on most
FAVORABLE TERMS
and purchasers may rely on getting a GOOD ARTICLE at BOTTOM PRICE.

We have also pleasure in recommending to you the NEW TAILOR, next door, just arrived from Montreal, and we suggest that you get your work done by him, as having your suit well made, is the most important thing of all.

W. Banford & Co.

PATENT AMERICAN
AUTOMATIC
SHAWL STRAP,
One of the most Useful Inventions of the age. Neat in appearance—No trouble to strap or unstrap—Is quickly adjusted, and very much superior to any other article ever before introduced in this line. Price $1.00.
AT
MOR.ON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS AND STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
Telephone connections with Canadian District and Bell Exchanges.

TRES NOUVEAU ET BIEN BEAU L'IMPORTATION.
Faite par la Maison
A. PILON & Cie.
de Marchandises nouvelles,
de printemps et d'eté est un garanté,
que plus que Jamais.
Cette Maison est decidé a faire un Commerce sans pareil.
Rien de plus nouveau Rien de plus beau que cette enorme quantite de
MARCHANDISES NOUVELLES,
RIEN TOUS LES JOURS.
Et nous sommes en etat de faire la concurrence a ceux qui nous envient maintenant que nous avons achete.
Deux Stock de Banqueronte
aussi qu'un Job Lot, Monstre de toutes sortes de nouveautes.
Mises d'encan sans pareilles
AU BON MARCHEE.
Chez A. Pilon & Cie.
647, RUE ST. CATHERINE, 649,
A. PILON, J. B. LABELLE.

THE ANNUAL
Social and Tea Meeting
of HENRY'S CHURCH, Lachute,
Will take place on
Thursday, March 18th.
Addresses by the local Ministers, and by the Rev. A. B. Mackay (late of Brighton, England,) now of Crescent Street Church, Montreal.
MUSIC BY THE CHOIR.
Tea will be served a 6.30 p. m.
TICKETS.....50 Cents.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Terrebonne. } In the CIRCUIT COURT. In and for the County of Argenteuil.

Lachute, Monday the Twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Present:
The Hon. Justice Bourgeois, J.S.C.

No. 938 John Simpson, Esquire, of the Township of Chatham, said County and District, Farmer. *Plaintiff.*

Thomas C. Carmichael, of the same place, Farmer. *Defendant.*

and

Andrew Barr, of the Township of Arundel, said County and District Stone Cutter. *Garnishee.*

It is ordered on motion of R. P. De la Ronde, Esq., Counsel for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Lavigne, bailiff, of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, acting in the District of Terrebonne, on the writ of *Saisie arret*, before Judgment 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 English language at Lachute in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said District, called THE WATCHMAN, and twice in the newspaper published in the French language at St. Jerome, in the said District, called *Le Nord*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there transwer the demand of the plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the 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 order of the Court,
THOMAS BARRON, C.C.C.
27w2

SELLING OFF
AT
REDUCED PRICE.

JUST RECEIVED my Spring Stock which I now offer at the very Lowest Price for CASH or Produce such as
POTATOES,
OATS, PEAS,
BEANS, CORN,
BUTTER, PORK,
EGGS, &c.,
Also Raw Furs Wanted such as Fox Skins, Spring Rats, and Beaver the highest price paid for them in exchange for goods.
My stock is complete in staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c.
DUCK! DUCK!! DUCK!!!
Plain, Checked, and Striped at Low Prices.
Boots and Shoes
are selling cheap,
GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, and Green Apples by the barrel or bushel, Fresh Oranges by the dozen.
OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Pale Seal Oil for machinery.
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE,
PATENT MEDICINES, PILLS, &c,
Please call and be convinced that
F. X. BERTRAND,
West-End Lachute.
Is really the Cheapest place to buy your house supplies.
P. S.—Any body wishing for Winter Fur Caps and Cloak trimmings can be supplied.
Lachute, March 1, 1880. 15tf

Cash. Cash.
WE are as usual SELLING GOODS at BOTTOM PRICES.
And we now offer a LIBERAL DISCOUNT on all GOODS when strictly paid in CASH.
FRASER & McOUAT.
Lachute, March 1st, 1880. 27m1.

Fish & Ireland
Sell the very best FAMILY FLOUR.
The very best STRONG BAKER'S
FLOUR.
FINE PASTRY FOUR.
PATENT FLOUR.
GRAHAM FLOUR.
CRACKED WHEAT.
OAT MEAL.
POT BARLEY.

ETC.,	ETC.,	ETC.
TTTTTTT	EEEEE	A
T	E	A A
T	E	A A
T	EEEE	AAAA
T	E	A A
T	E	A A
T	EEEEE	A A

TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA.
Fish. Syrup. Salteto
For Sale at
LOW PRICES For CASH
AT
Lachute Mills.
BY
Fish & Ireland.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.
WESTERN DIVISION.
Q. M. O. & O. R. B
SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUT TO
OTTAWA.

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at.....	9.30	and 4.30
Arrive at Hull at	2.00 p.m	and 9.00
At Aylmer at.....	2.35 p.m.	and 9.35
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at..	8.15	and 3.35
Hull at...	8.40	and 4.00
Arrive at Hochelaga at	1.50 p.m.	& 8.50
Trains for St. Jerome at.....	2.00 p.m.	
Trains from St. Jerome at	1.00 a.m.	

Traing leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 5.35a.m., 11.07am., and 6.07p.m.
Going East, 8.00a.m., 12.14a.m. & 7.13p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Arms square
STAINES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents.
Office—202 St. James and 158 NotreDame Sts.
C. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division
G. A. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

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.

S. Carsley, Dry Goods.
Varville & Tombs—Suits made for $3.
J. B. Derigon—Photographs.
Morton, Phillips & Bulmer—Stationers.
W. Banford—Spring Suits
A. Pilon & Co.— Dry Goods.

LOCAL.

Goods from the Lachute Wooden Ware Factory are being shipped to Manitoba.

The Government intends adopting the Life Insurance scheme which was held over last session.

Lachute is becoming known as a convenient trading place and people are coming from 30 to 45 miles to do business here.

Attention is directed to W. Banford & Co.'s advertisement in to-day's paper. Particularly young men, who want a good suit of clothes and well made, Banford's the spot, West End, Lachute.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Varville & Tombs, Merchant Tailors, who are prepared to execute all orders intrusted to them with neatness and despatch.

Don't forget the Social and Tea meeting in Henry's Church, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst. In addition to a good cup of tea, soul-inspiring music and addresses by Reverend Gentlemen will add materially to the enjoyment of the evening.

A Loyal Thanksgiving.—The Bishop of Montreal issued a circular last week to the clergy asking them to offer thanksgiving in their churches on Sunday for the preservation of the Princess Louise and the Governor General from the serious consequences that might have resulted from their recent accident.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will not only supply the waste going on in the brain, but will enable the mind to endure a greater tax than before. It will impart vigor and promote clear conceptions to the intellect. It will strengthen the nerves and give power to all involuntary as well as the voluntary muscles of the body.

A Tea Meeting will be held in the Methodist Parsonage, Lakefield, on Thursday evening, 18th March. Addresses by Revs. Messrs. Boyd, Lakefield; Longley, Lachute; Spurling, St. Lamberts. A good time may be expected, as the ladies of Lakefield are famed for getting up good tea meetings, and although this is leap year the young gentlemen need not be afraid of attending it.

Missionaries in Foreign Lands find the Pain-Killer a powerful auxiliary in introducing the Gospel to the heathen; with it they heal their sick, and so gain the confidence of the poor people,—this done, they then tell them of the wonders of our precious Gospel, and are believed. Missionaries have introduced this article in every country of the earth.

A Move in the Right Direction.—We are credibly informed that a letter has been signed and forwarded to the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, requesting him to use his influence with the Government, to the end that the work at Grec's Point be given out by public competition, and not quietly or secretly to any particular favorite. Give every one a fair show, say we, and when the Government do this the people will not grumble.

S. E. Burwell, of Fingall, Ont., writes:—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my lungs and produced a distressing cough, for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines, but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief, and performed a perfect cure in a short time.

Home Manufactures.—The Government have taken a wise step in providing that all the rolling stock required for the Pacific Railway, during the next four years, shall be built within the Dominion. The amount of work is sufficiently large to encourage the establishment of new engine and car works, comprising each year 20 locomotives, 36 passenger cars, and about 350 other cars, so that any establishment obtaining the Government contract will be certain of having a large amount of work provided, and be in a position to compete for additional contracts. This will keep a large amount of money in the country which has hitherto gone abroad.—*Perth Expositor*.

The Canada Pacific Railway.—The Winnipeg *Times* says:—"Messrs. Purcell, Ryan & Ginty, will have their contract ready for trains early in 1881, and overtures are being made to the Dominion Government by Messrs. Manning, Macdonald & Co., of Section "B." by which, if accepted, that section will be pushed forward so that the rails will be down by July of the same year. As to Section Fifteen, which is in charge of Messrs. Whitehead, Fraser & Grant, some arrangements will doubtless be entered into by which that link in the line, so long under construction, will be completed before the close of the present year. The contractors are all experienced, reliable men, but the difficulties of the work under their contract seems to grow on their hands. It is even rumored that important changes will be found unavoidable in the plans of construction."

Parnell arrived in Montreal on Monday evening, and met with a grand reception from his countrymen. He was met at the station on the arrival of the evening train from the West, and escorted to the St. Lawrence Hotel by a torchlight procession of over six thousand. It is described as one of the grandest ever witnessed in Montreal.

Chatboro.

It appears that butter-making in this locality is going to be prosecuted on a large scale this ensuing summer. Messrs John Douglas, Robert McCormick, Adam Gowanlock and Patrick Baxter, are storing in large quantities of ice in order to operate with Cooley cans, and Mr. Adam Douglas has got a portable dog churn. He maintains it will be an immense saving of labour, notwithstanding the opinion of his dog to the contrary. His neighbors want him to go round amongst them during the season and do their churning by the pound. However he does not seem to appreciate the professed patronage.

Cordwood hauling here was almost given up last week, but since the last fall of snow there has been quite a revival in the business.

County Council.

A meeting of the County Council was held on Wednesday last in the Court House, Lachute.

Present: Mayors Barron, (Warden), Hay, Jekill, Brown, Strong, Staniforth, Dobbie, Chambers, Mayrand and Pridham.

Moved by Mayor Hay, seconded by Mayor Brown, that Mayor Barron be re-elected Warden.—Carried.

The Warden thanked the Council for the honor they had so often conferred upon him.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The famous Round Lake Road question came up again, occupying the attention of the Council for about two hours. It was finally decided to make a new *proces verbal*, and the said new *proces verbal* to bind a large amount of new territory on the road, so as to lighten the burden upon the parties now bound to make said road.

A petition was presented by Mayor Jekill, from the inhabitants of DeSalaberry, praying for to be detached from the United Townships of Arundel and DeSalaberry, and to be annexed to Grandison, under the name of "The United Townships of De Salaberry and Grandison."

Moved by Mayor Jekill, seconded by Mayor Pridham that the petition be received, and that the Secretary give notice that at the next meeting of this Council they will proceed to grant the prayer of the petitioners.—Carried.

As the law requires that the population of the township to be detached, must be at least 300, souls, a census must necessarily be taken. Accordingly it was moved by Mayor Jekill seconded by Mayor Pridham that Messrs. Jos. Charbineau and Celestin Bisson be appointed to take said census.—Carried.

A counter petition to the foregoing was received from the inhabitants of the first, second and third ranges of De Salaberry, praying not to be separated from the United Townships of Arundel and De Salaberry. The petition got a three months' "hoist," so that all parties interested might be present.

A petition was presented by Mr. Villeneuve, from the inhabitants of Wolfe, praying to be formed into a municipality, to be known as the township of Wolfe. (A sworn copy of the census was also presented.)

Moved by Mayor Jekill seconded by Mayor Strong, that the Secretary give notice that at the June meeting of the Council, said Council will grant the prayer of the petitioners.—Carried.

THE DUNKIN ACT.

A petition was presented by Messrs Rocrigue, Kelly and others, asking for the repeal of the Dunkin Act. As the required deposit had been made the Council was in a position to take action in the matter.

Moved by Mayor Pridham, seconded by Mayor Brown that the Dunkin Act be again submitted to the people, and that the voting thereon, take place on April 30th, 1880.—Carried on the following division. Yeas.—Staniforth, Pridham, Brown, Jekill, and Strong. The Warden and Mayor Hay not voting. Mayors Chambers and Mayrand were absent when the vote was taken.

A few "leetle bills" were presented for road work done in the back part of the County, and on motion were ordered to be paid.

The Auditor's report was read and adopted, on motion of Mayor Hay, seconded by Mayor Strong.

Council adjourned at about a quarter to six.

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 WARNING.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

Sir:—In your issue of the 5th inst., you give us an article with the above heading. In it is contained an imputation of culpable recklessness, and criminal disregard of human life on the part of *Target-shooters*. The accusations are exemplified by a "narrow escape." The confident and deliberate manner, in which you relate the incident, are well calculated to alarm the public mind.

I will give a few facts. On the day mentioned I had about fifteen rounds of target practice with two friends. One man was always kept on the look-out. Whilst I was shooting the look-out saw and recognised Mr. John Chambers and Mr. John McDougall coming down the *River Road*, they were driving at a very slow pace, and had a few bundles of hay—not a "load"—on a sled. They left the main road and took a by-road leading down the River in front of the Meikle property. Just as I raised the gun to fire they went out of sight behind the high bank at a point one hundred yards from where the line of fire crosses the by-road. Bullets fired on this range cannot cross the by-road at less than a height of fifteen feet from the ice owing to the height of the bank. These are actual measurements. When your informants can prove, that a rifle bullet, after passing through an inch of pine at fifty yards, may be deflected 100 yards in the next 150 yards of its course, and pass at the same time through several hundred feet of sand, I will admit that a bullet might have whizzed *right between* them on the occasion complained of.

Yours trully,
Wm. Smith, M.D.
Lachute, March 10, 1880.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

During the past season Messrs McRae, Ahern & Co., coal merchants, paid $6,617.50 in duties on American coal. They imported 13,325 tons. Of Canadian coal Messrs. McRae, Ahern & Co., sold 2,140 tons valued at $10,000. The total value of Canadian coal sold in the city in 1879 was $33,000. In the previous year Canadian coal was unknown in this market.

The Printing Committee met on Monday. It was resolved that the official evidence taken in the suit of Boyle *vs.* *The Globe* should be laid before the committee as fully as possible, with the Judge's charge, and that the same be printed as soon as received. On motion of Mr. Ross it was decided to apply to both Chambers for power to take evidence upon oath and to send for persons, papers and records. It was also decided to ask for authority to engage a shorthand reporter.

An alarm of fire was sounded on Monday evening from Box 7 for a fire in the second flat of Joyce & Sons' sleigh factory, Duke street, Chaudiere. The fire had gained considerable headway when the brigade arrived, and it was some time before it was subdued, owing to the inflammable material stored in the building. The flames spread from the second flat to the blacksmith shop, destroying a quantity of unfinished work and tools. The loss will amount probably to $1,000, covered by an insurance of $1,250 in the Victoria Mutual Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Mr. Lyman Perkins, was also badly damaged. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove in the second flat.

Sir John Macdonald gave a dinner party on Monday evening at Stadacona Hall.

The Academicians of the Art Academy gave their first annual dinner on Monday.

At a meeting of the Council of the Academy of Arts held on the 8th inst., it was decided to hold the next exhibition at the city of Halifax in the midsummer of 1881. It was agreed to donate $100 to the Ottawa School of Arts from the funds of the Academy.

The Kitson Line of Steamers are likely to be taken off Red River to ply on the Assiniboine. This arrangement has, it is understood, been effected by Mr. Scheiber after the Government had taken possession of the Pembina branch, and will be generally appreciated by the people of the North-West.

The North-western Railway of Manitoba have finished their line with steel rails to Point Douglas, and they are now in negotiation with the newly formed municipalities along the line with a view to securing bonuses. The new freight shed at Fort Douglas is completed and is a very large one. Dr. Schultz, M.P., will apply to the Government for a bonded warehouse to be established at Point Douglas. The new passenger station it is expected will be completed by the first of April.

It will be seen from the list of gentlemen appointed to the Wimbledon team that all the provinces are represented, Ontario furnishing eight of the first twenty, Quebec four, Nova Scotia three, Manitoba two, New Brunswick one, Prince Edward Island one, and British Columbia one. Of the five waiting men, three are from Ontario, one from Manitoba and one from Nova Scotia.

Joseph Brant, the famous Chief of the Mohawks, who led the Six Nations as British allies in the Revolutionary war, is to have a monument costing $30,000 erected to his memory in Brantford where he died in 1817.

A match between the Quebec and Ottawa Curling Clubs for the Governor-General's prize was played at the Vice-Regal Rink on Tuesday, and resulted in the former winning by 22 points.

MONTREAL.

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Express Hotel, Bonaventure street, was burned down. The fire was first discovered by a boarder, who promptly gave the alarm, and was instrumental in saving the lives of all the inmates. The hotel is completely gutted, and Mr. McClagan's loss is about $32,000, but is fully covered by insurance.

The Irish agitator, Parnell, has been suddenly recalled to Ireland, and he has set out on his journey, promising, however, to return to America immediately after the elections for the British House of Commons.

Rev. A. J. Bray will leave Zion Church and found an independent congregation in Montreal on broad principles.

A sad case of death of a young lady who took part in the masquerade on the Victoria Skating Rink on Thursday evening of last week is reported. There was some water on the surface of the ice which caused her feet and the bottom of her dress to become quite wet. On Friday she felt no ill results, but on Saturday she became ill and gradually sank, until Sunday night, when she died from congestion after the most intense suffering. She was the adopted daughter of J. H. Jones, Esq., 83 Mansfield street, and sister of the young lady who won the girls' prize at the late skating tournament at the Victoria Rink.

QUEBEC.

A musical soiree took place on the 9th inst at Governor Robitaille's, Spencer Wood.

$6717.58 has been raised thus far for the relief of the Irish distress.

Scarlet fever prevails at the Girls' High School; a vacation has been given to the pupils, and the school has been closed until further notice.

J. A. Gagne, advocate, will be a candidate for the Chicoutimi seat in the Assembly, as an opponent of the Government.

The Quebec and Gaelf Ports Steamship Co., have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum payable on the 2nd of April next.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The first newspaper published in North America was the Boston *News-Letter*, commenced April 24, 1704. It was a half sheet of paper, twelve by eight inches, two columns on a page. It survived 74 years.

Aaron Barnes, a veteran soldier of Independence, Iowa, said that he would "die first" before going to the poor house. He went to his lonely cottage, just out of the village, and was not seen for a week. Then a pension agent, who walked out to tell him that his claim of $1,000 for pension money had been allowed, found him dead—starved to death.

Herbert H. Smith, in a communication to the *Tribune*, states 200,000 persons died from starvation in the drought stricken Province of Cerra in Brazil, and 300,000 from pestilence. 230,000 people are now fed by Government. The suffering is one hundred fold worse than in Ireland. The Brazilian Treasury is almost exausted, and Mr. Smith earnestly appeals for aid.

FOREIGN.

The Emperor of Germany has devoted the fund of $60,000, raised at the time of his golden wedding, to the relief of the sufferers by famine in Silesia.

London *Truth* says:—"It is no secret that Princess Louise returned to Canada with great reluctance. She complains of her utter isolation there. The princess will pay another visit to England in the autumn.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Duke of Edinburgh, who lately arrived to attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the accession of the Czar to the Throne, is endeavouring to induce the Czar to abdicate.

General Melikoff's appointment is generally well received.

No fewer than five thousand persons have been living in the Winter Palace, and nobody has ever known the precise duties of one-half of them.

London, March 9.—Arthur Sullivan has been entrusted with the conductorship of the musical festival at Leeds, which is to take place in the autumn.

Mr. W. Poynter, R.A., who has the direction of the Art Schools, is most assiduous in his endeavours to aid all he possibly can H. R.H. the Princess Louise in the development and furtherance of a plan in Canada, which she is most intent upon, for the formation of a school of art in the Dominion.

Berlin, March 9.—The Emperor will meet Queen Victoria at Wiesbaden on her arrival in April.

It is believed that Gen. Melikoff proposes to extend the liberty of the press.

The celebrated "Article VII." has been rejected in the French Senate by a vote of 148 to 129.

The Czar has written to the German Emperor, assuring him of his friendship towards Germany.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, Home Ruler, in a manifesto to the Irish constituencies, attacks Lord Beaconsfield.

French and German newspapers almost universally desire to see the Conservatives successful at the coming elections.

Mr. Parnell has telegraphed to Chicago that after visiting Ireland, he will return to America and complete his engagements.

It is believed that the dissolution of the Imperial Parliament is mainly on account of the Government water bill, which has met with strong opposition.

In the Imperial Parliament Lord Hartington, leader of the Opposition, will not issue a manifesto to the country until after the discussion on the budget.

Lord Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Marlborough furnishes the keynote of the Conservative campaign, which is opposition to Home Rule and maintenance of English influence in foreign affairs.

James Mulligan, one of the veteran army pensioners who was sent out to garrison Fort Garry many years ago, is now a wealthy property owner, and offers one acre of land in Winnipeg to any firm starting an agricultural implement factory.

MARRIAGE.

Lynd,-Shaw.—On the 18th ult., by the Rev. M. Fawcett, of Cooksville, at the residence of the bride's father, Benj. R. Lynd, to Ida Ella Shaw, third daughter of James R. Shaw, merchant, all of Port Credit.

DEATHS.

Shaw.—On the 28st ult., at Port Credit, Jane, beloved wife of James R. Shaw, aged 51 years and 6 months.

Burwash.—On the 21st ult., suddenly, and in great peace, at his late residence in the township of Bruce, Ontario, Nathaniel Burwash, (formerly of River Rouge, Que., also of East Hawkesbury, Ontario,) aged 73 years, 6 months and 7 days. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

MONTREAL MARKETS.

March 12, 1880.

FLOUR.—		
Superior Extra	$6.10	to 6.15
Extra Superfine	6 00	6.05
Fancy	0.00	0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.85	5.90
Superfine	5.55	5.60
Strong Bakers'	6.10	6.50
Fine	5.05	5.20
Middlings	4.45	4 50
Pollards	3.20	3 35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.85	2.90
Oatmeal	4.50	4.60
Cornmeal	2.90	2.95
PROVISIONS, &c.—		
Pork, mess, per brl	$16.25	to 1.675
Pork, thin mess, per brl	16.00	00,00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11	0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0 10½	0.11
Dressed hogs	5.00	5.15
Beef, prime mess, per brl	15.00	16.16
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04	0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.14	0.15
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	3.50	3.53
DRESSED POULTRY.—		
Turkeys per lb	06	08
Geese ditto	03	04
Chickens per lb	05	07
Ducks per lb	06	07
Partridges per pair	65	70
BUTTER—		
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb	28	00
fine	26	27
Townships; fine to finest	21	22
fair to good dairies	19	20
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	21	00
fair to good	19	20
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	20	00
fair to good	18	19
Western dairy choice lines	17	18
fair to good	15	16

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, March 12, 1880.

Flour per barrel	$6.50	to 7.00
" " bag	3.40	3.50
Oats " bushel	0.33	0.36
Corn " "	0.60	0.70
Peas " "	0.65	0 70
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00	2.25
Cornmeal " "	1.25	1.50
Moullie " "	1.00	1.10
Grue " "	1.00	0.00
Bran " "	0.90	1.00
Dressed Hogs " "	5.50	5.75
Pork per lb	0 07	0.10
Beef " "	0.03	0.09
Mutton " "	0.07	0.09
Lamb " "	0.09	0.00
Hay " ton	6.00	7.00
Potatoes " bag	0.50	0.65
Butter " lb	0.15	0.18
Cheese " "	0.12	0.16

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs leave to thank the people of Lachute and Vicinity for the patronage given him, since he opened his Photograph Gallery, and he has decided to remain in Lachute until the 1st of May; and is prepared to take Card Photographs finished in first class style. Pictures copied from old ones at reasonable rates. Please call and see at J. A. Belard's Boot and Shoe Establishment, Main Street, Lachute.

J. B. DERAGON,
2w4. Artist.

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,
Phthsic, 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

A STONISHING!

YET TRUE TAHT AT THE

Montreal House,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.

Goods are at lower rates than Montreal prices,

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD 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, Nov. 25, 1879. 30tf

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 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. 3y1.

SKUNK SKINS:

Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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.

PALACE

Our store has become the most Popular in Montreal, for DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

All our goods are of superior quality and are sold at Wholesale Prices.

Do not fail to visit the PALACE STORE when in the city.

Claggett & Tait.

226 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal. 51y1.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor,

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

Workshop in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite *Fraser & McIsaac's*. 5 -1y

Cheap Reading,

FREE BY MAIL

ONLY 30 CENTS PER VOLUME.

Scott's Poetical Works.
Milton's—Longfellow's—
Dadderidge's Rise and Progress.
Beecher's Domestic Medicine.
Maria Monk.
Wesley's Christian Perfection,
&c. &c.

ALSO PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The Priest, the woman and the Family, by Father Chiniquy.

AT

F. E. GRAFTON'S
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
8y1.

Wm. ROBERTSON,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,

Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gent's and Children's

FUR GOODS.

OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE

PRICES MODERATE.

The Address is,
232 McGILL STREET.
MONTREAL.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A

"CABLE CIGAR,"

BE SURE YOU GET IT.

The best 5 cent cigar in the world.

FINE FURS.

FOR THE

BEST GOODS and WORKMANSHIP.

The Largest Stock to Select From

AND THE MOST MODERATE PRICES, Go To

WILLIAM SAMUEL,

357 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Am3.

New Spring Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"
C. T. Wales & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

Assortments are now complete in all departments.

The Ladies say: "We will for the future buy our Dry Goods for Cash at WALES, because by so doing we save about 15 cents on every dollar."

"Money saved is money earned."

Farm Produce Taken in Exchange at C. T. WALES & Co.

St. Andrews, Feb. 26, 1880. 15m6

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 $12 upwards. Chairs in wool from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.00. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article to the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.

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

Canada Pacific Railway.

Tenders for a second 100 miles section West of Red River will be received by the undersigned until noon on Monday, the 29th of March, next.

The section will extend from the end of the 8th Contract—near the western boundary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form which with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March next.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 11th February, 1880. 2546.

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20 Locomotive Engines.
16 First-class Cars (proportion being sleepers)
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3 Express and Baggage Cars.
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240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
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Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 5th Feb. 1880. 25w13.

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Lachute, Feb. 21, 1880. 14tf

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LADIES COLUMN.

Alone.

She stands beside the cottage door
To watch the dying day,
Her raven hair is sprinkled o'er
Within flakes of silver grey;
And many a line of sadness sears
That pale yet lovely face,
To mark where slow and silent tears
Have left their lasting trace.

And still her whispered thoughts will tell
Of scenes that are no more,
And scan the once-loved forms that dwelt
On Memory's shadowy shore;
Again the little cot to deck
That now so empty stands;
A pain to feel around her neck
The touch of tiny hands.

How long, the weary spirit cries,
Within this world of pain,
Ere 'neath the never-fading skies
I meet them once again?
And as she views the silver night,
Slow sweeping to the west,
A mournowed prayer in faith takes flight
To Him who giveth rest.

ON NURSING THE SICK.

Every utensil should be taken out of the room as soon as used, and thoroughly cleansed before being brought back again. This may seem sometimes an unnecessary trouble; but could one see the poisonous exalations that are thus got rid of, one would not grudge the slight extra labor that is involved in disposing of them where they can do no harm. Every cup, glass and spoon should be washed as speedily as possible.

There is no objection to there being a few plants in the room so long as it is lighted; they absorbe carbonic acid and give off oxygen, and so assist in purifying the atmosphere. If cut flowers are admitted, the water must be changed every day. A pinch of salt helps to keep it sweet, and is said to keep the flowers from fading. As soon as they begin to lose their freshness they should be removed.

Should the patient be allowed to eat fruit, a few grapes, or an orange peeled and divided may be kept on a plate placed over a bowl containing ice; the coolness imparted to the fruit making it more grateful to the palate. If cracked ice is given, as it is now in so many diseases, it may be necessary to prepare it in the sick room, or at least within hearing of the patient. This can be done almost noiselessly by placing a lump of ice on a folded towel and using a long, stout pin to break off the pieces. If the point is pressed firmly on the ice near the edge of the block, fragments can be separated with ease.

ON DRESS.—In thy apparel avoid profuseness, singularity, and gaudiness; let it be decent, and suited to the quality of thy place and purse. Too much punctuality, and too much morosity, are the extremes of pride. Be neither too early in the fashion, nor too long out of it, nor too precisely in it. What custom hath civilized, becomes decent; until then it was ridiculous. Where the eye is the jury, thy apparel is the evidence; the body is the shell of the soul, apparel is the husk of that shell, and the husk will often tell you what the kernel is. Seldom doth solid wisdom dwell under fantastic apparel; neither will the pantaloon fancy be immured within the walls of grave habit. The fool is known by his pied coat.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

DRESS BONNETS.—Importations of Parisian millinery at mid-winter are composed almost altogether of dress bonnets. For these creamy white is preferred to any light tint, as it may be worn with dresses of almost any color, and the trimmings, if not entirely of white, are of the cashmere colors that readily adapt themselves to various toilettes, or else flowers of several different colors are provided for the garniture. One long white ostrich plume, or else some white marabouts in a cluster, are on most white bonnets, and the color is given by adding two or three humming-birds with tints as brilliant as if made of precious stones, and perhaps bits of tinsel in cashmere colors are used to tip the feathers. What is called white jet, and is really very glistening white beads, is also used on white bonnets, and is particularly effective when sewed on white Spanish lace. Satin and the fine plush known as satin antique are the most fashionable material for white bonnets, though occasionally velvet is used, and especially the repped velvet known as royale. Ladies who have economical intentions buy, thus late in the season, handsome jetted bonnets, or else black satin trimmed with jet lace, and these will be worn late in the spring, and indeed all summer; such bonnets are especialy becoming to blondes, and to ladies who are prematurely grey. Very young ladies are wearing during the midwinter season beaver round hats, with the crown smooth like the beaver of Gentlemen's silk hats, while the broad flaring brim is of long-napped furry beaver, which is found to be very becoming. A single bow of satin ribbon is on the left side of the brim, and the three Prince of Wales feathers that are stuck in the band of the crown curl over the front of the brim to meet the bow. Crackle velvet is the material used for small Directoire bonnets worn by older ladies, and the trimming for these is soft twilled silk in changeable colors, arranged in scarfs and strings that are trimmed through the middle with gay cashmere figured ribbon. Inside the brim flat gold braid an inch wide is placed, or else the becoming face trimming is shirred satin of some appropriate color. For strings are wide repped ribbons that look very thick and heavy, yet are very soft and pliable. The soft-crown turban bonnet with a band of feathers or of fur remains the most popular of all with very young ladies. A large long-looped bow of satin ribbon fastens it, and is tied behind on the left side.

Coats of checked black and white stuffs are worn, as well as those of brocade, but they are even less becoming.

The newest style of hair dressing is to wave the hair all over the head, and to wear loose curls or a knot at the back.

Seal brown is the present favorite color for out-door dress in Paris, principally because nothing else looks well with sealskin.

Visiting-cards are of unglazed Bristol-board, with the name engraved in solid English script. The cards used by ladies are much larger than the Small English cards adopted by gentlemen. The title, whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, must not be omitted, and the address, if added, is now placed in the lower right-hand corner. If a lady has a special day in the week for receiving, that day is also announced on her card, in the corner opposite to that used for the address.

NAPKINS.—Table napkins are regularly supplied at the cheap dining-rooms at Berlin. The napkins are of tissue paper, with a colored ornamental border—not only because paper is cheaper than diaper, but is a protection against pilfering. Indeed, so common are paper napkins at Berlin that the manufacturers advertises them regularly in the newspapers at the rate of nine shillings per thousand being about nine or ten for a penny.

Miss Howard, a Canadian girl who studied medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich., is doing well by the practice of it at Tientsin, China. She recently cured the wife of an Oriental statesman of a bad case of hysterics, and was rewarded with a large full of presents.

Hon. Mrs Peter Mitchell has addressed several very large meetings in the Methodist church, Waterloo, during the last week. There are other speakers and we are glad to learn that considerable interest is being manifested.

There are now in France 1,700 women engaged in literary pursuits, and 2,150 who make a living by cultivating the fine arts. Two-thirds of the former were born in the Provinces, chiefly in the south, while a similar proportion of the artists were born in Paris. Of the 1,700 female writers 1,000 have written novels or short stories for young people; 200 are poets; 150 write on education and science; the remainder are compilers, translators and the like. Of the artists, 107 are sculptors, 602 oil painters, the majority being painters of portraits, flowers, and still nature; 197 are miniaturists, 754 painters on porcelian, and 594 draw and engrave on wood, paint in water colors, ornament fans and the like.

The King of Holland has the largest private conservatory in the world. It contains two immense palm trees, the smaller of which weighs two and a half tons, besides a wonderful collection of tropical plants. The glass dome of this huge greenhouse is ninety feet high and one hundred and eighty feet in diameter.

Some twelve years ago, just after her marriage, the Princess of Wales, then on a visit to Belvoir Castle, was asked to record her "preferences" in an album belonging to the hostess. She complied by writing that her favorite Queen and King were Queen Dagmar and Richard Coeur de Lion; her favorite hero, poet, and artist, Wellington, Byron, and Sir Joshua Reynolds; her favorite author, Charles Dickens; her favorite virtue, charity; her favorite color, Blue; her favorite dish, a French tart; her favorite flower, the rose; her favorite name, Mary; her favorite occupation, reading aloud; her favorite amusement, "Driving my ponies;" her favorite motto, *Dieu et mon droit*—her husband's by-the-way; her favorite locality, home; her chief ambition, not to be fast; as for her chief dislike, she has none.

Mrs. Gladstone has gained a reputation as an unusually modest wife. She is said never to take her eyes off her husband.

Mrs. General Grant is reported as saying that the happiest period of her life was when she lived in Galena, Ill., in a small brick house and had one servant. And she said it was the ex-President's happiest time.

Miss Lizzie Roskoff, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been sued by her late lover, William K. Hays, who wants to recover possession of a valuable gold watch and chain which he gave her when he was 'the idol around whom his heart's fondest aspirations clustered.' Decision reserved.

A Madrid correspondent writes: Has any one ever seen a Spanish belle sew? I never have. Of the half-dozen beauties in this group, not one of them could put a thread to the eye of a needle half as easy as the biblican camel could proceed through it. No one of them ever stiched in all her life.

FORGIVEN TRESPASSES.

(Concluded.)

That night, in the widow Gurney's home, the children were crowded about a new comer, whom they called Cousin Lily. In a pause in the conversation she said, addressing Mrs. Gurney:

"Pray tell me who these new found relatives are. They talk of Fred and Uncle John as if they were kin."

"They are our neighbors," answered Mrs. Gurney. "I want thee to meet them. When we had lived here about a week, our neighbor called. He had made a funny mistake, and brought a boy who was stealing his cherries, thinking he belonged here. Think of it, Lily—one of my boys stealing fruit!"

"I would have been very angry," said the visitor.

"Oh, no," answered Mrs. Gurney. "I was sorry for him. He was so gentlemanly and so humble, really contrite as if he had offended me and was sorry for it. He was a little incoherent, too, and I could not quite make out what he meant. A school boy would not have been more embarrassed; and like ourselves, Lily, he is no chicken. Then a note came in he had sent me, and there had been delay in giving it to me. He took it quite eagerly and said he would do the errand himself, and offered us all the cherries we wanted. That was the beginning of our friendship. Since then Fred Ashurst and his uncle have been frequent visitors. This uncle has the most wonderful smile; it lights up his whole face. But he is not a man given to smiling. I judge he has had some great trouble. What ails thee, Lily? The blood has all gone from thy face."

"My journey has been a little exhausting, that is all," replied the visitor, carelessly. "By-the-way," she said, with affected indifference, "is the uncle's name Ashurst?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Gurney. "Is the family known to thee?"

"We knew Ashursts years ago," replied the visitor. "Depend upon it, this man made a change of base when he called. It is like the Ashursts to be hasty and unjust. I know nothing of their penitence."

Mrs. Gurney looked at her visitor curiously. To herself she said, "I never knew my husband's cousin so near being bitter in all my life."

Fred Ashurst the next morning at the breakfast table was in exuberant spirits. "I think I am in love uncle,' he said gaily. "I know you won't approve, for my charmer is not a day younger than Mrs. Gurney and one of those dangerous Quaker women."

"Where did you meet her?" asked John Ashurst.

"At our neighbor's," answered his nephew, "Birds of a feather you know. But this is a finer bird, with finer feathers, than our neighbor even. I don't know what men have been thinking of to let such a specimen go uncaged."

John Ashurst laid down his knife and fork and listened.

Thus encouraged, his nephew continued: "She is tall and slender, as graceful as a wand. Her face is like a Madonna's but its beauty is in expression rather than feature. She wears lovely white dresses, with a few worldly tucks and ruffles, and her thees and thous are beautiful to hear."

John Ashurst's face was very grave.

"Be careful Fred," was the warning reply.

"Such women are not false, surely," said Fred, watching his uncle closely.

"They may be fickle and unjust," replied John Ashurst, sternly.

"I would swear Miss Russell is neither," exclaimed Fred Ashurst passionately.

John Ashurst's lip twitched, and he beat his foot nervously on the floor.

"Miss Lily Russell," explained Fred Ashurst, emphasizing the first name.

John Ashurst resumed his usual manner at once. "Be careful Fred, my boy," he said kindly. "I don't want your heart to go down as mine did."

That day John Ashurst was restless and nervous, "almost out of sorts," he would himself. He could not forget his [illegible] of the woman next [illegible] he would exclaim [illegible] impatient way. "This woman with another name. Do [illegible] one forget me years ago. Suppose she had not forgotten!"

John Ashurst's face was lighted with the wonderful smile of which Mrs. Gurney spoke; then it faded out, and the man's restless mood came on.

There was a child's tap at the door, and a moment later Lucy Gurney entered. "See I have a lot of books," she said with great glee. "I have come over to study with you, where the boys won't bother. I took them out of Cousin Lily's trunk when she went with mamma. This is verses," and she laid down a volume of Tennyson; "and this —" As she lifted the book there dropped some withered flowers, lilies of the valley and a cluster of forget me nots.

John Ashurst took the book eargerly. It was a Bible. On the fly-leaf was the name "Amy Russell." As he turned the leaves he came to more withered flowers, and on a slip of paper the prayer: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us."

"I must always pick up trash, mamma says," remarked the little girl, as she stooped to gather the withered flowers.

Trash! John Ashurst touched them reverently, and put them back in the book. His face was radiant with that wonderful smile. She had not forgotten.

"Is your cousin Amy home?" he asked of the child.

"Tisn't Cousin Amy; it's Cousin Lily," answered the child.

John Ashurst looked puzzled; then he put on his hat, and walked straight to his neighbor's.

"Is Miss Amy Russell in?" he asked of the servant as he gave her his card.

Miss Russell is in; I think it is Miss Lily," answered the servant.

"I would like to see her," said John Ashurst. To himself he was saying, "She must be a relative. If Amy is dead, I will have the bible and the faded flowers."

But she was not dead. The sweet faced Quaker woman, with just a touch of worldliness about the tucked and ruffled dress, who entered the room, held out her hand to John Ashurst as an old acquaintance. Her face was very calm, but her hand was trembling. John Ashurst took it in both his, as he exclaimed, "Forgive me, Amy; I was unjust to you, and cruel to us both. You have not forgotten me. By this token I know it; and this prayer makes me bold to ask forgiveness."

He opened the Bible to the faded flowers and prayer for forgiveness."

Tears filled the eyes of the Quaker woman as she said, "I forgave thee long ago. It was a miserable mistake," she added, sadly.

"But there is no reason why I may not spend the rest of my life in making atonement?" pleaded John Ashurst, eagerly.

"I have never ceased to love thee, John," was the simple earnest answer.

Such a commotion in the houses of the two neighbors! Old Dinah's equanimity was quite upset. "I declar I don't know wedder I'm standin' on my head or my feet. Dey look jest like weddiners, fur shore an' sartain. An' jest to tink it all come fru de new neighbors. 'Don't hey anything to do wid de new folks; don't lend 'em a scrap, Dinah; drive off de children,' an,' all sich!"

Dinah's hearty guffaw at the remembrance might have been heard next door.

"Was allus s'pectin' suthin was comin' from de day Mars John drug de boy dar," continued Dinah. "Miss Gurney's a nice woman, but dis is heaps better. Couldn't be better. It's de genoocoine old lub. Talk about young lubbers! Land! Dey can't hold a candle to de lub ob half a lifetime."

Mrs Gurney went about with tears in her eyes and a smile at her mouth. The tears were for her past romance, the smile for her cousin's present and future romance.

The children were discussing it. Our cousin's name will be Ashurst, said the little boy "'cause women change their last names when they're married."

"Their first names too," said the little girl. "She used to be Cousin Lily, and now we call her Cousin Amy."

"You little goose!" laughed the eldest boy. "Her right name was always Amy; but they called her Lily in England, because she was fair and wore lilies so much. Lily was a pet name. Don't you know the song,

"'Call me pet names, dearest; call me a—'"

"Goose!" added the little girl. That's what you called me.

Fred Ashurst came in on tiptoe. "I have a secret, youngsters. They are to be married next month. Come along and see me make kindling wood of this 'onchristian warnin',' as Dinah calls it. Uncle John is like the blustering month of March—he went in like a lion, but comes out like a lamb."

LIVING IN INDIA.

Mrs. Monelle Mansell, M. D., writing from Gonda, Oude, to the New York *Observer*, says: There is great rejoicing among the Europeans in India over the downfall of Cabul. More than one half the troops on the English side were natives, and they fought splendidly, especially the Gourkhas. This war will make a large number of Hindu widows, of whom there are already no less than *eighty thousand between the ages of six and sixteen!* A mere child five or six years old who has never lived with her husband, may become a widow, and by the custom of the country she is forbidden to marry again. To become a widow is the most dreadful fate that can befall a Hindu woman. Since *suttee* is abolished by law, she can no longer cast herself upon her husband's funeral pyre, but must live on in misery and disgrace. She takes off all her ornaments, which were never off her person since her marriage—wears coarse clothing, cuts her hair off close to her head, eats a given portion of the coarsest food, is not allowed to mingle with the family, as her presence is a contamination, but is a menial for all the household as long as she lives. It is no wonder that she prefers *suttee* to such an existence. One day our little son came running to his papa with flashing eyes, dilated nostrils, and quivering flesh, saying excitedly: "Papa, Hettie calls me the son of a widow. I won't stand it; I'll kill her if she says it again." His papa explained to him that his mother wasn't a widow, that he and his little sister didn't know the meaning of the term widow &c. When it was all made plain to him, he ceased to feel injured and insulted and was ashamed that he behaved so much like a native. One day Hettie and her papa failed to agree upon an important point, when he said: "You are no longer my good little daughter." She immediately melted into tears and exclaimed, in pure Hindu, "Then I will be your Honor's little slave!"—a purely native idea and expression. I mention these two incidents to show the power of Hinduism even over Europeans, and the difficulty of resisting its influence. Children born of European parents, and brought up here, become more or less Hinduized, and unless carefully watched and taught, will adopt the native manners, ideas, language, food, and superstitions as naturally as a bird plumes its feathers.

"MAGNIFY THE LORD."—In whatever capacity you are serving the Lord, if He puts any honor upon you, mind you give it all back to Him. Seduously and carefully endeavor to do this, for robbery here will be fatal; He will not give His glory to another. If we begin to pilfer even a little of the praise, we shall find that our Master will reckon us to be unfaithful stewards, and give us a discharge. If we glory in our strength, we have to go out and shake ourselves like Samson when his hair was lost, because the Lord has taken our strength away from us. A heart that is lifted up with self-esteem will soon be cast down in the mire. If grace be come to thee, my brother, it is a wanton waste of it to pride thyself upon it. Like the manna in the Israelite's house when kept till the morning, it will breed worms and stink; no worm ever brought swifter decay than pride. Bear the shield of thine honor as an armor-bearer for thy Lord. Know that thou hast nothing but what belongs to Him. Use all for Him, and glorify Him for all, and in all; and so wilt thou do well. I recommend the text, then, as a cure for pride: "My soul doth magnify the Lord."—*Spurgeon.*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Un grave accident est arrivé sur le chemin de fer Intercolonial, à Hampton comté de Rimouski. Un train de marchandises arrivé à cet endroit avait reçu l'ordre de se mettre sur une voie d'évitement, afin de laisser passer un autre train de marchandise et le train de la malle européenne. De la neige, durcie par la pluie et le vent, ayant obstrué la voie, le premier train n'a pas pu quitter la voie à temps pour éviter le train qui le suivait. Ce dernier est venu frapper le premier train avec une grande violence, et l'on nous dit que plusieurs barils de pétrole ont été défoncés. Le feu a failli se communiquer à l'huile, ce qui aurait causé un incendie considérable. Sur ces entrefaites, le train de la malle est arrivé à toute vitesse et est allé se briser sur les deux autres trains. Les deux locomotives sont beaucoup endommagées; l'on prétend que les dommages sont évalués à $60,000, mais il est bien possible que ce chiffre soit trop élevé. On ignore qui est responsable de cet accident. Les uns affirment que le train de la malle a passé malgré les signaux de danger, d'autres déclarent qu'il n'y avait aucun signal sur la voie. Une enquête jettera sans doute de la lumière sur cette affaire.—*Le Canadien.*

Un jeune homme d'environ 24 ans, du nom de Charles Poulin, dont les parents demeurent à Acton, et qui est employé comme serre grein sur un train de fret du chemin de fer du Grand Tronc s'est fait écraser une main et un pied samedi dernier le 28 février. En accouplant deux chars il s'est pris le pied entre deux lisses et n'a pu éviter à temps les roues dont l'une est passée sur la main et le pied.

Cette dernière blessure est peu dangereuse, mais celle reçue à la main est beaucoup plus sérieuse. On pense cependant que l'amputation ne sera pas nécessaire.

On a d'abord transporté le blessé dans l'hôtel de M St. Amour, puis à le demeure de ses parents ou il reçoit les soins des Drs Migneault, père et fils.

Il a été exporté en Angleterre, pendant l'année dernière, du bétail pour la valeur de $2,484,000, c'est à dire environ $500,000 de plus qu'en 1878.

On a commencé à démolir le Fort Garry à Winnipeg. Il est pénible, dit le *Métis*, de voir cette relique de la vieille colonie d'Assiniboine, disparaître du milieu de la capitale de Manitoba.

Nous apprenons que la Lake Champlain and St. Laurence Railwry Co., s'adressera à la législature de Quebec, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir l'autorisation de restreindre l'émission de ses débentures portant première hypothèque à un demi million de piastres, et émettre un égal montant d'un demi million de piastres en débentures de deuxième hypothèque et autres fins.

Le Prince Frédéric Augusta, héritier de Norvége duc de Slesvig Holstein Stormarn et des Ditmarschen, est mort le 14 janvier, aux eaux de Wiesbade. Il était le chef de toute la maison de Holstein, dont font partie la maison impériale de Russie, les maisons royales de Danemark et de Gréce, la maison grand ducale d'Oldenbourg, et les nombrenses lignes holsteinoises et en Russie.

Lac St. Jean.—Deux partis d'ingénieurs se sont mis en route hier pour compléter le tracé du chemin de fer du Lac St. Jean. L'un est allé toute droit au Lac pour de là se dirger de l'embouchure de la rivière Ouiatchouane au lac Saint Edouard, l'autre doit chercher un tracé entre ce dernier endroit et St. Raymond. Un troisième parti est actuellement dans l'intérieur, où il cherche une route par la vallée de la rivière Metabetchouane.

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 B. Longley, M. A. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10 30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.

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, R. G. Meikle, Wm. McOuatt, John Hope, and John Smith

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Pallister, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Ross, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Grenville.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—The Court of Queen's Bench, Criminal Jurisdiction, is held at Ste. Scholastique *chef lieu* of the District of Terrebonne, on the Seventh of January, and on the Second of July. Circuit Court is held from the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth of the months of January, March, June, and October, these days inclusively. Superior Court is held from the 20th to the 25th of the same months inclusively. Zepherini Roussille Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne. Eugine Grignon, Deputy Sheriff; Jules B. Berthelet, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Crown; Alphonse Raby, his Deputy; Olivier Drouin, Gealer of the District Goal; Louis Prezean, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. H. Filion, Crown Attorney; Chas. S. Champagne Attorney for the Inland Revenue (licensed); Edward Lemay, Tipstaff.

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 19th to 16th, May 25th to 29th, and September 12th to 16th, *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:* r. G. J Walker, Lachute.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

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

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

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

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

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 daily.

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.

IVINGTON, 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 Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.

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LEISURE HOUR
SUNDAY AT HOME

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It is pronounced by the highest medical authority and thousands of grateful patients, the best

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in the world. Curing (without medicine) any and every derangement of Liver and Stomach. It absorbs from the BODY every particle of BLOOD POISON whether Bilious, Malarial or Medicinal, leaving the wearer in perfect health. As a preventive of Diphtheria, Small Pox and Fevers of all kinds, it is invaluable. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

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As long as I can recollect I have been periodically troubled with Sick Headache and Vomitting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals. I have worn the pad about seven weeks and have every reason to believe that I am cured—as I feel well in every respect. I may also add that it appears to have cured me of rheumatism to which I was subject.

GEORGE CALDER.

Lachute, October 8, 1878.

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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.

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Building Lots
AND
Mill Priviliges with Wter Power,
at low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

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. 46y1.

OUR OWN MAKE,
Just Arrived
FROM OUR MANUFACTURE.
A large Assortment of
BOOTS and SHOES
for the FALL TRADE, which we will sell at
LOWER PRICES
Than anyone else.
Call and see for yourselves at
VINCENT'S
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WEST END, LACHUTE.
N. B.—Country merchants and dealers supplied on the most favorable terms. 6Y1.

F. Poitras & Sons'
Woollen Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to the Public that in addition to the
Lachute Carding and Fulling Mill,
They have removed the machinery belonging to their Belle Riviere Factory to Lachute and have
FOUR LOOMS, TWO JAUKS,
and THREE SETS OF CARDS
running, and are prepared to do SPINNING and WEAVING for Farmers and others on Reasonable Terms.
Cloth exchanged for wool and other produce.
F. POITRAS & SONS.
Lachute, Nov. 13, 1879.

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CELEBRATED
MEDICINES.
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DICK'S
BLOOD
PURIFIER.

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in
FIRST-RATE CONDITION.
It will loosen the hide, and enable the animal to cast its hair freely, imparting
NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.
Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market value
A HUNDRED PER CENT.
It is also an unfailing eradicator of worms. To guard against the danger of over-dosing, it is divided into carefully weighed doses each, box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

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

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at
JOS. PATENAUDE.
21y1. Lachute, P.Q.

FOR SALE
HIGH BRED POULTRY,
LIGHT BRAMAHS,
BLACK SPANISH, and
B.B.R. GAME BANTAMS,
Some fine young fowl and a few first-class one year old hens of each variety, from $2.00 to $4.00 each.
T. COSTEN,
133 St. James Street
Opposite the Post Office Montreal.
51y1.

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AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE Factory, First-class Logs, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.
J. R. McLAREN, Jr.
10tf.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880. NO 29

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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Counsel and Montreal Correspondent
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Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

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

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

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ADVOCATE.
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(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
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Oct. 5, 1y.

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L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
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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,
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Lachute, P. Q
A. B., will negotiate promptly all monetary and all kinds of business transactions put in his charge.

ARCHIBALD AND McCORMACK,
ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &c., &c.
120 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL. 16y1.

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D. BENOIT,
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Of East and West India and French Goods,
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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.
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GEO. BOND & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Underclothing, &c. Practical Shirt Makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 10y1.

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.

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, - - - P. Q.
THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., and
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE.

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 artificia wood ornaments. 52y1

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

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

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
HAWKESBURY, Ont.
Repairing Done at very Modera e Rates.
Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.
Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired. 54y1.

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.

BLACKSMITHING.
Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable
E. MILLNER,
Hay's Old Stand, Lachute, y1.

Harnessmaking.
ALL SCOTCHMEN Wishing their own native harness, can get it from the undersigned who will make all kinds of harness at the lowest prices. All repairs promptly done on reasonable terms.
GEO. McNIGHT,
Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lane's, Lachute, October 22, 1879. 31tf

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

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Merchant Tailor, of Montreal, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he has opened a first-class Tailoring Establishment in WEST END LACHUTE, (next door to DAFFORDS Cash Store.) All who favor him with their custom may expect good fitting clothes made up at short notice and at REASONABLE PRICES.
A. J. PERIARD.
Lachute, March 5, 1880. 23tf

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER VI.

A SLEIGH-RIDE AND SOMETHING MORE.

Lottie assumed an unusual degree of gaiety during the early part of the meal, but her flow of spirits seemed unequal, and to flag towards the last. She had sudden fits of abstraction, during which her jetty eyebrows contracted into unwonted frowns.

Her practical joke did not promise as well as on the evening before. That unexpected half-hour's talk had shown some actions in a new light. She did not mind doing wicked things that had a spice of hardihood, and gentlemanliness in them. But to do what had been made to appear mean and dishonorable was another thing, and she was provoked enough at Hemstead for having unconsciously given that aspect to her action and character, and still more annoyed and perplexed that her conscience should so positively side with him. Thus it will be seen that her conscience was unawakened, rather than seared and deadened.

As she came to know Hemstead better, she found that he was different from what she expected. The conventional idea of a theological student had dwelt in her mind; and she had expected to find a rather narrow and spiritually conceited man, full of the clerical mannerisms which she had often heard laughed at. But she saw that Hemstead's awkwardness would wear away through familiarity with society, and that when at ease, he was simple and manly in manner. She also perceived that this seclusion from the world, which was the cause of his diffidence, had been employed in training and richly storing his mind. Moreover, to one so accustomed to the insincerity of society, his perfect frankness of speech and manner was a novelty, interesting, if not always pleasing. She read his thoughts as she would an open page, and saw that he esteemed her as a true, sincere girl, kind and womanly, and that he had for her the strongest respect. She feared that when he discovered her true self, he would scorn her to loathing. Not that she cared, except her pride would be hurt. But as she was more proud than vain, she feared this honest man's verdict.

But soon her old reckless self triumphed. "Of course what I am doing will seem awful to him," she thought; "I knew that before I commenced. He shall not preach me out of my fun in one half hour. If I could make him love me in spite of what I am, it would be the greater triumph. After all, I am only acting as all the girls in my set do when they get a chance. It's not as bad as he makes out."

Still that was an eventful half-hour, when they looked out upon a transfigured world together; and while she saw nature in her rarest and purest beauty, she had also been given a glimpse into the more beautiful world of truth, where God dwells.

But as the morning advanced, good impulses and better feelings and thoughts vanished, even as the snow wreaths were dropping from branch and spray, leaving them as bare and unsightly as before. By the time the sleigh drove up to the door she was as bent as ever upon victimizing the "Western giant," as the conspirators had named him. She was her old, decided, resolute self; all the more resolute, because facing, to her, a new hindrance—her own conscience, which Hemstead had unwittingly awakened; and it said to its uncomfortable possessor some rather severe things that day.

If Lottie were Bel Parton, she would have been in a miserable undecided state. But it was her nature to carry out what she had begun, if for no other reason than that she had begun it, and she was not one to give up a frolic at any one's scolding; not even her own.

As she tripped down the broad stairs in a rich cloak trimmed with fur, she reminded Hemstead of some rare tropical bird, and De Forrest indulged in many notes of admiration. Lottie received these as a matter of course, but looked at the student with genuine interest. His expression seemed to satisfy her for she turned away to hide a smile that meant mischief.

It was quietly arranged that Hemstead should sit beside her and he felicitated himself over their artifice as if it were rare good fortune.

Though the sun and the rising breeze had shaken off the clustering snow to a great extent, the evergreens still bent beneath their beautiful burdens, some straight cedars reminding one of vigorous age, where snowy hair and beard alone suggest the flight of years.

Though the face of nature was so white, it was not the face of death. There was a sense of movement and life which was in accord with their own spirits and rapid motion. Snow-birds fluttered and twittered in weedy thickets by the wayside, breakfasting on the seeds that fell like black specks upon the snow. The bright sunlight had lured the fox-squirrels from their moss-lined nests in hollow trees, and their shrill bark was sometimes heard above the chime of the bells.

"There goes a parson crow," cried Addie Marchmont. "How black and solemn he looks against the snow!"

"Why are crows called parsons, Mr. Hemstead?" asked Lottie as a child might.

"Indeed, I don't know. For as good a reason, I suppose, as that some girls are called witches."

She gave him a quick keen look, and said, "I hope you mean nothing personal."

"I should never charge you with being a witch, Miss Marsden, but I might with witchery."

"A distinction without a difference," she said, seeking to lead him on.

"He means," explained De Forrest, "that you might be bewitching if you chose."

"Hush, Julian, you leave no room for the imagination," said Lottie frowningly.

"Look at that farmyard, Miss Marsden," said Hemstead; "the occupants seemed so glad that the storm is over as we are. What pictures of placid content these ruminating cows are under that sunny shed! See the pranks of that colt which the boy is trying to lead to water. I wish I were on his back, with the prairie before me."

"Indeed, are you so anxious to escape present company?"

"Now, I didn't say that. But we have passed by, and I fear you did not see the pretty rural picture to which I called your attention. Were I an artist, I should know where to make a sketch to-day."

"I think you will find that Miss Marsden's taste differs very widely from yours," said De Forrest; "that is, if you give us to understand that you would seek your themes in a barnyard, and set your easel upon a muck heap. Though your pictures might not rank high they would still be very rank."

Even Lottie joined slightly in the general and not complimentary laugh at Hemstead that followed this thrust; but he, with heightened colour, said:—

"You cannot criticize my picture, Mr. de Forrest, for it does not exist. Therefore I must conclude that your satire is directed against my choice of place and subjects."

"Yes, as with the offence of Denmark's king, they 'smell to heaven.'"

"I appeal to you, Miss Marsden, was not the scent of hay and the breath of the cattle as we caught them passing, sweet and wholesome?"

"I cannot deny that they were."

"You have judicial fairness, and shall be umpire in this question. And now, Mr. de Forrest, there is a celebrated and greatly admired picture in a certain gallery, representing a scene from the Roman saturnalia. You do not object to that, with its classic accessories, as a work of art?"

"Not at all."

"And yet it portrays a corruption that does in truth 'offend heaven.' Your muck-heap, which did not enter into my thought at all, and would not have been in my picture, could I paint one, would have been wholesome in comparison. Have I made a point, Judge Marsden?"

"I think you have."

"Finally, Mr. de Forrest, what are we to do with the fact that some of the greatest painters in the world have employed their brushes upon just such scenes as these, which perhaps offend your nose and taste more than they do heaven, and pictures such as that farmyard would suggest adorn the best galleries of Europe?"

"What artists of note have painted barnyard scenes?" asked De Forrest, in some confusion.

"Well, there is Herring, the famous English artist, for one."

"'Herring' indeed. You are evidently telling a fish story," said De Forrest contemptuously.

"No, he is not," said Lottie. "Herring is a famous painter, I am told, and we have some engravings of his works."

"And I have read somewhere," continued Hemstead, "that his painting of an English farmyard is the most celebrated of his works. Moreover, Judge Marsden, I must ask of you another decision as to the evidence in this case. I affirm that I did not call your attion to the farmyard itself, but to its occupants. Is not that true?"

"I cannot deny that it is."

"We all know that many eminent artists have made the painting of animals a speciality, and among them such world-renowned names as Landseer and Rosa Bonheur. Moreover, in the numerous pictures of the Nativity we often find the homely details of the stable introduced. One of Rubens' paintings of this sacred and favorite subject, which hangs in the gallery of the Louvre, represents two oxen feeding at a rack."

"Come, Julian, hand over your sword. It won't do for you or any one to sit in judgment on such painters as Mr. Hemstead has named. You are fairly beaten. I shall admire barnyards in future through thick and thin.

"That is hardly a fair conclusion from any testimony of mine," said Hemstead; "a barnyard may be all that Mr. De Forrest says of it, but I am sure you will always find pleasure in seeing a fine frolicsome horse or a group of patient cattle. The homely accessories may, and sometimes may not add to the picture."

"How do you come to know so much about pictures? Theology has nothing to do with art."

"I dissent from Judge Marsden's decision now most emphatically," replied Hemstead. "Is not true art fidelity to nature?"

"Yes, so it is claimed."

"And where does nature come from? God is the Divine Artist, and is furnishing themes for all other artists. God is the author of landscapes, mountains, rivers, of scenes like that we saw this morning, or of a fine face and a noble form, as truly as of a chapter in the Bible. He manifests himself in these things. Now, fine paintings, statuary, and music, bring out the hidden meanings of nature, and therefore more clearly God's thought. Theology, or knowledge concerning our Creator, is a science to which everything can minister, and surely the appreciation of the beautiful should be learned in connection with the Author of all beauty."

"I never thought of God in that light before," said Lottie. "He has always seemed like one watching to catch me at something wrong. Our solemn old Sunday-school teacher used to say to us children just before we went home, 'Now during the week, whenever you are tempted to do anything wrong, remember the text, "Thou, God, seest me."' When wasn't I tempted to do wrong? and I had for a long time the uncomfortable feeling that two great eyes were always staring at me. But this isn't sleigh-riding chit-chat;" and she broke into a merry little trill from a favourite opera.

Hemstead, with his strong love of the beautiful, could not help watching her with deeping interest. The rapid motion, the music of the bells, the novel scenery of the sun-lighted, glittering world around her, and chief of all, her own abounding health and animal life, combined to quicken her excitable nature into the keenest enjoyment. From her red lips came ripples of laughter, trills from operas, sallies of fun, that kept the entire party from the thought of heaviness, and to honest minded Hemstead were the evidences of a happy, innocent heart.

With secret exultation she saw how rapidly and unconsciously the unwary student was passing under the spell of her beauty and witchery.

One must have been cursed with a sluggish, half-dead body and a torpid soul, had he not responded to the influences under which our gay party spent the next few hours. Innumerable snow-flakes had carried down from the air every particle of impurity, and left it sweet and wholesome enough to seem the elixir of immortal youth. It was so tempered also, that it only braced and stimulated. The raw, pinching coldness of the previous day was gone. The sun, undimmed by a cloud, shone genially, and eaves facing the south were dripping, and the drops falling like glittering gems.

Now and then a breeze would career down upon them, and catching the light snow from adjacent fence would cast it into their faces as a mischievous school boy might.

"Stop that!" cried Lottie to one of these sportive zephyrs. "Do you call that a gust of wind? I declare it was a viewless sprite, or a party of snow elves playing their mad pranks upon us."

"I prefer fairies less cold and ethereal," said De Forrest, with a meaning look at the speaker.

"What do you prefer, Mr. Hemstead?" she asked. "But where we people of the world speak of fairies, sprites, and nymphs, I suppose you permit yourself to think only of angels."

"Were it so," he replied, "I should still be of the same mind as Mr. de Forrest, and be glad that you are not an angel."

"Why so?"

"You might use your wings, and leave us."

"Were I one, I would not leave you after that speech. But see how far I am from it. I weigh one hundred and fifteen pounds."

"I wish you were no further off than that."

"What do you mean?"

"It's not our weight in avoirdupois that drags us down. But I am not going to preach any more to-day. Listen to the bells—how they echo from the hill side?"

"Yes, Julian, listen to Bel," said Lottie to De Forest, who was about to speak. "I'm talking to Mr Hemstead. See those snow crystals on my muff. How can you account for so many odd and beautiful shapes?"

"To me all the countless forms in nature," said Hemstead, "prove an infinite Mind gratifying itself. They are expressions of creative thought."

"Nonsense! God doesn't bother with such little things as these."

"We do not know what seems small or great to him. The microscope reveals as much in one direction as the telescope in another; and the common house fly, in size, seems midway in animal life."

"And do you believe that the Divine hand is employed in forming such trifles as these?"

"The Divine will is. But these trifles make the avalanche and the winter's protection for next year's harvest."

"What is that?" asked Harcourt from the front seat, where he was driving.

"Do you know," cried Lottie, "that Mr. Hemstead thinks that everything we see, even to natures smallest trifles, an 'expression of Divine creative thought.'"

"Is that scene such an expression?" asked Harcourt, with a sneering laugh, in which the others joined.

By the road side there was a small hovel, at the door of which a half fed, ill-conditioned pig was squealing. When they were just opposite, a slatternly, carroty headed woman opened the door, and raised her foot to drive the clamorous beast away. Altogether, it was as squalid and repulsive a picture as could well be imagined.

"Yes," replied Lottie, looking into his face with twinkling eye: "was that sweet pastoral scene an expression of creative thought?"

"The woman certainly was not," he answered, reddening. "A thought may be greatly perverted."

"Whatever moral qualities may be asserted of her manners, costume, and character," said Harcourt, "she is not to blame for the cast of her features and the color of her hair. I scarcely know of an artist who would express any such thought, unless he wished to satirize humanity."

"You can call up before you the portrait of some beautiful woman; can you not, Mr. Harcourt?"

"Let me assist you," cried De Forrest, pulling from his inner pocket a photograph of Lottie.

"Hush, Julian. I'm sorry you do not appreciate this grave argument more. I'll take that picture from you, if you don't behave better."

"Well, I have a picture before me now that satisfies me fully," said Mr. Harcourt, turning to Lottie with a smiling bow.

"Now, suppose that you had painted just such a likeness, and finished it. Suppose I should come afterwards, and, without destroying your picture utterly, should blend with those features there the forbidding aspect of the woman we have just seen, would you not say that your thought was greatly perverted?"

"I should think I would."

"Well; Mother Eve was the true expression of the Divine Artist's creative thought, and the woman we saw was the perversion of it. You can trace no evil thing to the source of all good. Perfection is not the author of imperfection."

"Who does the perverting, then?" asked Lottie.

"Evil."

"I don't think it fair that one face and form should be perverted into hideousness, and another left with something of the first perfection."

"Evil is never fair, Miss Marsden."

"But is it only evil? I have heard plain children told, when resenting their ugliness, that it was wicked, for they were just as God made them."

"Can you think of a better way to make a young girl hate God than to tell her that?"

"But suppose it's true?"

"I'm sure it is not. Just the opposite is true. The ugly and deformed are as evil has marred them, and not as God has made them. By seeking the Divine Artist's aid, more than the humanity's first perfection can be regained. It is possible for even that wretched creature we saw to attain an outward loveliness exceeding that of any woman now living."

"That passes beyond the limit of my imagination," said Harcourt.

"Absurd!" muttered De Forrest.

"I fear you are not orthodox," said Bel.

"That means you do not agree with me. But please do not think that because I am a minister you must talk upon subjects that are rather grave and deep for a sleighing party."

"That's right Cousin Frank," said Addie. "Dr. Beams will want you to preach for him next Sunday. I advise you to reserve your thunder till that occasion, when you may come out as strong as you please."

"'Chinese thunder' at best," whispered Harcourt to Addie; but all heard him.

Hemstead bit his lip and said nothing, but Lottie spoke up quickly,—

"No matter about the 'thunder,' Mr. Harcourt. That is only noise, under any circumstances. But suppose there is the lightening of truth in what Mr. Hemstead said?"

"And suppose there is not!" he replied, with a shrug.

Hemstead gave Lottie a quick pleased look, which Bel and De Forrest smilingly noted, and the conversation changed to lighter topics.

As they were passing through a small hamlet some miles back from the river, a bare headed man came running out from a country store and beckoned them to stop, saying,

"We're going to give our Domine a donation party to-night. Perhaps Mrs Marchmont will do somfin for us, or likely you'll all like to drive over and help the young folks enjoy themselves."

"Capital!" cried Lottie; "I always wanted to attend a country donation. Do you think we can come, Addie?"

"Oh! certainly, if you wish; but I fear you won't enjoy it. You will not meet any of our 'set' there."

"I don't wish to meet them. I want to meet the other 'set,' and have a frolic."

"It will be moonlight, and we shall have the drive, which will be the best part of it, you will find," said Harcourt.

"Yes, we will come."

"Them folks thinks that they's made of different flesh and blood from the other 'set,' as they call us; and that pretty young woman wants to come as she would go to a menagerie, muttered the man as he went back to the store. "No matter, let 'em come, they will help us make up the salary."

"Of course, Mr. Hemstead, you will enter upon this expedition with great zeal, as it will be to the advantage of one of your fraternity."

"I think, with Mr. Harcourt, that the ride will be the best part of it."

"Oh, for shame! Can it be true that two of even your trade can never agree."

"Long ages of controversy prove that," said Harcourt.

"I think your profession has done more to keep the world in hot water than ours, Mr. Harcourt."

"We at least agree among ourselves."

"All the worse, perhaps, for the world."

"That's rather severe if you refer to the proverb, 'When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues,'" said Lottie.

"I supposed we were talking in jest I was."

"You evidently belong to the church militant, since you strike back so hard, even in jest," said Harcourt. "Very well, since you are so able to take care of yourself, I shall have no compunctions in regard to your fate."

Hemstead did not understand this remark, but the others did, and significant glances were exchanged. He turned inquiringly to Lottie, feeling that in a certain sense he had an ally in her; but she seemed looking away abstractedly as if she had not heeded the remark. He was too quick to be caught easily, and the conviction grew upon him that while the others from his calling and difference in views and tastes had a natural aversion, she was inclined to be friendly. What was better still, he believed her mind was unprejudiced and open to the truth, if he could get chances to present it to her. And yet she puzzled him not a little at times, as now for instance, when she turned and said,—

"I suppose there are a great many nice young men at your seminary."

"I never heard them called 'nice young men,'" he replied, looking at her keenly.

"Oh! I beg your pardon,—good, pious, devotional young men, I mean."

"All ought to be that; do you not think so?"

"Well, yes, I think so, since they are to become ministers."

"But not otherwise?"

"I didn't say that. There's a hint for you, Julian."

De Forrest's reply was a contemptuous shrug and laugh. It would be anything but agreeable to him to be thought "good, pious, and devotional,"—qualities not in demand at his club, nor insisted on by Lottie, and entirely repugnant to his tastes.

"Do the all intend to be missionaries as well as yourself?" she continued.

"Oh, no! some, no doubt, will take city churches, and marry wealthy wives."

"Would that be wrong?"

"I am not the judge. It's a matter of taste and conscience."

"Would you not marry a lady of wealth?"

"I would marry the woman I loved,—that is, if I could get her."

"Well added," said DeForrest.

"Yes, sir, I agree with you. Every man had better add that."

"Indeed they had," said Lottie, with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes.

"There is always a chance for a man who will never take 'no' for an answer," said De Forrest with a light laugh, but with a significant glance at Lottie.

"Do you think so?" she said, lifting her eyebrows questioningly, "I agree with Mr. Hemstead: it's a matter of taste and conscience."

"Do you intend to be a missionary, Mr. Hemstead?" asked Bel Parton.

"I hope so," he replied quietly.

"Yes," said Lottie, "just think of it. He is going away out to the jumping off place at the West, where he will have the border ruffians on one side and the scalping Indians on the other. You said you would marry the woman you loved, if you could. Do you think any real nice girl would go with you to such a horrible place?"

"I'm sure I don's know. If the one I want won't venture, I can go alone."

"Do you think she'll go?" asked Lottie so innocently that the others had no slight task in controlling their faces.

"Who will go?" said Hemstead quickly.

"The one whom you said you wanted to?"

"Now I'm sure I did not mention any one," said Hemstead, blushing and laughing.

"Well you did not exactly speak, her name."

"No, I should think not, since I don't know it myself."

"How provoking!" pouted Lottie. "I thought we were going to have a nice little romance."

"It's a pity I've nothing to tell, in view of my sympathizing audience," he replied, with a glance at the gigglers on the other seats.

"But I have been told," said Lottie, "that in emergencies, committees have been appointed to select wives for missionaries, and that there are excellent women who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the cause."

An explosion of laughter followed these words, but she looked at the others in innocent surprise.

"That's a funny speech for you to make so gravely," said Hemstead. "I fear you are quizzing me. Your missionary lore certainly exceeds mine in regard to the 'committees.' But there will be no emergency in my case, and I should be sorry to have any woman, excellent or the wise, sacrifice herself for me."

"I have certainly heard so," said Lottie, positively.

"I fear you have heard more to the prejudice of missionaries and their works, than aught in their favour," he said somewhat gravely.

"But I am willing to hear the other side," she whispered in his ear.

"Now I protest against that," said De Forrest.

"I'll give you the privilege of whispering to Bel," said Lottie, sweetly.

"Oh thank you," replied De Forrest with a shrug.

"You can also help me out," she continued, as the sleigh stopped at Mrs. Marchmont's door.

As he did so, he whispered in her ear, "Capital Lottie you are a star actress, and always my bright particular star."

"Don't be sentimental, Julian," was her only response.

At this moment Lottie's brother Dan fired a snow-ball that carried off Mr. Hemstead's hat; at which all laughed, as I expected to see the young theologian assume a look of offended dignity. He disappointed them by good naturedly springing out after his hat, and was soon romping with the boy and Mrs. Marchmont's two younger children. This was too tempting to Lottie, who joined the frolic at once.

He stood laughingly allowed himself to be their victim, and skilfully threw great snow-balls so as to just miss them; while they pelted him till he was white, and, as if utterly defeated, he led them a breathless chase up and down the broad path. Their cries and laughter brought half the household to the doors and windows to watch the sport.

De Forrest ventured down from the piazza with the thought that he could throw a spiteful ball or two at one he already disliked a little, as well as despised. But Hemstead immediately showed what a self-sacrificing victim he was to Lottie and the children by almost demolishing De Forrest with a huge snow-ball that stung his ear sharply, got down his neck, spoiling his collar, and necessitating such a toilet that he was late for dinner.

His plight took Lottie out of the field also, for she sank on the lower step of the piazza, her hand upon her side, helpless with laughter.

Hemstead retreated to a side door, where he shook himself as a polar bear might, and escaped to his room.

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 entered in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

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

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880.

THE LATE HON. L. H. HOLTON.

The public have been startled by the news of the sudden death, on Sunday morning last, of the Hon. Mr. HOLTON. He was in his place in the House of Commons on Friday and seemed as well as usual. His disease, which must have been of the heart, was short and soon numbered him with the dead. All creeds and classes regret the loss of so able a politician, whose chief aim throughout his long public career, was to promote the British system of parliamentary government. His death will be a great loss to the Liberal party in the House. His ripe experience and clearness of opinion often influenced his party even more than their nominal leaders.

THE ROUGE BRIDGE.

We are glad to find that the light which was thrown upon this question by the WATCHMAN has attracted the attention of the County; and according to a letter we find over the signature of our local member in the issue of the *Advertiser* of the 10th inst., the work will be finished this month. We shall see if this anticipation is carried out; and we shall be glad if we find that the promises of Mr. MEIKLE are fulfilled. The result shows the advantage of dragging into the light of day transactions of the kind in question.

Divested of all the embellishment which Mr. MEIKLE gives the subject in his letter, the facts are plain enough. From 1857 to 1878, a period of eleven years, this County was represented by Mr. BELLINGHAM, "our late worthy local member," as Mr. MEIKLE calls him. Previous to that, it had been for some years represented by Mr. ABBOTT, our present Dominion member. In Mr ABBOTT's time the settlement across the Rouge had barely commenced; and with that foresight and care for the interest of this constituency which Mr. ABBOTT has always shown; he procured a grant, jointly with the member for Ottawa County, for opening up the road in the valley of the Maskinonge, and it is owing to the expenditure of that money, that that section of the County has since been settled. Had he remained the representative of the County in the local House; the people would no doubt long ago have had a Bridge over the Rouge, which was a necessary consequence of the Maskinonge colonization road. But from 1867 till the Quebec election of 1878, the matter was left in abeyance; and there is no record that we know of, of any application for aid for the Bridge, during the period of Mr. BELLINGHAM's representation of the County. On the 2nd of March, 1878, the Conservative Government was dismissed, and the Joly Government came into power. And a couple of months afterwards, the votes of the Maskinonge settlement became important to Mr. MEIKLE. He says he had said nothing on the subject at that time, and that the promises had come from the Conservative party. How ridiculous this statement is, may be inferred from the fact, that the Conservative party was out of power for two months previously, and could not in any way assist in getting money for the Bridge. While the Grit-Rouge party was in power, and was able to carry out the promises which if not made by Mr. MEIKLE—and we are bound to take his word to that extent—were made by some one on his behalf. The then approaching general election for the Dominion, for the purpose of which the BATTERSEA trick was invented, was an additional inducement for promising this long needed assistance; and thanks to the necessity which Mr. MEIKLE and Dr. CHRISTIE felt for the votes of the Maskinonge settlers; a vote for the money was obtained. The result of that vote, and the proceedings which followed it, are not denied by Mr. MEIKLE. The incompleteness of the Bridge, the danger of its destruction or serious injury by the spring floods, cannot be denied. But fortunately, the pressure of public opinion created by the disclosure of these transactions in this paper, seems to have revived the energies of Mr. MEIKLE; in which also perhaps the expectation that the Grit-Rouge party may succeed in forcing the County through another election shortly; may have some weight. The letter of Mr. MEIKLE, and the promises he makes, are stronger proofs than any others that can be devised of the success of the legal speculation to bring about a contest of Mr. ABBOTT's return. We speak advisedly, as we are aware that the principal mover in soliciting, last in hand, subscriptions for the purpose of producing new complications and ease and feeling in the County; is one of the solicitors to the late contest. And we have heard that proposals have been made to solicitors in the County to share in the profits of the intended law suit.

This motive is more apparent still, from the fact that Mr. MEIKLE has unnecessarily dragged Mr. ABBOTT's name into his letter. He is pleased to find fault with Mr. ABBOTT because nothing had been done of late years for the Rouge Bridge. Has he been so long a member of the local House, without learning that local affairs of that description, are entirely within the jurisdiction of the local House; that the Dominion has nothing whatever to do with them; that Mr. ABBOTT could not have interfered however desirous he may have been to do so; and that the sole responsibility has rested since 1867 upon "our late worthy local member Mr. BELLINGHAM" and himself! If he is ignorant of these facts; then he does not deserve the distinction which the people of this County awarded him in May, 1878. If he is aware of them; then he is condoning to deceive the people who so honored him. If he does not know he ought to know that the sole responsibility rests upon his party; their chosen representatives; and, as one of them, himself. And yet he describes Mr. BELLINGHAM, who had charge of that class of duties, in terms of praise and affection; while he censures Mr. ABBOTT who had nothing to do with the matter. Truly, according to Grit-Rouge ethics: our man may steal a horse, while another must not look over the fence!

But we shall be glad if any motive, even the corrupt one of influencing the electors to vote for the Grit-Rouge candidate at the expected coming election; will induce Mr. MEIKLE, as the local member, to take steps to get the Rouge Bridge completed before the spring floods have injured or destroyed it.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

There is a drawing out process and a pouring in process at work in our public schools in promoting educational development. The question how to teach, what to teach and when to teach, is of considerable interest to the people and yet they are left almost entirely in the hands of the teacher, without even a hint how he should proceed, judging, no doubt, that he should know best and then because he does not, blame him, and yet employ him, until teacher and people get muddled and dissatisfied, *animus conscius se remordit*.

In the one case the pupil is questioned upon subjects familiar and interesting to the capacity of the mind until the attention is awakened so that he becomes engaged in study without being aware of any task imposed upon him; while on the other hand a task is given with a compulsory order attached to it, both of which annoy and frighten the scholar to an extent, that all relish for study is gone, and perhaps gone forever.

The drawing out process is becoming vastly more preferable and those who have adopted it find its advantages realized in the improved strength of the memory as well as in the awakening of the understanding. The multiplication table can be made interesting from the first line onward and even "nine times" has attractions thrown around it by the teacher of tact and moderate genius, that robs it of all its awful stubborness. This same process applies to the rules of arithmetic which can be more easily comprehended by simply illustrating them in some familiar way, rather than by the pouring in process of rule upon rule being committed to memory. To assist in the proper educational development, one great means to be employed is that of teaching etiquette as well as drawing and singing in the schools. As regards these last mentioned studies, they are now, to a certain degree, compulsory, but it is not expected that the School Commissioners are to employ extra teachers for this purpose, but to employ teachers who are competent to teach drawing and singing as well as the other branches of their department without extra expense to the people. The old timed teachers will certainly not like this new feature, which may compel them to resign or employ assistants at their own expense. In fact this favors more than anything else, the necessity of the drawing out process and the great lack which has existed in our schools in the past. School Teachers like physicians, and other professional men should keep up with the times, and introduce any new principle, which may have been tried and found successful in other places. The drawing out process in education, which lessons in drawing greatly facilitate, gives to the mind a self-activity and ambition, which enquires into the why and wherefore of everything, and prompts him to keep up with the advancements of the day in whatever sphere he may move.

The other subject referred to, that of etiquette, though practiced now in many schools, has not yet become compulsory, but, no doubt will, ere long. What is more necessary? Look at the boorish manners of the children on our streets and about the Railway Stations. To hear the language and see the actions of these urchins, gives a shock to the finer sensibilities and ample proof is admitted that if good manners are not taught at home they should be in the schools and if not taught in either place, the law should compel them. No doubt, that some of the old-timed teachers would make a poor show in teaching etiquette, yet etiquette must be taught as well as drawing or singing, and it would never do to employ an assistant to teach etiquette. It would be a reflection upon the character and bearing, the dress and conversation and general behaviour of the teacher. This all shows the necessity for keeping up with the rules and regulations of polite life. One thing any teacher can do, and that is, adopt a series of oral lessons in etiquette from some good manual and read them daily in the school. Even this would assist both teacher and scholar in obtaining a knowledge in the rules of etiquette without which, they must remain forever ignorant, and by their boorish manners, cause a sting of pain to pierce many a mind as they journey through life. There is scarcely anything of more importance to young people than to know the rules of etiquette and practice that good behavior which they teach.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The drawback allowed on goods manufactured in Canada in 1879 and exported amounted to $77,029.23.

—The friends of Sir Alex. Galt intend giving him a dinner at the Windsor, on the 24th inst., just before his departure for England on the 26th.

A proposition has been made with a view towards securing the co-operation of Eastern Ontario at the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition at Montreal.

—The Dominion Alliance Council will meet in Ottawa on Wednesday, the 7th of April, by which time it is expected the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the Canada Temperance Act will be given.

—The people of L'Orignal have petitioned the Postmaster-General for two mails daily, by the Q. M. O. & O. Railway on the North Shore of the River.

—The contractors for the lightship to be placed at the mouth of Red River are making arrangements to build her at the head waters of the Red River. It is expected she will be ready for the opening of navigation.

THE most lavish expenditure of the Conservative Government previous to the MCKENZIE regime, was $22,300,000. After the most exalted professions of economy made by the Liberals while in opposition, the first act of the heaven born Financial Minister, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, was to raise the expenditure to over $26,000,000. Is it not strange that this individual—this Sir R. CARTWRIGHT of 1880—can accuse the present Finance Minister, of extravagance when the Statute Book shows and proves that he himself, was the most extravagant Finance Minister Canada ever had.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, March 16th, 1880.

Since my last, death has been busy in our midst. Another of Canada's gifted statesmen has been suddenly stricken down. Hon. L. H. Holton attended a dinner party at the Rideau Club House, given by Hon. Mr. Bowell, on Saturday evening, in his usual health and spirits. About half-past eleven he left for the Russell House where he was stopping, and in company with Hon. Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Domville, spent a few moments together in conversation while smoking a cigar. Shortly afterwards he retired to his room; but almost immediately thereafter he rang his bell, and Regan, the night porter, answered it. On entering the room he found Mr Holton standing with only his shirt and drawers on, and the perspiration rolling down his face; as soon as Regan saw him he thought he was dying. Mr. Holton asked him if there was a doctor in the house, and Regan replied in the negative, and started off in search of doctors Brouse and Bergin, but not finding either of them, he telephoned for Dr. Grant, and in the meantime he summoned Sir Albert Smith, Hon. Mr. Burpee, Mr. Gunn, and Mr. St. Jacques who were soon at the bedside of the sufferer, but found him unconscious when they arrived. In about fifteen minutes Dr. Grant was in attendance, who on his arrival pronounced life extinct. Sir Charles Tupper was also in attendance, and the opinion of these two eminent medical men was that death was caused by a heart affection, as signs of dropsy of long standing were visible in the legs of the deceased. Dr. Grant expressed the opinion that there may have been rupture of one of the vessels in the region of the heart, and that extravasation was induced thereby. He suffered for a while before his demise acute pain in the abdomen, keeping his hands tightly clasped over his stomach. He became unconscious very rapidly before his demise, not once rallying. His friends in Montreal were telegraphed to who immediately replied that a special train would leave for Ottawa to convey the deceased gentleman to Montreal for interment.

When the House met on Monday forenoon a deep gloom pervaded the entire assembly, each member's countenance expressive of heart-felt sorrow. After the usual routine business had been gone through with, Sir John rose amidst breathless silence, to move the adjournment of the House, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. These were followed by Hon. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Alonzo Wright, Hon. Mr. Langevin, Messrs. Coursol, Gault, Bechard, Plumb, Mousseau, and Tasse; each member bearing their meed of praise to the worth of their deceased fellow member, and the loss the House and the country had sustained by his removal by the hand of death. Below are the remarks of the mover and seconder on the occasion.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD said:—Now that the presentation of petitions is finished, it is my painful duty to rise and ask this House to adjourn. It is with heartfelt regret and sorrow, amounting to a shock, that I heard yesterday that an old and respected member of Parliament, one who has been with us for years, is no more. It seems but a few hours ago that we had seen him full of life, full of vigor, in the maturity of his judgment, in apparent excellent health, and carrying out from day to day the useful career which he had promised to himself when he first entered Parliament, and which he had faithfully carried out to the end. I feel, sir, that the motion that I make as an humble testimony for my own part of the regard which we all feel for him, comes with peculiar fitness from myself. We have never been politically of the same party, we have always been drawn up in parliamentary conflict in opposite ranks, but during all that, though conflicting we had, I am proud now and happy to say, and happy to remember, uninterruptedly a great personal friendship. I knew and valued his good qualities, and he, perhaps, in some degree returned the affectionate regard which I always had for him. It was arranged across the floor, and it pains me now to regret that he entered into that discussion, that we should put an end to the practice of adjourning the House on the death of any one of its body except in very exceptional cases. I, sir, think this is an exceptional case. It is not the ordinary one of the members, one of our body, disappearing in the course of nature, it is not the ordinary case of our knowing that a place we have seen occupied by another, but it presses upon me in this case as if we had seen him fall, as if we had seen him die in the chair which I now see vacant before me. I feel the shock so greatly, and I feel that every member of the House also is so struck by it, that we could not for the soul of us profitably enter into any discussion into any Parliamentary business with this recent bereavement pressing upon us. I have known that gentleman for many years; I knew him as a business man, before he entered into Parliament; I was connected with him in business relations; I had most intimate business relations with that gentleman, and I can vouch for, what all the world vouched for, the unswering uprightness and honesty of purpose of that gentleman in every relation of life, private, social, commercial, business, political. He, sir, held a unique position in the Parliament of Canada. Although a strong party man, and sometimes, perhaps, from my party point of view, too strongly actuated by party motives, he never wavered from the probity of his judgment and his warm affection for his country. He held himself aloof from the bitterest struggles of party, and we all on this side looked with confidence to him in matters where the honor, the dignity, and the prosperity of this Dominion and of the province with which he was connected before the Dominion existed, were concerned. He was holding a position in which his disinterested usefulness for the country was more distinguished than at any other period of his life. He has survived much of the hardened bitterness of party conflict. He thought only of the interests of the country, and he prided, and justly prided, himself of being a great Parliamentary authority. His utility to this House, his utility to every member of this House, and his usefulness to the country in that regard was almost if not quite unequalled in either branch of the Legislature. I speak, of course, not in a party sense, when I say that his mind was an exceedingly conservative one, and that in all legislation, especially that affecting vested interests, affecting private rights, he was always found protecting those interests and those rights, and he resisted any and all attempts to override them by any revolutionary, any hasty, any heroic steps (if I may use a medical expression.) He always leant towards the side of protecting the rights of property. As we all know, he fought the battle of freedom, political and constitutional. I know what the regrets of his political friends in this House must be. I know how useful he was to them. I know what a great loss his death is to them. But I say, from the sincerity of my heart, that I think the loss to the whole House is as great as the loss to his own political friends. And if it be a loss to this House, how great, how serious, must be the blow to his personal friends. I have known him so long, nearly, I may say, an age, knowing him from youth upwards. He was one of the last, if I may use the expression, of the old party which used to meet years and years ago in the old Parliament, and I feel, to use the language of Edmund Burke, "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." Sir, I think we ought to make this an exceptional case. I feel that were any member to rise to-day and enter into any discussion of importance, he would see that empty chair, he would think of that kindly countenance, and he would feel with me that we ought to show respect to his memory by adjourning the business of this House to-day.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I may say, sir, that everyone will join heartily in the very just remarks made by the right honorable gentleman opposite, and especially those who have long felt Mr Holton's influence and knew his excellent personal qualities. It is impossible for those who have long been his associates in public life, to estimate the great loss that has been sustained by his own party, by the whole House, and by the country. I look upon his death at this moment, as it would be at any time, as a national calamity, and I feel that anything we can do as his old colleagues in this House, to convey a sense of the impression we have of his great worth to the country, and especially towards his bereaved family, should be done. I feel myself utterly unable to say—(Mr. Mackenzie was here overcome with emotion, and was obliged to resume his seat without concluding his remarks.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, Eng, March 4th, 1880.

The papers here have their columns full of details in regard to the attempt made to erect a statue to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey. If, as M. de Cassagnac admits, his only object in going to Zululand was to qualify himself for and expedition against his own country in order to overturn the existing order of things, there does seem to be some incongruity in the selection of the Abbey as a place for a monument to his memory. It is understood that the site was demanded by the express order of the Queen herself. If such be the case, the statue will be placed there, however much her loyal subjects may cavil.

This is an age of societies and one must be formed for every conceivable object. One of the latest is the 'Street Accident and Dangerous Driving Society," which has been started with the laudable object of endeavoring to lessen the number of accidents that happen in the crowded London streets. There is to be a public meeting of the friends of this society, and possibly one of its supporters may then explain what the society is going to do, and how it is going to do it. The police are now entrusted with the duty of preventing furious driving and they also control the traffic in the streets of London. It is difficult therefore, to understand that a society is necessary for the purpose of carring out the same duties. If the promoters of this society know the streets of this vast Babel they must be aware that the police manage the traffic in a singularly adroit manner, as all who have crossed Regent street, Oxford street and the Strand, about 3 o'clock, p. m. can amply testify. If it were not for the vigilance of the police in front of Madame Louise's door, at Regent Circus, I feel certain a dozen ladies would be maimed every week. The crowd that passes that point on a fine afternoon is simply wonderful.

The era of hair dressing is to be renewed; and the historic hair-dresser is to resume his ancient sway and past prestige. The reason of it is possibly in a recent order of the Queen, commanding the three plumes shall adorn the heads of the ladies who are to appear at the drawing rooms. It is utterly impossible to poise plumes on closely braided hair, for, as I undertand the decree, the feathers are to stand upright. Imagination shrinks from dwelling on the extraordinary freaks of toilet which may be imposed on the English sisterhood I should their gracious Sovarign, from the seclusion of her Highland fastness, propose to make herself the arbiter of fashion.

About twelve years since a few men and women, not of the leisure classes, but earning their living by hard daily work, attempted to do something to teach and elevate the large population of women and girls who endeavor to gain their bread, by hawking flowers in the streets of London. They formed loan and clothing clubs, established penny banks, held classes and meetings, gave teas, and undertook to visit the women and girls in the markets, streets and at their homes; but owing to the want of money, these earnest and well directed efforts would probably have failed had not Lord Shaftesbury found them out, (whilst helping their neighbors, the costermongers of Golden Lane,) and, with his boundless benevolence came to their assistance. The formation of the Rower Girl Brigade is the first effort to raise the whole tone of this stratum of the London population; and she is endeavoring by these and other means to take from their trade, as much as possible, those precarious conditions which have hitherto baffled their attempts to live in decency by honest industry. To this end it was necessary to secure for them regular customers; but it seem hopeless to begin a trade of this kind with the women taken from the streets in their natural rough condition. The Baroness determined to begin with the youngest, and in the spring of 1879 founded a society "The Flower Girl Brigade." They are visited by Mr. Groom and his assistan's while at their work, and every means taken to keep them from harm.

ALPHA.

The late Hepworth Dixon is said to have been exceptionally fortunate in his domestic life. His home was one of the pleasantest in London. He was once asked by a lady if he thought the majority of marriages were happy or unhappy. "Happy, certainly," was the reply. "I think most men marry for love, and get the right woman, with whom they are perfectly satisfied through life." Nevertheless, Mr. Dixon was a disquieting sort of husband to have. He was always in search of adventure. Hair breadth escapes were as common to him as a cold in the head to other people. But he was a man of India-rubber. Stretch him how you might, he always rebounded into his old shape. You heard of him half freezing to death in Russia or breaking his collar-bone in Cyprus. The next party you went to, Dixon was there. He had turned up, smiling and prosperous, as usual.

JONES' WIFE.

Jones says his wife is the most thrifty woman he ever knew. "Why sir," he said "she made ten bed spreads during the last two years; she made them herself, sir, out of the patterns she collected in her shopping tours during that time."—*Boston Transcript.*

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Black Silk Tape Fringes 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 80c, $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.40.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Black Silk Corkscrew Fringes 35c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.40.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Black Bugle and Corkscrew Fringes 40c, 75c, $1.25, $1.40, 1.45, 1.60, 1.80, 2.00, 2.10 2.87, 3.00, 3.25.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Black Silk Fringe 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 38c, 45c, 55c, up to $2.25.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Black Bugle Fringe 10c, 12c, 15c. 17c, 20c, 30c and 40c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Grey and Drab Fringe 17c, 19c, 25c, 30c, 33c, 37c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Grey Corkscrew Fringe 17c, 35c, 40, 75c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Brown Tape Fringe 17c, 19c. 25c, 37c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES
Brown Corkscrew Fringe 17c, 35c, 45c, to 75c

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Cardinal, Crimson and Burgundy Tape Fringes 17c, 19c, 25c, 33c, 40c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES
Cardinal, Crimson and Burgundy Corkscrew Fringes 17c, 35c, 40c, 75c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Bronze, Olive, Myrtle and Sage Green Tape Fringes 17c, 19c, 25c, 40c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Brown, Olive, Myrtle and Sage Green Corkscrew Fringes 17c, 35c, 40c, 75c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Prime and Plum Tape Fringes 17c, 19c, 25c, 30c, and 40c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Plum and Prime Corkscrew Fringes 17c, 35c, 40c, 75c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Navy Blue Tape Fringes 17c, 19c, 25c, 40c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Navy Blue Corkscrew Fringe 17c, 35, 45, 75c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Gens'-d-arme Tape Fringe 17c, 19c, 25c,

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Gens'-d arme Blue Corkscrew Fringe 17c, 35c, 40c.

S CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Colored Silk Fringe 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 85c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Tartan Fringes, all Clans, silk $1.50.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Roman Silk and Corkscrew Mixed Fringes, 55c, 85c, 90c, 100c, 105c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR FRINGES.
Cream, White, Pink, Skye Blue and old Gold Corkscrew Fringe, 75c.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

A GRAND
ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. H. YOUNG, (formerly of Montreal, now of Lachute,) begs to announce that he will give

A SELECT ENTERTAINMENT,

assisted by some of the best Amateur Talent of Montreal in the

Victoria Hall, Lachute,

On EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29th,

Consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Comic sketches, etc., etc.

Look out for the programme, it will speak for itself.

N. B.—This is no vulgar variety show, but a select Parlor Entertainment.

Tickets 25c. Reserved Seats 50c,

to be obtained at G. E. Merkley's store, Medical Hall, Wm. Graham, Watchmaker, and at the door, on the evening of entertainment.

Doors open at 7.30 p. m., Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to thank the people of Lachute and Vicinity for the patronage given him, since he opened his Photograph Gallery, and he has decided to remain in Lachute until the 1st of May; and is prepared to take Card Photographs finished in first class style. Pictures copied from old ones at reasonable rates. Please call and see at J. A. Bedard's Boot and Shoe Establishment, Main Street, Lachute.

J. B. DERAGON,
ARTIST.

29w4.

JOHN McNEICE,
TINSMITH,
WEST-END, ... LACHUTE.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding Country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by MR. SAMUEL JAMES, where he is prepared to do every description of Tinsmithing in the best style of the art. All his work is guaranteed to be what he represents it. Will keep always on hand a general supply of Tinware and house furnishing goods. He solicits a call from Country Dealers.

Lachute, 17th March, 1880. 29tf.

Suits Made to Order
$3. $3. $3.
Varville & Tombs,
Merchant Tailors,

Beg to thank their numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal encouragement they have received since commencing business in Lachute, and desire to state that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN B. TOMBS, who has had ten years' experience with A. A. Murphy, Cheapside, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Reference given if required.

We are now ready to execute all orders left in our care with the utmost neatness and despatch; and guarantee to return full value if not satisfied.

EAST END LACHUTE.

Suits made to Order, $3.00, $3.00, $3.00.

28tf

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.

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.

OUR CHEAP SALE
OF
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,
HEAVY BEAVERS and
CLOAKINGS,

Together with a LARGE STOCK of NEW DESIGNS,

CARPETS and HOUSE FURNISHING

is commanding the attention of close cash buyers.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
52y1

YOUNG MEN
If you want a good
SPRING SUIT
OF CLOTHES, IN
Canadian Tweed,
Scotch Tweed
West of England coating
or any other kind of goods, call at the
West-End Cash Store,
and select from a
Large Assortment
OF
NEW GOODS,
Just Received
in NEW and
Beautiful Patterns,
Thess lines have all been bought on most
FAVORABLE TERMS
and purchasers may rely on getting a GOOD ARTICLE at BOTTOM PRICE.

We have also pleasure in recommending to you the NEW TAILOR, next door, just arrived from Montreal, and we suggest that you get your work done by him, as having your suit well made, is the most important thing of all.

W. Banford & Co.

PATENT AMERICAN
AUTOMATIC
SHAWL STRAP,
One of the most Useful Inventions of the age. Neat in appearance—No trouble to strap or unstrap—Is quickly adjusted, and very much superior to any other article ever before introduced in this line. Price $1.00.
AT
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS AND STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

Telephone connections with Canadian District and Bell Exchanges.

TRES NOUVEAU et BIEN BEAU
L'IMPORTATION.
Faite par la Maison
A. PILON & Cie.
de Marchandises nouvelles,
de printemps et d'été est en garanté,
que plus que Jamais.

Cette Maison est decidé a faire un Commerce sans pareil.

Rien de plus nouveau Rien de plus beau que cette enorme quantite de
MARCHANDISES NOUVELLES,
RIEN TOUS LES JOURS.

Et nous sommes en etat de faire la concurrence a ceux qui nous envient maintenant que nous avons achete.

Deux Stock de Banqueronte aussi qu'un Job Lot, Montre de toutes sortes de nouveautes.

Mises d'encan sans parelles
AU BON MARCHEE.
Chez A. Pilon & Cie.
647, RUE ST. CATHERINE, 649,
A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.

FOR SALE
HIGH BRED POULTRY.
LIGHT BRAMAHS,
BLACK SPANISH, and
B.B.R. GAME BANTAMS,

Some fine young fowl and a few first-class one year old hens of each variety, from $2.00 to $4.00 each.

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

F. Poitras & Sons'
Woollen Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to the Public that in addition to the
Lachute Carding and Fulling Mill,
They have removed the machinery belonging to their Belle Riviere Factory to Lachute and have
FOUR LOOMS, TWO JACKS,
and THREE SETS OF CARDS
running, and are prepared to do SPINNING and WEAVING for Farmers and others on Reasonable Terms.
Cloth exchanged for wool and other produce.

F. POITRAS & SONS.
Lachute, Nov. 13, 1879.

SELLING OFF
AT
REDUCED PRICE.

JUST RECEIVED my Spring Stock which I now offer at the very Lowest Price for CASH or Produce such as
POTATOES,
OATS, PEAS,
BEANS, CORN,
BUTTER, PORK,
EGGS, &c.,

Also Raw Furs Wanted such as Fox Skins, Spring Rats, and Beaver the highest price paid for them in exchange for goods.

My stock is complete in staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c.

DUCK! DUCK!! DUCK!!!
Plain, Checked, and Striped at Low Prices.

Boots and Shoes
are selling cheap,

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, and Green Apples by the barrel or bushel, Fresh Oranges by the dozen.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Pale Seal Oil for machinery.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, PATENT MEDICINES, PILLS, &c.

Please call and be convinced that
F. X. BERTRAND,
West-End Lachute.
Is really the Cheapest place to buy your house supplies.

P. S.—Any body wishing for Winter Fur Caps and Cloak trimmings can be supplied.

Lachute, March 4, 1880. 15tf

Cash. Cash.

WE are as usual SELLING GOODS at BOTTOM PRICES.

And we now offer a LIBERAL DISCOUNT on all GOODS when strictly paid in CASH.

FRASER & McOUAT.

Lachute, March 1st, 1880. 27m1.

Fish & Ireland

Sell the very best FAMILY FLOUR.

The very best STRONG BAKER'S
FLOUR.
FINE PASTRY FOUR.
PATENT FLOUR.
GRAHAM FLOUR.
CRACKED WHEAT.
OAT MEAL.
POT BARLEY.

ETC.,	ETC.,	ETC.
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T	E	A A
T	E	A A
T	EEEE	AAAA
T	E	A A
T	E	A A
T	EEEEE	A A

TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA, TEA.

Fish. Syrup. Salt, etc
For Sale at
LOW PRICES For CASH
AT
Lachute Mills.
BY
Fish & Ireland.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.
WESTERN DIVISION.
Q. M. O. & O. R. R
SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUT TO
OTTAWA.

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	9.30	4.30
Arrive at Hull at	2.20 p.m	9.05
Express Trains for Hull at	9.30	4.30
Arrive at Hull at	2.20 p.m	9.05
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	3.35
Hull at	8.30	3.50
Arrive at Hochelaga at	2.50 p.m.	8.50
Trains for St. Jerome at	5.00 p.m.	
Trains from St. Jerome at	7.40 a.m.	

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 5.35a.m., 11.07am., and 6.07p.m.
Going East, 8.08a.m., 12.14a.m. & 7.13p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes square
STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN,
Ticket Agents.
Office—202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Sts.
C. A. SCOTT, Jr.
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division
G. A. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion 12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line) 8 "
Each subsequent insertion 2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpareil,) per year $10 00
" " " " 7 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.

S. Carsley, Dry Goods.
John McNeice,—Tinsmith.
Entertainment—Victoria Hall.
Misses Lowe,—Millinery.
G. L. Meikle,—Local Notices.

LOCAL.

Good all wool Tweeds for spring suits from 50 cents upwards—all Tweeds at greatly reduced prices at the CASH BUYERS STORE 2 in. BY GEO. L. MEIKLE.

Bank Stocks are going up.

Vennor, correct after all. Poor blue birds.

No public examination in our schools now. How is this?

Lachute should have Banking conveniencies.

Middle Town N. Y. has elected five lady school trustees.

Rev. B. Longley, M. A., has returned from Quebec and will preach next Sunday in the Church and Olivet Hall.

Snow-ploughs were used on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. last Tuesday, 16th inst.

The winter roads have been splendid all the past week or two and we never noticed business brisker.

So it seems the Dunkin Act is to be submitted to the people again on the 30th of April next. There is no doubt but what it will be repealed.

The spring has so far advanced that some of last year's molasses makers are already putting maple syrup on the market.

The Sale of Village Lots has commenced in the West End, Mr. Ireland reports having sold three lots during the past week.

A good Grey Cotton at 7½c—prints from 8 to 10 cents. Tea fresh lot at 44 cents—Great Bargains in Boots & Shoes at the CASH BUYERS STORE 2 in. BY GEO. L. MEIKLE.

Mr. G. A. Glines is on a visit to Lachute after some three years absence in Manitoba, of which country he speaks in the highest terms of praise.

A Warning Again.—Several children are in great danger—not of being shot—but of being run over from the habit of running and jumping on sleighs passing on the streets.

Dear Bread.—Why is it that our bakers charge twenty cents a loaf for bread while in the city, St. Andrews and other places, the same sized loaf is selling for seventeen cents?

Physicians having Consumptive patients, and having failed to cure them by their own prescriptions, should not hesitate to prescribe Allen's Lung Balsam. It has cured cases where all other remedies have failed. It is harmless to the most delicate child.

That Puzzle.—Of all the puzzles ever made it seems that thirteen,—fifteen—fourteen, is the greatest. The Lachute factory is making 8000 to fill one order.

Alderman Wilson, of Montreal, has expressed to a citizen of Lachute, that he intends commencing his paper mills there just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the water low enough to commence work.

The Misses Lowe have just received their spring goods. They are beautiful, and we advise the Ladies to lose no time, but call and see them at once and leave their orders.

A grand Entertainment is to be given in Victoria Hall, on Easter Monday, 29th inst, of Vocal and Instrumental Music, by Mr. H. Young, assisted by the best amateur talent of Montreal. [See Advt.]

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. John McNeice, Tinsmith, who has rented the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel James. We have examined some of his work and pronounce it first class. Give him a call and examine for yourselves.

Spring Hats.—The white chip hat, shirred lining of heliotrope, Turc satin, strings of satin doubled and fringed at the ends; roses, pansies, violets and sweet elysium clustered on the top, and a half wreath of pale and dark violets around the short curtain at the back, is all the rage.

Cottenham & McFarland write as follows:

Waparoneta, O., June, 1877.

Gents,—Having been in the livery business for the past ten years, and having many cases of Colic in horses under our treatment, and having tried many remedies and liniments to cure it, we found that the best, cheapest, and quickest remedy for Colic in Horses is Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and we honestly affirm that we never failed to cure the worst cases of colic we ever saw, and we cheerfully recommend it to every body, as the best medicine to cure Colic in Horses.

In our next number we intend publishing a full report of Sir Charles Tupper's masterly defence of the Government's financial policy in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright's strictures.

Corsets.—A young man owning a valuable patent on corsets visited Lachute some four weeks ago and sold to one merchant some seven dozen pairs; five dozen pairs of which have been retailed by that merchant in less than four weeks. How many city men can beat this sale of corsets? Efforts are now being made to have a factory started here for the manufacture of this new patent corset which gives such a beautiful shape to the ladies who wear them.

Spring.—The following beautiful description of Spring taken from the song of Solomon, cannot be exceeded for sublimity when taken in its application to the Orient:—

Lo! the winter is past,
The rain is over and gone,
The flowers appear on the earth,
The time of the singing of birds is come,
The voice of the turtle is heard,
The fig tree putteth forth her green figs,
The vines with their tender grapes give a good smell

Now is the time to contract with the Watchman for new spring advertisements and job printing. Our prices are low and work good.

Target Shooting.—Dr. Smith's letter of last week has caused us to make enquiry into this matter. The persons who were nearly shot, as they consider, are as sure as Dr. Smith is to the contrary, that they were very near their latter end; but as they cannot give actual measurements, the Doctor seems to have the best of it. Whoever is incorrect as regards the statements, we do not say; but we will say that in our opinion target shooting in the village is very improper.

The National Insurance Co.—The Shareholders of this Company passed a resolution at their annual meeting last week, to cease to do business and reinsure all their risks in another company. This resolution has been acted upon with great promptness and the risks all taken over by the Soverign Insurance Company of Toronto, and every policy holder secured beyond doubt.

Dr. Dawson and McGill College.—On the 3rd prox. Dr. Dawson will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his appointment as principal of McGill Universary Montreal. Old students are expected to attend from all quarters of the globe. Success has eminently attended the course of Dr. Dawson who has all through this quarter of a century had but one aim and one object; so that McGill College and Dr. Dawson are linked together in wide-spread popularity all over this country.

EPELEPTIC FITS.

St. Paul, Min. January 4th, 1878.

James 1. Fellows, Esq.

Dear Sir.—I have deferred writing to you ere this that I might be able to give an account of the effect of your medicine. I can now safely say that it is undoubtedly the best I ever tried, as there can be no doubt that my little girl is in a fair way of recovery, and you must bear in mind, that this was a very bad case, and I do honestly believe that had I not given it to her, she would have been dead ere this, now she eats hearty and is gaining flesh, the fits are only partial and the action of the heart is less terrible! I am, sir yours very respectfully.

D. Walter Oakes.

Sir A. T. Galt. Some of the Opposition papers are endeavoring to discredit Sir A. T. Galt's mission to England. They appear to think that Canada has no business that demands serious attention in Great Britain, and that Canadian affairs could be just as well conducted by post as they could be by a minister representing the people of this country, at the head quarters of the empire. It is an innocent belief, and one that suits the capacity of Grit intelligence to a hair. To them Canada, and like the raven—nothing more. The thousand and one things that are of interest to the Dominion in London, are, according to some of the Opposition press, of no moment at all. If we want to present a special case to the British Cabinet, we must send a special envoy if the advice of our Grit contemporaries is to be taken. But they forget that Canada is outgrowing the state of indifference to Imperial affairs, and of inanity of her own, in which the present administration found the country eighteen months ago. The Government of the day think that Canada has Imperial interests which it is necessary to watch over, and the shade and shadows of which it is necessary to constantly observe. The Government wants to present these interest to the Imperial authorities through the mouth of a credited Canadian resident envoy, rather than through the somewhat irregular and unsatisfactory source of an outside envoy. It is difficult to anticipate the many ways in which a Canadian Minister, resident in London, will be found useful; but it is not difficult to see that the interest of the Dominion demands that such a resident should be above the petty opposition of a press, whose only ground for antagonism is because a Conservative Government has done that which the interest of Canada demanded should have been done by the Reform party years ago.—*Citizen.*

—The act repealing the Insolvency Law having passed the Senate, only awaits the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General to become law.

—The South Western Railway Company are about building a steam ferry for transporting material for their road, to ply on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

Adjourned Meeting of the Municipal Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Tuesday last. Present: Couns. Barron, (Mayor), Meikle, Dunbar, Shepherd, McOuatt and G. J. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Thos. Morin appeared before the Council, and complained of being appointed Road Inspector, as it was not his turn.

Coun. Dunbar spoke strongly against any change being made, as he considered Mr. Morin had received no injustice.

After a stormy discussion it was moved by Coun. Shepherd, seconded by Coun Meikle, that Mr. McGilvary be appointed in his place.—Carried.

The Secretary read a detailed financial statement of the receipts and expenditure from March 2nd, 1879 to March 2nd, 1880.

Moved by Coun. McOuatt, seconded by Coun. Shepherd, that these accounts be accepted and referred to the Auditors.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. McOuatt, seconded by Coun. Hope, that a number of outlawed debts be struck of the books.—Carried.

The Mayor stated that the Voters' List had been prepared, and any person having objections to make thereto, would have to fyle them before the 17th April.

Coun. McOuatt said he had spoken to Mr. Beauchamp about the damage done to his horse in crossing Power's Bridge, and that he (Beauchamp) would not settle less than $15.

The Secretary was ordered to instruct Mr. W. McFarlane to try his hand at making a settlement.

Mr. James Gordon declined to act as Road Inspector, because the law exempted him, he being a Post Master.

Moved by Coun. Shepherd, seconded by Coun. McOuatt, that Henry Todd be appointed.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Chatham.

A son of Alex. McConnel, Esq, had his leg badly broken on Friday last, while wrestling with another boy on the ice. Doctors Robertson and Garity were soon in attendance and set the leg.

Dalesville.

The Social and Tea-Meeting held here on Wednesday evening last, was a decided success. The weather was very favorable, and the moon shone out upon the hard, smooth road, making the drive delightful. At about half-past seven, the Rev. J. King opened the proceedings with a short prayer, after which all hands partook of the bountiful repast provided for them by the Ladies. When all had partaken, Mr. Peter McArthur was called to the Chair and at once proceeded with the programme which was as follows:—

Organ Solo, by Miss Warwick.
Song by Misses Lizzie and Helen McGibbon, Lachute.
Address by Mr. Jno. Buchan.
Song by Miss Warwick and others.
Address by Rev. Mr. McKecknie.
Song by Mr. Buchan and others.
Recitation by Miss C. Henry.
Song by the Misses McGibbons of Brownsburg.
Address by the Rev. J. King.
Song by the Misses McGibbons of Lachute.
Address by the Chairman.
Song by Mr. Buchan and others.
Proceeds of the evening, $35.25.

Grenville.

The work on the Grenville Canal, as carried on for some years past, notwithstanding the way Dr. Christie had been implored to do something in his place in Parliament to rectify the wrong, is now likely to receive a blow which it is to be hoped, will change matters a little.

A petition to the Hon. Mr. Abbott, has been largely signed and sent in, asking him to bring before Parliament a protest against the Government allowing the present contractor Mr. Goodwin, to proceed with the lower section of the Grenville Canal without first submitting the same to public tender. It seems that the present contractor has not had a contract since May 1876, but has proceeded with the work from year to year by orders-in-council, or otherwise. It also seems that by some unaccountable changes in the wording of these orders-in-council from time to time made by the late Government and not sufficiently examined into by the present Government, that Mr. Goodwin considers that he has an everlasting right to do the work and no one else can interfere.

From Winnipeg.

SNOW BOUND EMIGRANTS—BONUS FOR AN IMPLEMENT FACTORY.

Winnipeg, March 8.—Mr. Patterson's first party of emigrants of the season arrived here this evening. They have been delayed between the boundary and St. Boniface by their engine breaking down, and then by an accident to the one sent to relieve them. It required four engines to drag the train through the snow to St. Vincent and thence to Emerson. The engine was assisted by five St. Paul and Manitoba engines pushing the train. Mr. Pettie's party are expected to arrive here to-night.

Russia is much exercised over the attacks of the German press, which it characterizes as second only to Nihilism.

Long odds are being laid in favor of Beaconsfield having a majority at the elections to the Imperial Parliament.

There is some hesitation at the Horse Guards about appointing Lord Alex. Russell as successor to Sir Selby Smyth.

An appeal signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Shaftesbury and others is published, asking aid for the famine stricken districts in Armenia and Turkestan. The famine extends over 100,000 square miles.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has recovered from his recent illness.

The Canadian Parliamentary Companion for 1880 will be issued next week. It has been very carefully arranged.

Petitions from the county council of Huntingdon in favor of the Montreal Province Line railway bill have been received here for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General and the members of the Senate and House of Commons.

A petition largely signed by Montreal merchants has also been received here.

QUEBEC.

The Council of the Quebec Board of Trade sent a delegation to Ottawa on Saturday to present a petition in favor of a survey of a portion of General Hewson's Pacific Railway line.

The first anniversary service for the late Miss. Langevin, daughter of Hon. H. L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, was held in the Basilica, on Monday morning. The Church was appropriately draped in black.

The anniversary meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society was held on Monday evening in the church. The meeting was well attended and addresses delivered by the Rev. B. Longley, of Lachute, and several of the city ministers. Rev. Leroy Hooker occupied the chair. A handsome collection was taken up in aid of the Society.

A new agricultural implement factory is about being established in this city. The capital has been subscribed by four well-known citizens.

All the necessary apparatus has been fixed up in the Parliament House for lighting the Council Chamber with the electric light. It is intended to have a trial in a few days.

A painful accident occurred at the G.T.R. depot on Monday, by which Octave Turgeon who was coupling cars, received severe internal injuries.

FOREIGN.

The survey of the Straits of Magellan is progressing very favorably.

At the San Donato sale of old masters, the receipts on Tuesday were $205.000.

It is said that a change in the editorship of the London *Times* is to be made shortly.

Bad weather throughout Egypt will necessitate a second sowing of the cotton crop.

The rumor as to the Duke of Connaught succeeding the Duke of Marlborough is semi-officially contradicted.

To render the volunteers in England more efficient, they are on all possible occasions to be brigaded with the regular troops.

The Indian Covernment has resolved to re-enlist the native pensioners, on account of the failure of the recruiting system.

Gladstone, if defeated in Midlothian, will stand a poor chance of election in Greenwich, owing to the small interest he takes in the dockyard hands.

Russian operations against the Turcomans are to be continued on a small scale. General Skobeloff will command the expedition, for which a force of 10,000 men will be detailed.

BIRTH.

Fawcett.—At Archeville, Ottawa, on Sunday, 11th inst., the wife of G. H. Fawcett, Esq., Customs Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Armstrong.—On the 13th inst., Jane Armstrong, widow of the late James Armstrong, of North River, aged 77.

It is somewhat remarkable that both husband and wife should have died on the same day of the month, and have lived to the same age. The husband at the time of his death, March 13 h. 1879, being 77.

Montreal Markets.

March 18, 1880.

FLOUR.—		
Superior Extra	$6.10	to 6.15
Extra Superfine	6 00	6.05
Fancy	0.00	0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.85	5.90
Superfine	5.55	5.60
Strong Bakers'	6.10	6.50
Fine	5.05	5.20
Middlings	4.45	4.50
Pollards	3.20	3 35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.85	2.90
Oatmeal	4.50	4.60
Cornmeal	2.90	2.95
PROVISIONS, &c.—		
Pork, mess, per brl	$16.00	to 16.50
Pork, thin mess, per brl	16.00	00,00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11	0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0.10½	0.11
Dressed hogs	5.00	5.15
Beef, prime mess, per brl	14.00	15.15
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04	0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.14	0.15
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	3.50	3.55
DRESSED POULTRY.—		
Turkeys per lb	06	08
Geese ditto	03	04
Chickens per lb	06	07
Ducks per lb	06	07
Partridges per pair	65	70
BUTTER—		
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb	00	00
fine	00	00
Townships; fine to finest	21	22
fair to good dairies	19	20
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	20	00
fair to good	19	20
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	20	00
fair to good	18	19
Western dairy choice lines	17	18
fair to good	15	16

Lachute Market.

Lachute, Thursday, March 18, 1880.

Flour per barrel	$6.50	to 7.00
" " bag	3.40	3.50
Oats " bushel	0.33	0.36
Corn " "	0.60	0.70
Peas " "	0.65	0 70
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00	2.25
Cornmeal " "	1.25	1.50
Moullie " "	1.00	1.10
Grue " "	1.00	0.0
Bran " "	0.90	1.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.50	5.75
Pork per lb	0 07	0.10
Beef "	0.03	0.09
Mutton "	0.07	0.09
Lamb " "	0.09	0.00
Hay " ton	6.00	7.00
Potatoes " bag	0.80	0.90
Butter " lb	0.18	0.20
Cheese " "	0.12	0.16

J. & A. LOWE,
MILLINERS.
LACHUTE.

Have now opened their SPRING STOCK of New Millinery, and call particular attention to their New Fringes and

FANCY GOODS,

and invite an early inspection of them. Also

New Spring Ulsters,

at low prices for cash.

THEIR MILLINERY

is of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. 3tf.

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!

This 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

A STONISHING!

YET TRUE TAHT AT THE

Montreal House,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.

Goods are at lower rates than Montreal prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD 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, Nov. 25, 1879. 30tf

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 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. 3y1.

SKUNK SKINS:

Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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.

PALACE

OUR STORE HAS BECOME THE MOST Popular in Montreal, for DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and

GENTS FURNISHINGS.

All our goods are of superior quality and are sold at Wholesale Prices.

Do not fail to visit the PALACE STORE when in the city.

Claggett & Tait.
225 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal. 51y1.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

Works—up in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite *Prieur & McCuaig's*. 5-1y

Cheap Reading,

FREE BY MAIL

ONLY 30 CENTS PER VOLUME.

Read's Poetical Works.
Milton's—Longfellow's—
Dudderidge's Rise and Progress.
Beecher's Domestic Medicine.
Maria Monk,
Wesley's Christian Perfection,
&c. &c.

ALSO PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The Priest, the woman and the Family, by Father Chiniquy.

AT

F. E. GRAFTON'S
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. 8t1.

Wm. ROBERTSON,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,

Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gent's and Children's

FUR GOODS.

OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE

PRICES MODERATE.

The Address is,
232 McGILL STREET.
MONTREAL.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A

"CABLE CIGAR,"

BE SURE YOU GET IT.

The best 5 cent cigar in the world.

FINE FURS.

FOR THE

BEST GOODS and WORKMANSHIP.

The Largest Stock to Select From

AND THE MOST MODERATE PRICES, Go To

WILLIAM SAMUEL,
357 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 8m3.

New Spring Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"
C. T. Wales & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

Assortments are now complete in all departments.

The Ladies say: "We will for the future buy our Dry Goods for Cash at WALES', because by so doing we save about 15 cents on every dollar."

"Money saved is money earned."

Farm Produce Taken in Exchange at C. T. WALES & Co.

St. Andrews, Feb. 26, 1880. 15ms

Failed.—The subscribers are happy to state that they have not failed to convince the public generally that their's 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 $35, 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, and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

Canada Pacific Railway.

Tenders for a second 100 miles section West of RED RIVER will be received by the undersigned until noon on Monday, the 29th of March, next.

The section will extend from the end of the 48th Contract—near the western boundary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form which with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March next.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 11th February, 1880. 25w6.

LACHUTE
WOODEN WARE
FACTORY.

J. R. McLAREN, Jr., P. O. Box 12.

MANUFACTURER OF

Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Plaining and Novelties.

Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention. 3y1.

CANADIAN Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

Tenders are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

20 Locomotive Engines.
10 First-class Cars (proportion being sleepers)
28 Second-class Cars, do.
3 Express and Baggage Cars.
3 Postal and Smoking Cars.
240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
2 Wing Ploughs,
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.

The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canada Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or to the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the Engineer-in-Chief's, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1880. 25w13.

Lachute Bakery.

The subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons, for past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. Using none but the best brands of flour he is enabled to give the public a FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD LOAF, which is for sale at the following stores in the County:

G. L. Meikle, Post Office, Lachute.
J. Patenaude, Montreal House.
W. Bamford & Co's. Cash Store.
Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills.
P. N. Neanbert, Muddy Branch.
E. Lablance, "
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LADIES COLUMN.

The Batchelor's Old Chair.

BY W. H. THACKERAY.

In tattered old slippers that toast at the bars,
And a ragged old jacket perfumed with cigars,
Away from the world and its toils and its cares,
I've a snug little kingdom up four pair of stairs.

To mount to the realm is a toil, to be sure,
But the fire there is bright and the air rather pure;
And the view I behold on a sunshiny day,
Is grand through the chimney-pots over the way.

This snug little chamber is crammed in all nooks,
With wormless knicknacks and silly old books,
And foolish old odds and foolish old ends,
Cracked bargains from brokers, cheap keepsakes from friends.

No better divan need the Sultan require,
Than the creacking old sofa that basks by the fire;
And 'tis wonderful, surely, what music you get
From a hickety ramshackle, wheezy spinet.

That praying-rug came from a Turcoman's Camp;
By Tiber once twinkled that brazen old lamp;
By Mamelukes fierce yonder dagger was drawn
'Tis a murderous knife to toast muffins upon.

But of all the cheap treasures that garnish my nest,
There's one that I love and I cherish the best;
For the dust of couches that's padded with hair
I never would change thee, my cane bottomed chair.

'Tis a handy legged, high shouldered, worm-eaten seat;
With a creaking old back, and twisted old feet,
But since the fair morning when Fanny sat there,
I bless thee, and love thee, old cane bottomed chair.

If chairs have but feelings in holding such charms,
A thrill must have passed through your withered old arms!
I looked, and I longed, and I wished in despair;
I wished myself turned to a cane bottomed chair.

It was but a moment she sat in this place,
She'd a scarf on her neck, and a smile on her face,
A smile on her face and a rose in her hair,
And she sat there and bloomed in my cane bottomed chair.

When the candles burnt low, and the company's gone,
In the silence of night as I sit here alone—
I sit here alone, but we yet are a pair—
My Fanny Lee in my cane bottomed chair.

She comes from the past and revisits my room;
She looks as she then did, all beauty and bloom;
So smiling and tender, so fresh and so fair,
And yonder she sits in my cane bottomed chair.

ON NURSING THE SICK,

The patient never should be consulted beforehand as to what he will eat or what he will drink. If he asks for anything, give it to him with the doctor's permission; otherwise prepare something he is known to like and offer it without previous comment. One of the chief offices of a good nurse is to think for her patient. His slightest want should be anticipated and gratified before he has had time to express it. Quick observation will enable her to detect the first symptom of worry or excitement and to remove the cause. An invalid never should be teased with the exertion of making a decision. Whether the room is too hot or too cold; whether chicken broth, beef tea, or gruel is best for his luncheon, and similar matters, are questions which should be decided without appealing to him.

Household troubles should be kept as far as possible from the sick room. Squabbles of children or servants never should find an echo there.

Above all, an invalid, or even a person apparently convalescent, should be saved from his friends. One *garrulous acquaintance* admitted for *half* an hour *will* undo the good done by a week of *tender nursing*. Whoever is the responsible person in charge should know how much her patient can bear, she should keep a careful watch on visitors of whose discretion she is not certain, and the moment she perceives it to be necessary, politely but firmly dismiss them.

She must carry out implicitly the doctor's directions, particularly those regarding medicine and diet. Strict obedience to his orders, a faithful, diligent, painstaking, following of his instructions will insure to the sufferer the best results from his skill, and bring order, method and regularity into domestic nursing.

PICTURES ON EXHIBITION

AT THE CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

"The marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise," lent by H. E. Governor General.

This picture which is from the easel of Sydney Hall, the well-known artist of the *Graphic*, is beyond criticism. The grouping of the figures, the well conceived and carried out contrasts of colors, the wonderful exactness with which the likenesses are given, all stamp it as a work of superlative excellence. Lord Beaconsfield, is one of the most prominent faces in the picture, and the portrait is a most faithful one—among the others and who were pointed out on Saturday night by H. E. the Governor General, were the following, all of whose features are said to be perfectly represented:

Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Lord and Lady Granville, Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Lord Salisbury, Duke of Richmond, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Foster, Dr. Guthrie, Dr. Norman McLeod, Lord Beaconsfield, Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Prince E. Saxe-Weimer, Lord Percy, Lord Lorne, Dean of Windsor, Bishop Wilberforce, (Winchester,) Bishop of London, all the Royal Family, King of Belgium, Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, Lord R. Gower, Duke of Saxe Coburg, Lord Sydney, and several other distinguished noblemen and ladies.

Immediately above the last named picture is a portrait of H.R.H. the Princess Louise, taken in 1871 by Coberwien which is a very beautiful painting. The Princess is dressed in her bridal robes, with the veil flowing from the head, around which is a wreath of orange blossoms, the front of her dress being trimmed with the same. The head is slightly bowed and the eyelids are drooping, which gives at once a mingled expression of thoughtfulness and melancholy. It is a well executed painting and does its subject full justice.—*Ottawa Herald.*

The cards sent out by a newly married pair announce their days of reception as "Thursdays in January," bear both names, with merely "At Home," and their new address. When there has been no wedding, and this is the first announcement of the marriage, the bride's card bearing her maiden name, is inclosed.

PASTRY.—Butter or lard for pastry should be sweet, fresh, and solid. When freshly made butter can not be had, work well two or three times in cool fresh water.

A very nice paste for family use may be made by reducing the quantity of shortening to even so little as a half pound to a quart of flour, especially when children or dyspeptics are to be considered. With the exception of mince-pies, which are warmed over before serving, pastry should be eaten the day it is made. In warm weather, when not ready to bake immediately after making up paste, knead it in the ice chest till wanted, several days if necessary, and, in any event, it is better to let it thus remain for one or two hours.

STEWED STEAK.—A stewed steak can be prepared as follows:—Take a pound and a half of sliced stewing steak, dust the slices in a little flour and a little pepper and salt; then roll them up and brown in a frying pan, then put in a stewpan with a few onions, simmer for two hours, and thicken the gravy with a little flour.

To prevent the juice of pies from soaking into the under crust, beat an egg well, and with a bit of cloth dipped into the egg, rub over the crust before filling the pies.

GRAVY FOR POTATOES.—Put a spoonful or more of butter, according to the quantity of potatoes you have, into a frying pan and set over the fire until brown, being careful not to scorch it. Mix a spoonful of flour in a cup of thin sweet cream—or milk, if one has no cream—pour into the browned butter, boil up, season with pepper and a little salt if necessary, and turn over the boiled potatoes. This is a very nice way to serve small potatoes.

For a more wholesome pie crust shortening, boil beans or potatoes until soft, make into a broth, work through a colander, mix as much into the flour as can be done and preserve sufficient tenacity in the dough. Knead moderately stiff, and roll a little thicker than crust shortened with lard. It is a good plan to make a puff-paste for the top crust, and for the under crust use less shortening. Many practice this, adding a little soda and cream tartar to the under crust—one half as much soda as cream tartar which is always the rule when these ingredients are used in biscuits.

A WOMAN'S SPEECH IN COURT.—While Justice George Barker of the Supreme Court was busy trying cases one day, Mrs. Ella A. Higginson, a lady well known for her philanthropy, walked up to the bar and said:—Justice Barker, you have sentenced Carl Mank to die by the hangman's noose for the murder of John Atloff. You only acted in accordance with the law of Moses; but as the law of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is to save men, we shall make an effort to have Mank's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life." The lady withdrew, and the petitions are now being circulated and will be sent to Governor Cornell.

A rich snob, who married a lady of brilliant genius, said at a dinner party, "When we were married, my wife declared, 'with all my worldly gifts I thee endow,' when she hadn't a penny in the world." "But, then there were her splendid talents!" said a lady. 'Oh, exclaimed a wit, but she didn't endow him with them!"

Lady Hewitt, the wife of Admiral Sir William Hewitt, K.C.B., has just met with an unfortunate accident. She was feeding a favorite parrot, when her attention being momentarily diverted, the bird bit the forefinger of her right hand, and blood poisoning having supervened, the finger has been amputated.

THE ARMY OF SALVATION.

The Salvation Army is the outgrowth of an unsectarian Christian mission commenced in London in 1865 by the Rev. William Booth and his wife, of the Methodist Church. The idea of the mission was to reach the worst classes of the population in the poorest and most crowded quarters of the city, and also to evangelize the non-churchgoing people of a higher social grade. The work has been so successful all over England that 180 corps or congregations have been established, and are holding weekly indoor, and open air meetings. On the steamer "Australia," which arrived recently, a small band of this Christian army came over in the steerage and landed at Castle Garden with the immigrants. George Railton, who came as commissioner, is accompanied by a captain and six lieutenants. The latter are young ladies; and all wear a peculiar uniform of blue, faced with yellow, and a ribbon stretched across their caps, with the words "The Army of Salvation." Their idea is to carry out the ambition and gigantic scheme of travelling all through this country and establishing corps of their organization in every city and town. They expect to receive sufficient voluntary support while here to carry on their work. To the inquiry, "Why do you adopt a uniform and call yourselves an army?" Mr. Railton replied:—"In 1878 the style and name of an army was adopted as expressing far more clearly the nature of the organization and of its work than the name of Christian Mission, which was calculated rather to repel than invite the very persons whom it was designed to gather together, but who do not like to be spoken of as needing mission effort. To those who object to the new name we reply, simply that our success in reaching the classes for whose benefit we labor has been incomparably greater since 1878 than before that time."

THE QUEEN.

[Extracted from the N. Y. Tribune.]

Her Majesty acknowledges the grave greeting of her lieges by scarcely more than a glance of the eye. The head bent slightly, perhaps, but I am not sure. It is the business of courtiers to say the Queen looks always well. For my part, I though she had grown grey since I last saw her, and that the lines of the temples and about the mouth were cut deeper than ever. What strikes you nevertheless is the air of stern sincerity which sits upon this royal brow, and marks the least gesture of the Queen. The sadness of the face is profoundly touching; the dignity with which the burden—the all but intolerable burden—of her life is borne, appeals to your respect. When she had seated herself upon the royal robes spread over the throne—which she might have worn, one would think—there is again a pause, almost solemn, and there is time to observe the gown which the majesty of England has on. The majesty and the beauty of England are face to face; for the princess sits nearly opposite; and as the princess is, perhaps the best dressed woman in the room, so is the Queen almost the worst. Her gown is of velvet, with broad longitudinal streaks of miniver or a mine running down the skirt, and horizontal trimmings to match about the body. But you need not stop to look at it; the Koh-i noor glows in her corsage, and a miniature crown of diamonds shines above the stony head. The Princess Beatrice, in blue velvet, stands by her mother's side, with traces of the women ly attractiveness which belongs to her sister Louise, now reigning over the hearts of our Canadian friends. There was some manœuvring with footstools and arrangement of trains, and the Queen's veil had to be extricated from the network of the throne. Then the Queen said, 'Pray, be seated," and once more came silence and a pause.

For once, the silence was rudely broken. A messenger had gone to summon the Commons, and, soon there came a sound as of the rush of a mighty wind, and then appeared the Speaker with his chaplain and sergeant at Arms, the three borne forward quiet irresistibly by the crowd behind, and vainly striving to preserve an air of repose. They walked as if that mighty wind were thrusting them forward.

When the storm had subsided and stillness had come again, the Lord Chancellor turned to the Queen, knelt, and offered her a roll of paper, which she put aside. Obedient to her gesture he rose and unrolled it, and it proved to be her Majesty's speech, which he read slowly and clearly. When it had been read through, the Queen, with only a moment's delay, rose and walked out. The ceremony was over. Parliament had been opened by the Queen in person. The throng broke up.

The Wesleyan Tea.

[The many friends of the Rev. E. Ronson in Lachute, and other parts of Canada who have been favored with his ministrations, will be glad to learn that he and his family arrived safe at Victoria, B. C., and met with a very hearty reception from the good people of that city; an account which we copy from the *Daily British Colonist*, of 26th February.]

The attendance at Pavilion Hall last evening was very large and the tables were bountifully spread with the good things of life artistically and beautifully arranged. Short work was made of the tables, or rather their contents, by the guests, who numbered about 300. The rapidity with which the viands disappeared was highly complimentary to the cooking of the ladies who had prepared them. The ladies who presided were: Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mrs. L. Goodacre, Mrs. N. Shakespeare, Mrs. G. Grant, Mrs. Humber, Mrs. W. Pollard, Mrs. McCullouch, Mrs. L. McQuade, Mrs. M. Baker, Mrs. C. F. Beaven, Miss Sayyea and others. After tea Mr. Jessop was called to the Chair and the Rev. Mr. Smith offered up a fervent prayer. Mr. Jessop offered a few pleasant words on the object of the gathering, which was to welcome home again Rev. E. Bobson and wife from Canada.

Rev. Mr. Pollard followed in a short address on the prospects of the country and deplored the little faith that a few still felt in the promises of the Canadian Government.

Rev. Mr. Reid followed with an address full of anecdote and wit, and Rev. E. Robson was then introduced amidst long-continued cheering. The Chairman said their guest had come to stay after an absence of 13 years in Canada. Old friends were coming back to us again and all would receive a hearty welcome as they arrived.

Rev. Mr. Robson, who spoke with great fluency and in a manner which afforded his hearers the liveliest gratification, said that he had been referred to as "the gentleman from Canada." He wanted to know what the people were he saw before him if they were not Canadians? (laughter). He did not know when he left the East that he was going to a foreign country. He was in Canada now and in Canada he was likely to stay until he went to the better land (laughter and applause.) This was the biggest, broadest, highest, most substantial and most magnificent Province of the Dominion. There were things here that could not be beat anywhere (applause). As Lord Dufferin said, this is a province of which the Dominion may well feel proud. The speaker referred to his arrival at Victoria on the 10th of February, 1859, he being the first Wesleyan missionary to set foot on Vancouver Island. He thought people here who said times were dull ought to be ashamed of themselves; they had not yet been reduced to the necessity of opening soup kitchens to relieve the poor. He referred to the growth of this country and of Methodism within its borders since 1869. There are now 12 ministers, 3 agents of the Society, and 14 local preachers. There are 135 recognized teachers of Methodism; 996 members and probationers; 850 Sunday school Scholars; of general hears there are 5,040; 25 churches valued at $50,000; 9 parsonages, worth $20,000, and furniture valued at $3,000 which the Wesleyans owned: $74,000 worth of Church property in the Province. He referred to the progress of Protestantism generally in Columbia since 1859 in felicitous terms. He next described his life at Hope and Yale, the first donation party and his experience at keeping "bachelor hall." He congratulated Victoria on it growth, its public edifices its private residences. Since 1859 how the world had advanced! What strides had been made in inventions; how much more the world knew now than it did then! He asked the people to stop grumbling to new comers about dull times, and advised them to tell them that if they had health, strength and industry there was a good living for all here. They could say that conscientiously. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he said he was here to do good as far as lay in his power, with God's help and the sympathy of the people. May God bless all the people of Victoria and British Columbia. (Cheers.)

Between the addresses the choir sang a chorus and an anthem. A quartette was sung by Mr Millar and Mr. Fried and Misses Clyde and McNaughton. A piano duett was sung by Miss Anderson and Miss Ella Shaw was loudly encored having been prettily executed. The "Huntsman's Chorus" was delightfully sung by Mr. Millar. Mr. S. Reid and Misses Kiford and Jeffers, and after a vocal duett by Messrs. F. Richards and W. Pollard the meeting broke up with the National Anthem.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Poole, of Bishop Simpson Church, Detroit, is conducting most successful revival meetings. Over one hundred persons have been added to the church by the means of these services.

"My soul doth magnify the Lord;" and I do earnestly hope that many of us can adopt the language without being guilty of falsehood; we can as truly say as Mary did, "My soul doth magnify the Lord." If there are any of you present to night who cannot say it get to your chambers, fall upon your knees, and cry to the Lord to help you to do so: for as long as a man cannot magnify the Lord he is not fit for heaven, where the praises of God are the eternal occupation of all the blessed spirits. If you can not magnify God, it probably is because you are magnifying yourself. May the Lord cut self down and make nothing of you, and then you will make everything of Him. When you sink in your own estimation, then will God rise in your esteem. May God the Holy Ghost make it so.

Praying is the end of preaching, for preaching and hearing are nothing in themselves, except men be brought to Christ and led to prayer. But then praying is not the end: praising is the end of praying. Prayer is the stalk of the wheat, but praise is the ear of the wheat; it is the harvest itself. When God is praised, we have come to the ultimatum. This is the thing for which all other things are designed We are to be saved for this end. "To the praise of the glory of His grace, wherein He hath made us accepted in the Beloved"

Come, what are you doing to-night? Have you been during this day murmuring and complaining and grumbling? End that, and begin praising. Some of you are farmers, and I have no doubt you have grumbled because of the weather. I do not wonder, but I hope that you will not do it any more, but rather believe that God knows better about skies and clouds and crops than you do. If we had the management of the weather, I have no doubt we think we should do it very splendidly, but I question whether we should not ruin all creation. Our great Lord and Master knows how to manage every thing. Let us cease from all criticism of what He does, and say, "My soul does not grumble. My soul does not complain; I have taken up a better business than that. 'My soul doth magnify the Lord.' That is her one engagement from which she will never cease."—*Spurgeon.*

"An Antiquary" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"In good Queen Bess' reign, A.D. 1571, I find a paragraph in the Queen's speech which reads oddly at the present moment:—'Her Highness thinketh it not meet that any sho de have further lybertie to speke or talke yn that howse of any matter other than wch is thare to be proponed, and that they sholde leave to talke rhetoricé and speke logicé; to leave long tales, which is rather an ostentacion of wytt than to any effecte, and to deall with those things are there with to be proponed; that goynge effectually to the matter they might dispatche that they were sent for, and that they might the sooner returne home.' And at the close of the speech the Queen rose, 'wishinge they wolde be more quiett than they were at the last tyme.' Could you insert these extracts (taken from the manuscript journal of John Hooker, the member for Exeter) the first for the perusal of Mr. Gladstone, and the second for that of the Irish members?"

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

MEMORIAL NECROLOGIQUE.

C'est avec autant de surprise que de chagrin que nous avons appris la mort, arrivée subitement dimanche matin, de l'Hon. M. L. H. Holton, M, P. Le détunt qui s'etait couché en parfaite santé samedi soir, a l'hôtel Russel, Ottawa, a du être emporté par une maladie de cœur; car on l'a trouvé mort dans son lit.

Nous n'avons pas besoin de recourir aux termes de convention pour faire l'éloge du défunt qui jouissait du respect universel. Il fut l'un des adversaires constants du parti conservateur, mais il fut toujours parmi les hommes politiques, l'une des figures les plus honnêtes et les plus sympathiques et nous n'aurons que des bons souvenirs à conserver de ce brave citoyen qui joua un un grand rôle dans la conduite des affaires publiques. Il fut l'Ame, le Mentor de son parti, qui, dans ses longues années d'épreuve, vécut et se maintint souvent par ses largesses. En Chambre, il était un guide sûr et expérimenté dans cette procédure si compliquée et si méticuleuse, et ses avis faisaient autorité auprès de ses amis comme de ces adversaires.

L'Hon. M. Luther Hamilton Holton député de Chateauguay, est né à South Leeds. Ontario, en octobre 1817, ce qui lui faisait 63 ans d'existence. Il vint s'établir à Montréal en 1826 et la fortune n'a cessé de lui sourire depuis; car il laisse une riche succession. C'est en 1863 que l'honorable M. Holton est arrivé à l'apogée de ses succès lorsqu'il entra dans le Cabinet Sandfield Macdonald, Dorion. Il eut naturellement à subir le sort de sont parti et il ne fut ministre des Finances que depuis mai 1863 à mars 1864.

M. Holton a été l'un des directors du Grand Tronc depuis 1852 à 1857. Il a été à plusieurs reprises président de la Chambre de Commerce et de la Banque d'Epargnes. Il a été Commissaire du Hâvre, Directeur de la Banque de la Cité, membre de la Corporation de Montréal, Conseiller Législatif pour la Division Victoria, depuis septembre 1862 jusqu'à mai 1863, époque où il résigna pour prendre le portefeuille des finances.

Il avait été auparavant commissaire des Travaux Publics pendant quarante huit heures, en 1858 dans le ministère Brown Dorion. Il fut le représentant de Montréal de 1854 à 1857, quand il fut défait.

Il représentait le comté de Chateauguay depuis le mois de mai 1863. Il siégea, en outre à la législature locale de Québec de 1871 à 1874, comme représentant de la division Centre de Montréal.

ACCIDENTS.—Mardi soir, quatres jeunes gens du Cap Blanc s'en retournaient dans cette localité, revenant de la ville de Québec. Rendus au haut de la côte ils trouvèrent une rame qui avaient été jetée sur le verglas; deux d'entre les quatre mirent les pieds dessus et le laissèrent glisser; le poids de leur corps imprima un tel élan à la pièce de bois qu'elle glissa jusqu'auprèes du cap et retomba en bas, d'une hateur assez considerable. Elzéar Drolet et Victor Desnoyers, les deux jeune gens qui avaient mis les pieds sur la rame, ont payé bien cher leur imprudence. Le premier a eu le crâne fracturé et le dernier a reçu de fortes contusions.—*L'Evénement.*

Le nom du bureau de Poste de *Tannery West*, etant changé en celui de *St. Henri de Montréal*, le public est prié de faire adresser ses lettres en conséquence, afin d'éviter des retards ou pertes de lettre.

Ottawa, 13.—Sir A. T. Galt repart pour l'Europe le 26 de ce mois. Il va représenter le gouvernment fédéral en Angleterre.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

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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.

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—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

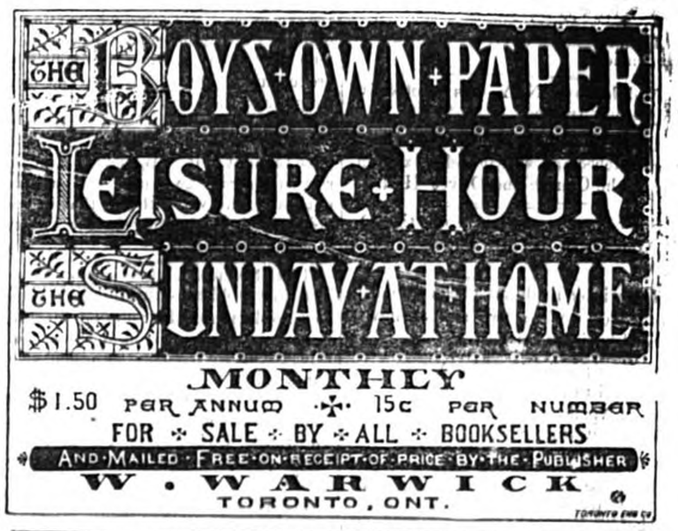
Greatest Despatch,

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.



MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

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It is pronounced by the highest medical authority and thousands of grateful patients, the best

System Renovator and Regulator

in the world. Curing (without medicine) any and every derangement of Liver and Stomach. It absorbs from the BODY every particle of BLOOD POISON whether Bilious, Malarial or Medicinal, leaving the wearer in perfect health. As a preventive of Diphtheria, Small Pox and Fevers of all kinds, it is invaluable. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

Special Pad for Gentlemen and all Chronic cases	$3 50
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Body or Foot Plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c	0 50
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Full explanations with testimonials, &c., to all who call on or address

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As long as I can recollect I have been periodically troubled with Sick Headache and Vomitting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals, I have worn the pad about seven weeks and have every reason to believe that I am cured—as I feel well in every respect. I may also add that it appears to have cured me of rheumatism to which I was subject.

GEORGE CALDER.

Lachute, October 8, 1878.

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Mill Priviliges with Wter Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

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 solicitting 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. 49y1.

OUR OWN MAKE,

Just Arrived

FROM OUR MANUFACTURE,

A large Assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES

for the FALL TRADE, which we will sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than anyone else.

Call and see for yourselves at

VINCENT'S

Boot and Shoe Store,

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N. B.—Country merchants and dealers supplied on the most favorable terms. 6Y1.

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CELEBRATED

MEDICINES.

DICK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

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

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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 deceits of over-zealous it is divided into carefully weighed doses each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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

AN UNFAILING CURE

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

DICK'S BLISTER

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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

JOS. PATENAUDE.
21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

WANTED

AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE Factory, First-class Logs, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.

J. R. McLAREN, Jr.
19tf.

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AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

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 Affid vits. Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. O., Sept. 21, 1877. 3tf

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

ARCHIBALD AND McCORMACK,
ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &C., &C.
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MONTREAL. 16y1

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

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

OUR CHEAP SALE
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FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,
HEAVY BEAVERS and
CLOAKINGS,
Together with a LARGE STOCK of NEW DESIGNS,
CARPETS and HOUSE FURNISHING
is commanding the attention of close cash buyers.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 8ly1

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, - - - P.Q.
THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellry, &c., and
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE.

Jas. Walker & Co.
Importers of
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A Full Assortment of Fret-Work, Saws, machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.
169 St. James Street, Montreal.
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FAVORABLE TERMS
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AUTOMATIC
SHAWL STRAP,
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Faite par la Maison
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de printemps et d'été est un garanté,
que plus que Jamais.
Cette Maison est decidé a faire un Commerce sans pareil.
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Just opened out a magnificent stock of New Fall Goods. American and European.
NEW STYLES,
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Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 31y1.

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ALL SCOTCHMEN Wishing their own native harness, can get it from the undersigned who will make all kinds of harness at the lowest prices. All repairs promptly done on reasonable terms.
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Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lane's,
Lachute, October 22, 1879. 81f

J. B. LAFLAMME,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves,
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OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL
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THE UNDERSIGNED, Merchant Tailor, of Montreal, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he has opened a first-class Tailoring Establishment in WEST END LACHUTE, (next door to BANFORD'S Cash Store.) All who favor him with their custom may expect good fitting clothes made up at short notice and at REASONABLE PRICES.
A. J. PERIARD.
Lachute, March 5, 1880. 23tf

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880. NO 30

"Why, Lottie," said Addie, "you know that ministers only think of people as a sad lot that must be saved."

"We'll help make a jolly lot there, to-night," said Lottie, with a swift glance at Hemstead's contracting brows. "Moreover, Auntie, I want to see what a minister that lives on six hundred a year looks like. We give our pastor ten thousand."

"You need not go so fer for that purpose, Miss Marsden," said Hemstead quietly; "that is all I shall get."

"What!" she exclaimed, dropping her knife and fork.

"That, in all probability, will be my salary at first. It may be but five hundred."

"Is that all they pay you for going out among the border ruffians?"

"That is the average."

"I wouldn't go," she said indignantly

"You may rest assured I would not, for the money."

"Frank will change his mind before spring," said his aunt; "or a year at least among the 'border ruffians,' as you call them, will cure him, and he will be glad to take a nice church at the East."

"What do you say to that, Mr. Hemstead?"

"Perhaps I had better answer by my actions," he replied.

"But I can see, from the expression of your eyes and mouth, a very plain answer to the contrary. Mr. Hemstead, you could be a very stubborn man if you chose."

"I hope I could be a very resolute one."

"Yes; so we explain ourselves when we will have our own way. I think Aunt Marchmont's suggestion a very good one."

"If we go to the donation we shall have to take something," said Bel.

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed Addie, "I am told all sorts of queer things are brought. Let us take the oddest and most outlandish we can think of. Uncle, there is your old blue dress-coat; we will take that for minister. Wouldn't he look comical preaching in it? And, mother, there is your funny low-necked satin dress that you wore when a young lady. I will take that for his wife."

"I understand everybody brings pies to a donation," said Harcourt. "I shall be more pious than any of them, and bring over fifty from town this afternoon. I will buy all the bakeshops out, in my zeal, enough to give the parson and all his people the dyspepsia for a month."

"If he lives on six hundred, nothing could give him the dyspepsia save his own sermons, I imagine," said De Forrest. "My young lady friends have half filled one of my bureau drawers with smoking-caps. I have one with me, and will give it to the minister."

"You vain fellow," laughed Lottie. "I never gave you one."

"Rest assured, no minister—even were he a minister to the Court of St. James—should get it, if you had."

"What will you take, Mr. Hemstead?" asked Lottie, noting his grave face.

"I shall not go."

"Why not? You spoke as if you would, this morning."

"I cannot go, under the circumstances."

"Why not?" asked Addie, rather sharply.

"Could we take such gifts to a gentleman and lady, Cousin Addie?"

"Well, I suppose not," she answered, reddening.

"I see no proof that this clergyman and his wife are not, in the fact that they are compelled to live on six hundred a year. Besides, I have too much respect for the calling."

"Don't you see," said De Forrest to Addie, in a loud whisper, 'Our craft is in danger.'"

"Your explanation is more crafty than true, Mr. De Forrest," said Hemstead, looking him straight in the eyes.

"Come," cried Lottie, "my party is not to be broken up. Mr. Hemstead, you need not look so serious or take the matter so much to heart. As you declared once before to day, we were only 'talking in jest.' You cannot think we would willingly hurt the feelings of your brother clergyman. Surely, if you thought they were serious, it was good of you to stand up for him. We will all give money: that must be the thing the poor man needs most sorely."

"I will give twenty-five dollars if you will, Mr. Hemstead," said De Forrest, with a malicious twinkle in his eye.

"That's liberal of you, Julian. That's action in the right direction," said Lottie; and she turned to Hemstead, expecting a prompt response. But the moment she saw his face, she surmised the truth and De Forrest's motive in making the offer; and what had appeared generous, was now seen to be the reverse. But she determined that Julian should give the money, nevertheless. Still she did not at once interfere, but watched with no little curiosity, to see how Hemstead would extricate himself.

The young man was much embarrassed. He had an innate horror of seeming niggardly, and the course he had taken made his position more delicate. But his simplicity and truthfulness came to his aid, and he said firmly, although with a crimson face:—

"I am sorry I cannot accept your generous proposition, but I will give in accordance with my ability. I can give only five dollars."

"Mr. Dimmerly and Mrs. Marchmont looked annoyed, while Addie gave utterance to an audible titter, Bel laughed, and then looked as if she had done wrong.

But Lottie, with graceful tact, which was still only good acting, said:—

"And that, I am sure, is all that can be asked of Mr. Hemstead or of any one. But the poor man shall not lose the money, Julian, for I will supply Mr. Hemstead with what is lacking."

"Pardon me, Miss Marsden, I cannot take it."

"Not even for this needy minister with his six children?"

"I cannot sacrifice my self-respect for any one," he said. "Why cannot Mr. De Forrest give what he wishes, without imposing a condition which leaves it doubtful whether he is to give at all."

"Oh, yes; he is to give," said Lottie promptly. "I take your offer, Julian. It's delightful to have such a genuine object of charity as a minister living on six hundred a year."

This was spoken very innocently, but was in reality a keen thrust at Hemstead, who had so recently stated his prospective income at that sum. That the others understood it as such, was shown by their significant glances, as they rose from the table.

Hemstead could not discover from Lottie's face whether she meant a covert allusion to himself or not.

Harcourt dove over to town, promising to be back in time. The other young people said that the long drive had made them drowsy, and retired to their rooms for a nap. Hemstead went to the parlour and tried to read, but his thoughts wandered strangely. The beautiful face of Lottie Marsden haunted him, and the puzzling contradictions of her words and manner kept rising in his mind for solution. After a prolonged reverie, he came to the conclusion:—

"I have left nothing ambiguous about myself. If she is friendly after this, she knows just who and what I am. It's plain the others think me no addition to their company, and I'm almost sorry I accepted aunt's invitation. However, I can shorten the visit if I choose;" and he turned resolutely to his book.

Instead of donning her wrapper, as did Bel, Lottie sat down before the fire, and, as was often her custom, commenced half-talking to her friend and familiar, and half thinking aloud to herself.

"Well, he is the frankest and most transparent man I ever saw. I have been acquainted with him but a few hours, and I feel that I know him better than Julian, with whom I have been intimate so many years."

"He's sincerely, honestly, good, too," said Bel. "I think it's too bad, Lottie, that you all treat him so. It's really wicked."

"Yes," said Lottie, meditatively. "It's a good deal more wicked than I thought it would be."

"Then you will give it up."

"No indeed. I haven't said that."

"How can you do it, Lottie, when you know it is wrong?"

"I knew it was wrong when I commenced. I only know now that it is a little more wrong. Why should I give up my fun on that account? I might as well die for an old black sheep as a speckled lamb."

Bel yawned at the rather peculiar and tragic ending that Lottie suggested for herself, and was soon dozing on a lounge. But either a restless spirit of mischief, or a disturbed conscience, prevented Lottie from following her example.

It would at times seem true that, when engaged in something that conscience forbids, the very opposition incites and leads to the evil. The conflict between inclination and the sense of right creates a feverish unrest, in which one cannot settle down to ordinary pursuits and duties. If principle holds the reins, and the voice of conscience is clear and authoritative, the disturbed mental and moral state will end in the firm choice of duty, and consequent peace and rest. But if, as in the case of Lottie Marsden, impulse rules in the place of principle, and conscience is merely like a half-dreaded, reproachful face, this unrest is the very hour and opportunity for temptation. Some escape from self and solitude must be found, some immediate excitement must engross the thoughts, and the very phase of evil against which conscience is vainly protesting has at the same time the most dangerous fascination.

So Lottie ran away from her own self reproaches as a naughty child might from a scolding, and was soon at the parlour entrance with a noiseless tread, a grace of motion, and a motive that suggested the lithe panther stealing on its prey. The door was ajar, and a hasty glance revealed that the object of her designs was alone. Her stealthy manner changed instantly, and she sauntered into the room with quiet indifference, humming an air from Faust.

"Oh, here you are," she exclaimed, as if suddenly becoming aware of his presence. "Why do you not take a nap like the others? I hope you are not troubled by a bad conscience."

"What suggested a bad conscience, Miss Marsden?"

"Your sleeplessness."

"I am glad it was not your own. Why are you not taking a nap? I thought you started for one."

"So I did, but found I did not want it. But you are not a Yankee that you must answer my question with another. What are you reading? Won't you read it to me?"

"I would rather not read this book to you; but I will any other that you wish."

"You must learn human nature better, Mr. Hemstead. Don't you know that you have said just enough to make me wish that book and no other? What is it about?"

"I feel sure that it will have no interest for you. It is one of the latest infidel attacks upon the Bible."

"Oh, you are afraid to have me read it."

"Yes; but not for the reasons implied in your tone."

"Don't you see that you are taking the very course to awaken my curiosity and to make me wish to hear just that book? If you had said, 'Certainly I'll read it to you, but you won't like it, for it's only a dry, heavy book upon a heavy subject,' I would never have looked into it, but would have asked for something else."

"That would hardly be true, Miss Marsden. Though I regard it as an evil and dangerous book, it is exceedingly clever, and well written, and it is quite popular in some circles. I suppose it has been sent up to Aunt Marchmont with other new books of note."

"I must certainly read it, since you won't read it to me. Forbid a child to do a thing, you know, and you have given the strongest motive for doing just that thing."

"You are not a child, Miss Marsden."

"What am I, then?"

"I hardly know; but you are capable of realizing one's best ideal, almost."

"Almost? thank you."

"Perhaps my language is stronger than you realize. The woman who could answer to my ideal would be nearly perfect."

"And do you think such a paragon would go out among the border ruffians with you?"

"No, not anywhere else with me. I was speaking of my ideal."

"You do not expect to marry your ideal then?"

"I suppose love transfigures the one we love, and that this is the only way we can ever meet our ideal in this life. But sometimes we see one who it seems might approach even the ideal of our unbiassed fancy."

"It is well that you admire these exquisite creatures at a distance," she said dryly. "I can't see why men will always be so foolish as to think pretty women are good women. But if I am not a child why may I not read that book? You intimate that it will not shake my belief."

"I do not think it would—at least I hope it would not."

"You are not sure."

"I'm sure it will not shake the Bible. Every age has teemed with infidel books. Yet God's Word stands to-day as strong and serene as that mountain yonder to which the setting sun has given a crown of light."

"Your figure is pretty, but unfortunate. The sun is indeed 'setting,' and soon the mountain will lose its crown of light and vanish in darkness."

"But does it vanish," he asked quickly, "in the transient darkness like a cloud tipped with light? Such a cloud is a fit emblem of this brilliant book, and of multitudes like it that have preceded, but which, like lurid vapours have vanished from men's thought and memory. Even with my immature mind I can detect that this clever work is but an airy castle, soon to fall. What infidel book has ever gained or kept a lasting hold upon the popular heart? Let the darkness swallow up the mountain there. If we go where it is at midnight, we shall find it intact, and just as firm as when the sun is shining upon it. The searching light of every day, from year to year, and age to age, will find it there just the same."

"Mr. Hemstead, don't you know that young gentlemen do not talk to young ladies as you do to me?"

"You know very well that I am not a society man."

"Oh, I'm not complaining. I rather like to be talked to as if I had some brains, and was not a doll. If you are so sure about the Bible, why do you fear to have me read arguments against it?"

"I am not so sure about you. If I should listen to a plausible story against you, without knowing you or giving you a fair hearing, I might come to be prejudiced—to believe you very unworthy, when the reverse would be true. So the mind of many, from reading books of this nature, and not giving the Bible a fair hearing, become poisoned and prejudiced."

"Then why do you read it?"

"For the same reason that a physician would study a disease, not that he may catch it, but understand and know how to treat it. This book is a mental and moral disease, and I do not wish you to run the risk of catching it, though I do not think it would prove fatal, if you did. Your own heart and experience would probably correct the error of your head. Such books as these won't answer in times of illness or deep trouble. We turn from them as instinctively and certainly as we do from noise, glare and gaiety."

"I have never had a serious sorrow or illness, and I wonder what I should do if I had?" she queried musingly, as these sombre events, which sooner or later must come into every life, rose up before her.

"I know well what you will do when they come, as come they will to us all," said Hemstead gently. "As sure as you would cling to a strong arm were you sinking in deep waters, just so surely you will turn to the Bible, and to Him who said, 'Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.'"

Of all spells, that of truth is the strongest. Under it the impulsive girl buried her face in her hands, and with a quick sob, cried:—

"Oh that I were better!"

Then, springing up, she gave Hemstead a strange, earnest look through her tears, as if she would read his soul. But she saw only honest sympathy.

He was about to speak again, but she abruptly left the room.

(Continued from fourth page.)

The question of the coal duty? Any person who knows anything about coal mining knows that one work a mine at a capacity of a hundred thousand tons, you can sell the coal at a much lower price than if you can only work to the extent of a thousand tons. The output of coal in Canada during the past year has largely increased. The duty of 50c. per ton has been the means of opening up the markets of Canada to some extent. Every person knows that while there was a duty of 50c. imposed on coal during the past year, the tendency was to the lowest price it ever was in the past history of the country. We have, as the result of this tariff, the coal mining interests stimulated without any person suffering in any section of the country, and in addition to that I c, my honorable friend expects the coal mining interests of our own country to come into our competition with the coal of the United States, in Toronto and Hamilton, and probably lower instead of increase the price of coal there. The honorable, the late Finance Minister, says the coal tax is an evil as tax. He takes exception to the taxation of the necessaries of life. Is coal any more a necessary of life than many articles the honorable gentleman largely increased the tariff upon? He knows it is not. It is a source of warmth as clothing is; but the honorable gentleman never undertook to make anything free. The honorable gentleman had no resource but direct taxation. He shrank from the vista of his deficits, but had not the courage to propose a remedy. What would he have been the result? Disaster to the credit of Canada. No Finance Minister could have gone to England and borrowed a dollar in the money market of the world, unless he showed some intention to provide a revenue for the purpose of bearing the burdens of the country and maintaining the public credit. The works on the Welland Canal and other contract by the honorable gentleman opposite must have come to a standstill. The line between English River and Keewatin must have been abandoned, because the money could not have been obtained. The policy of the present Government was to maintain the credit, and it is a policy that will command itself to the people of the country. The hon. gentleman wants to know what has been the object of that policy I defy him to put his finger upon a single individual in Canada, if any kind that is not in a better condition than it was a year ago—agriculture, fisheries, hunting, mining and manufacturing. Therefore, my hon. friend the minister of Finance has abundant reason to take courage, and in view of the fact that light is again dawning upon our darkened, depressed country, the hon. gentleman may confidently look forward to the most successful results, if, after a year of the greatest difficulty, the outcome had been so satisfactory. Public confidence in an hour, it is impossible in a day; it is impossible in a year to create confidence in the results of such a policy as this, except in a partial manner. Any person understands that if a ship is drifting on the rocks, although she may be manned by able seamen, although pilots may board her who understand taking her off the dangerous rocks, the momentum she has acquired will still go on for a time. Hon gentlemen know that it is a principle of mechanics to overcome that momentum is in proportion to the magnitude of the moving body, and as Canada is a body of considerable magnitude it was impossible, even in the hands of the ablest navigator, to counteract momentum instantly, and turn the ship upon her proper course. I have witnessed with a pride and pleasure beyond what I can express the resentment intimate of the intelligent people of Canada, surprise in their confidence, coming in their belief that the public affairs of this country were again in the hands of men who, in the future as in the past, would show that they knew what the public interest of the country demanded, were willing to wait patiently for the result. The policy inaugurated by the Government is developing itself, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe we are again fairly entered upon that path of progress and prosperity that attended the inauguration of my right hon. friend in days gone by. I have no doubt that hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House will come back to the Treasury Benches. I will venture to say, however, that they will never stand where I now stand until they change their policy. They can do it. Their party need not despair. They have really only to change one policy. I was much amused to night when I heard the hon. gentleman say that the country owe the late Government a debt of gratitude for having refused to depart from a revenue tariff in 1874. Let any intelligent man in this House read his budget speech for that year, and I will undertake to say that he will rise from its perusal with a conviction that that speech was prepared for a protective tariff. The honorable gentleman possesses the ability and emergency. The Government could not be was Finance Minister now that they would have a heavy deficit, and after taking counsel with each other they came to the conclusion that they owed it to the country to raise the grid from seventeen and a half per cent to twenty per cent. The Hon. Finance Minister prepared his speech for a tariff of twenty per cent. Why was the tariff not raised? A deputation from the Maritime Provinces, led by Mr. Jones waited on him and told him that the Government must choose between abandoning the protective principle tariff and going out of office. They counted noses and concluded they were in a minority. At the last moment they abandoned their policy, and the first half of the hon. gentleman's speech was one of the most elaborate and conclusive arguments, in favor of protection, that it is the power of any man in or out of this Parliament to define, while the latter half advocated free trade. He had not time to reconstruct his budget speech, and was compelled to put a free trade tail on a protection body. I feel that I am warranted in saying the honorable gentlemen will never regain power until they change their policy. Perhaps it may be said that they cannot change. The honorable gentleman opposite me is perfectly equal to it. If we go back a few years we will find that he admitted he was a Protectionist in principle.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT: I never said anything of the kind.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—The honorable gentleman was able to support my right honorable friend and Sir Alexander Galt in 1858.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—In 1853 I was not in the House.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—If the hon. gentleman was not inside he was outside, doing his little best for them; and, having learnt how incapable Sir Alexander Galt was, he went into Parliament to support him. Having changed two or three times already, he can change once more; and that he will make that change, if he remains in public life, it is certain as that he has changed before. These gentlemen opposite will never come back to power Again, until they are brought to accept the verdict of the intelligent people of Canada. What was it that turned the scale to such an extent, that a party, coming in office by one of the most overwhelming majorities should be placed in the powerless minority in which they are at present? It was because this people came to the conclusion that their policy was disastrous to the country, and the most independent men supporting them turned their backs upon them and placed my right hon. friend in the proud position he now occupies. So long as the hon. gentlemen set themselves against the public sentiment, so long as the *Globe* newspaper gloats with fiendish delight over every failure and every commercial disaster in the country, so long as it is apparent that it is not principle but party that actuates them, so long will they be compelled to content themselves with the position they now occupy. The moment the hon. member for Center Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright) —as obtuse as he is—the moment his impenetrable cranium yields, and admits anything like rational thought, upon his subject, as soon as he becomes convinced that the only road to power is a change of policy, he will be found—and so will his party be found—equal to making the change. The only account the hon. gentleman could give of the prosperity of the country, was that these things come by fits and starts. Well, sir, so long as the fits are with him, and the starts are with us, we shall be satisfied. I was a little astonished at the hon. gentleman venturing to say that the people of this country were cursing the hour they brought this party into power; and he pointed to the imaginary scores of starving and indigent workmen who came the other day for assistance. But does he know that the only man that was ever imprisoned in this building was the hon. leader of the Opposition—that a private stairway had to be constructed so that he could be protected and hidden away from the infuriated and starving population who asked for bread, and to whom he had nothing to give but a stone. I ask the hon. gentleman does he not know that this country will condemn that he is taking a gross license with its intelligence—in the face of historical evidence to the contrary—in stating that the people are cursing the present administration. They have had an opportunity of showing their detestation; and, what is the result? When our opponents gained power by the unholy means they used, so soon as they began to live they began to die. So soon as the people had an opportunity of giving their opinion, they steadily reversed the verdict of 1874. They steadily brought down that mighty majority of ninety in four years, to one of less than fifty. Their dissolution commenced from the very hour of their birth,—from the very beginning, I may say, of their existence, when they managed to sustain for five years, till it was terminated by the exhausted patience of an indignant public. One would suppose that every person in this country was ready to spring up in indignation against the present Administration in order to bring these men who oppose it into power again. Where is the seat you have taken from us? Where are those indignant people giving utterance to their execration? They had an opportunity in Cornwall, but they did not—when my hon. friend Dr. Bergin turned a majority of 39 to a majority of 198. In Montmorenci, they have had an opportunity, where a man of great talent and ability, pitted against a leading independent supporter of gentlemen opposite in a square party fight, was sent here to support us by a largely increased majority. Does that look as if the hon. gentleman had any ground for the assertions he has made here to-night? In Beauvaeture —a constituency held by our genile and independent friend Hon. Dr. Robitaille—that popular and able gentleman's seat being vacated by his promotion to the position of Lieut.-Governor of the Province, a successor was returned by acclamation. My hon. friend cannot find his crowd of people forming with curses there. In Provencher, Manitoba, in Yale in British Columbia, in the centre of our country and away down in Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia, the electors have had an opportunity of denouncing my right hon. friend for his alleged legalized robbery, as a protection tariff is called, but they have not been able to get any to endorse that slanderous accusation. But not only have we held our own. In Charlevoix, East Hastings and Argenteuil their party has been defeated, and a difference made in this House of six votes in our favor by the action of these independent constituencies while others in the House elected to support them have openly and independently declared their intention to abandon that party and ley in order to sustain the successful policy of my right hon friend. Never was there a party or a Government so strongly in the confidence and affections of the great body of electors of Canada as the present Government. I have not been able to notice a great many of the extraordinary statements that the hon member has made. I have only endeavoured to notice the most important points connected with them; but as a party man, as a believer in the great Liberal Conservative party, is essential to the best interests of Canada, holding the rights of power, I rejoice in the exhibition the hon. gentleman has made of himself, and I feel perfectly confident that this party will continue to control the destinies of the Dominion, while the hon. gentleman favors as with such speeches as we have listened to to-night.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The people of Lachute and surrounding country have sustained a heavy loss by the fire that took place on Sunday last, when the Wooden-ware Factory, Woollen Factory and Carding Mill were totally destroyed, with some $12,000 worth of machinery, $6,000 worth of stock and material, and the two buildings, with shafting, steam-fittings and heating apparatus, worth between $6000 and $7000, making a total destruction of property valued at $25,000 and throwing out of employment forty or fifty hands. The benefit of these factories had just commenced to be realized. Mechanics throughout the surrounding country would obtain almost anything they needed in the wood line at short notice and small expense. Farmers for ten and fifteen miles were getting sale for their hardwood logs, and over $200 cash were paid every two weeks in wages, which sum was spent among the merchants and traders of Lachute. The traffic to the Railroad was considerable also.

These industries had all sprung up within the last two years, except the carding mill which had been re-built about three and a half years ago by Mr. F. POITRAS who had it leased from Mr. JAMES FISH at the time the old mill was burnt. It will be remembered by many how Mr FISH built up the other new factory and completed it "before breakfast," as the expression went, to illustrate the speed at which the undertaking was commenced and finished. It went down however much quicker than it went up, as from the time the flames were first seen till the whole building was in ashes was only one hour. The loss to Messrs. J. R. MCLAREN, jr., F. POITRAS & SON and Mr. FISH, is very heavy, as the total insurance is only about $8,500.

It was with great difficulty that the Grist Mill and the residence of Mr. IRELAND were saved, the latter dwelling was on fire several times. While the Grist Mill windows were burnt and the roof scorched, and by times was so hot that the men were burnt while throwing on water.

There is great credit due to the people who turned out to assist in saving the Mills and residences of Messrs. FISH & IRELAND. The young men of Lachute appeared to forget their fine clothes, their danger, and everything else in the efforts made to save the buildings and keep the fire from spreading. Some of them endured bruises cuts, burns, torn clothes and terrible fatigue in their herculean exertions to stop the fire fiend.

There is now great sympathy expressed by all parties at the loss. Every one seems to realize the advantages which the factories have been to the place. The mechanics have offered from one to two weeks work each towards rebuilding, and farmers and others have offered from ten to twenty-five dollars each, others lumber, work, material, &c. &c towards rebuilding at once. The Councillors, as far as spoken to, have manifested a desire to assist in some way if it is only by giving a rebate of taxes on the buildings and sites for new factories.

We believe, however, that from the assistance offered, and from an offer from Mr. JAMES FISH to give a water power free for a few years, that the Woodenware Factory will soon be heard again at Lachute and be more extensive than in the past. It will be a great loss to the place if Mr. MCLAREN is not retained to carry on his factory here. He is very generally respected as an energetic, straight-forward business man and will doubtless commence somewhere at once. Will not the people and the Council do something to retain Mr. MCLAREN and his factory? The people have offered large inducements, let the Council do likewise. There is great sympathy felt also for Mr. POITRAS, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to remain at Lachute and continue his business as before. To do this he must have some assistance from the people.

THE POSITION IN QUEBEC.

Some of the Grit papers seem to be considerably exercised over the position of the CHAPLEAU Government just now. They think, or appear to do so, that the Premier of this Province will not have a majority when the House meets. This is only a speculation, at present, but should Mr. CHAPLEAU find his majority as small as that which carried his predecessor through one whole term, we should consider him very imbecile indeed if he did not resign and appeal to the country. If he appeals to the country there is no doubt but what he will have a large majority at his back.

From what we learn, there is little doubt but what this County will elect a Conservative for the Local the very first chance it gets at the polls. And there are other and stronger constituencies than this, which are now represented, or rather mis represented, by Grit members who will return to their proper allegiance so soon as an opportunity is afforded.

Regarding Mr. CHAPLEAU'S rule so far, there is nothing that can be charged against him. His determined economy is reiterated everywhere, and his policy is one which if carried out must benefit the Province at large and prove an increased blessing to future generations.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

They are now actively comfuencing the canvass and the address of the prominent candidates are out. Whether GLADSTONE or BEACONSFIELD will have the support of the people is a question of great interest to the world. The Conservative Policy of Lord BEACONSFIELD which is clearly announced is one which must take the country, and already there are signs of weakness in the Liberal Party. The London *Times* and New York *Herald* both express regret that the Liberals are somewhat shy of fair argument in the canvass. Mr. GLADSTONE has introduced rather a far fetched argument into the canvass. He says:—"Liberal administration gave "the colonies popular and responsible "governments, and organized the great "scheme for uniting the several settle- "ments of British North America in "one dominion." What has this to do with the present theme which is so all absorbing to the people of Great Britain? Of course it was said in reply to Earl BEACONSFIELD'S accusation that the Liberal Policy was one of decomposition. The Premier however did not present his point in regard to the Colonies as the great issue of the hour. It was brought into his address in connection with his appeal to the people to preserve their national importance, by a love of dominion and imperial integration. It is well known that in this country confederation has been considered useful during the past years of its existence, and it is only since the Liberals came in power that we hear of disaffection. There is a growing tendency to day among the liberals of this Dominion to become annexed to the United States and Earl BEACONSFIELD'S charge against the Liberals at home, applies with a tremendous force to that party in this Colony. Their policy during the five years they held power at Ottawa proved it, and their opposition now to the National Policy shows exactly what they would do again if they had the chance. It is a common thing now to hear prominent Liberals state plainly that they believe Canada would be far better if joined to the United States. Here is decomposition, disloyalty and traitorous language, and yet it is such as we hear from many defeated and disappointed Grits. The Conservative feeling however at home and in the Colonies is fair play, honest government, political economy, justice for everybody, with an all absorbing demand for an Imperial Policy which will enable every man woman and child to sing—*God save the Queen.*

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Germany, March 11, 1880.

The Reichstag will, it has been decided, adjourn on the 18th. The committee of the Reichstag to whom was referred the bill for the prolongation of the law against socialism has decided to report in favor of prolonging the operation of the law until the 30th of September, 1884, instead of 1886 as proposed by the Government, and also in favor of declaring the law for the expulsion of members of the Reichstag and Landtag from Berlin inoperative during the session. Prince Bismarck has presented in the Reichstag a paper on emigration from Germany during 1879, showing that 33,327 persons, two-thirds of whom were males emigrated by far the greater number going to the United States and British North America. The imperial budget fixes the revenue and expenditure for the next fiscal year at 539,252,640 marks each, and the matriculatory contributions of the different States at a total of 81,670,950 marks. A report is correct that Herr Bitter has tendered his resignation as Prussian Minister of Finance, owing to a difference with Prince Bismarck, Herr Von Bennigsen is named as his probable successor.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and his father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, the brother of the Empress of Russia, are coming to Berlin to participate in the celebration of the eighty-third birthday of the Emperor William on the 22nd inst. There will also be present King Albert and the Crown Prince of Saxony, the ducal families of Baden, Anhalt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz and numerous other distinguished persons.

Folks will say anything but their prayers, and it just possible that for uttering a single word concerning the late catastrophe at St. Petersburg that is not an ejaculation of condemnation, some people will call me an Nihilist. What does rather invite my contempt, however, is that in good society it is not considered to be a catastrophe at all but an escape from one. The blowing to pieces half a score or so of faithful soldiery, is accounted as nothing. Not a word about that appears to be sung in the *Te Deums*; while the circumstance that no one of Royal descent had been injured fills us all with irrepressible gratitude. What is still more curious is that some wiseacres in the Press are demanding "strong repressive measures for putting an end to Nihilism. One would think that nobody has been sent to the scaffold; and that hundreds and hundreds of young men and young women were not every week transported to Siberia for "sympathy with insurrection." It would be some time before I took to dynamite, but if I found myself in a country where justice was not to be procured except by bribery; where nobody was allowed to express his opinions unless they were in accordance with those held by courtiers and officers, and where one's family were exposed to the insolence and brutality of every Jack-in-office, I confess I should have a very strong "sympathy with insurrection," myself. Soldiers and Police have proved utter failures to repress Nihilism —the misery of the offenders is too great; it is like the Alderman's attempt to "put down" suicide, and if my opinion were asked (which strange to say it has not been) by the Home Minister of Russia I should say, "instead of repression, which only covers the sore and does not heal it, try a little justice." Illogical as Nihilism may be, despotism is hardly less so. We are assured by telegram that this last escape "has produced the deepest impression on the Emperor, and is interpreted by him as a sign of admission direct from Providence to cover society threatened with dissolution.

There seems to be little reason to question the truth of the statement that Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince, will soon be betrothed. The lady is Princess Auguste Victoria, eldest daughter of the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderborg-Augustenborg, and not Princess Caroline Mathilde, daughter of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, as previously reported.

LOUIS.

—The Boston Board of Trade on Saturday last, after discussion, passed the following resolution:—"That the Boston Board of Trade hereby respectfully urges upon Congress to provide by law at its present session to meet a like commission in behalf of the Dominion of Canada, whose joint duty it shall be to inquire into the present condition of the trade and commerce of the two countries with each other, and into the artificial obstacles and disabilities which now interfere with and prevent the extension of the same, with a view to the removal of these obstacles and disabilities by treaty arrangements, so far as may be practicable and immediately attainable." A deputation was chosen to proceed to Washington to press upon Congress the desirability of prompt action in this matter.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during week ending March 20th, 1880: 5,836.

Number of purchasers served during the same week last year: 4,931.

Increase.....902.

PLEASE REMEMBER

that our Special Sale of Men's and Boys White Shirts continues all this month.

S. CARSLEY'S SILKS.

Please call at S. Carsley's for good value of new Black silk, at 65c, 68c and 85c per yd.

Our new Black Demi-gros Grain is selling well at 85c, 88c and 95c per yd.

Special line of new Black Gros Grain Silk extra heavy, to be sold at $1.25, $1.30 and $1.38 per yd.

Special line of new plain and colored Silk, in all the newest shades, can be bought at S. Carsley's for 86c, 90c and 95c per yd.

S. CARSLEY'S UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' new Zenella Umbrellas to be sold at 25c, 33c and 38 cents each.

Ladies' new Brazilian Umbrellas to be sold at 65c, 75c, and $1 each.

Ladies' new Silk Umbrellas to be sold at $1.50, $1.70, $1.90 and $2.10 each.

Gents' new Zenella Umbrellas to be sold at 58c, 65c and 75c each.

Gents' new Alpaca Umbrellas to be sold at $1, $1.45 and $1.66 each.

Gents' new Silk Umbrellas, to be sold at $1.85, $2.10, $2.65 and $3.10 each.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR

Gossamers, Nets and Veilings, in all shades and qualities.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR

Lace, Embroidery, Frillings, Tulles &c, Embroidery Silks, 25c per doz.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR

Ladies' Ties and Scarfs, in all shades and qualities.

Richly embroidered Scarfs, 17c.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR

Fringes, Corkscrew, Tape, Caterpillar, Silk Wool and other from 8 per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR

Buttons, Braids, Tapes, Cottons for fancy work, Silk for Embroidery and all kinds of Smallwares.

S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

FOR SALE

HIGH BRED POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAMAHS,

BLACK SPANISH, and

B.B.R. GAME BANTAMS,

Some fine young fowl and a few first-class one year old hens of each variety, from $2.00 to $3.00 each.

T. COSTEN,

133 St. James Street

Opposite the Post Office Montreal. 51y1.

F. Poitras & Sons'

Woollen Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to the Public that in addition to the

Lachute Carding and Fulling Mill,

They have removed the machinery belonging to their Belle Riviere Factory to Lachute and have

FOUR LOOMS, TWO JACKS,

and THREE SETS OF CARDS

running, and are prepared to do SPINNING and WEAVING for Farmers and others on Reasonable Terms.

Cloth exchanged for wool and other produce.

F. POITRAS & SONS.

Lachute, Nov. 13, 1879.

SELLING OFF

AT

REDUCED PRICE.

JUST RECEIVED my Spring Stock which I now offer at the very Lowest Price for CASH or Produce such as

POTATOES,

OATS, PEAS,

BEANS, CORN,

BUTTER, PORK,

EGGS, &c.,

Also Raw Furs Wanted such as Fox Skins, Spring Rats, and Beaver, the highest price paid for them in exchange for goods.

My stock is complete in staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c.

DUCK! DUCK!! DUCK!!!

Plain, Checked, and Striped at Low Prices.

Boots and Shoes

are selling cheap,

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, and Green Apples by the barrel or bushel, Fresh Oranges by the dozen.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

Coal Oil, Doub's Boiled Oil, Pale Seal Oil for machinery.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, PATENT MEDICINES, PILLS, &c.

Please call and be convinced that

F. X. BERTRAND,

West-End Lachute.

Is really the Cheapest place to buy your house supplies.

P.S.—Any body wishing for Winter Fur Caps and Cloak trimmings can be supplied.

Lachute, March 4, 1880. 15tf

Suits Made to Order

$3. $3. $3.

Varville & Tombs,

Merchant Tailors,

Beg to thank their numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal encouragement they have received since commencing business in Lachute, and desire to state that they have secured the services of MR. JOHN B. TOMBS, who has had ten years' experience with A. A. Murphy, Cheapside, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Reference given if required.

We are now ready to execute all orders left in our care with the utmost neatness and expedition; and guarantee to return full value if not satisfied.

EAST END LACHUTE.

Suits made to Order, $3.00, $3.00, $3.00.

28tf

JOHN MCNEICE,

TINSMITH,

WEST-END, ... LACHUTE.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding Country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by MR. SAMUEL JAMES, where he is prepared to do every description of Tinsmithing in the best style of the art. All his work is guaranteed to be what he represents it. Will keep always on hand a general supply of Tinware and house furnishing goods. He solicits a call from Country Dealers.

Lachute, 17th March, 1880. 29tf.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R

SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

OTTAWA.

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	9.30	4.30
Arrive at Hull at	2.00	p.m 9.00
At Aylmer at	2.35	p.m. 9.36
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	3.35
Hull at	8.40	4 00

Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.50 p. m. & 8.50

Trains for St. Jerome at.....5.00 p.m.

Trains from St. Jerome at.....7.00 a.m.

Traing leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 5.35a.m., 11.07a.m., and 6.07p.m.

Going East, 8.09a.m., 12.14a.m. & 7.13p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Arms square

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents.

Office—202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Sts.

C. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Superintendent Western Division

G. A. STARK, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Spring Fashions.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS

FOR GARMENTS WORN BY LADIES, MISSES, BOYS, AND CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.

A large stock of patterns always on hand, and patterns will be sent by mail post paid on receipt of order, and price.

The METROPOLITAN fashions sent gratis on application.

C. T. Wales & Co.

ST. ANDREWS.

C. T. Wales & Co., are also agents for the celebrated Wanzer Sewing Machines, only gold medal at Philadelphia, Paris, Dublin, &c. Warranted to work fifteen years.

C. T. WALES & Co.

St. Andrews, March 25, 1880. 13m3

BOOK AND JOB

Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES,

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

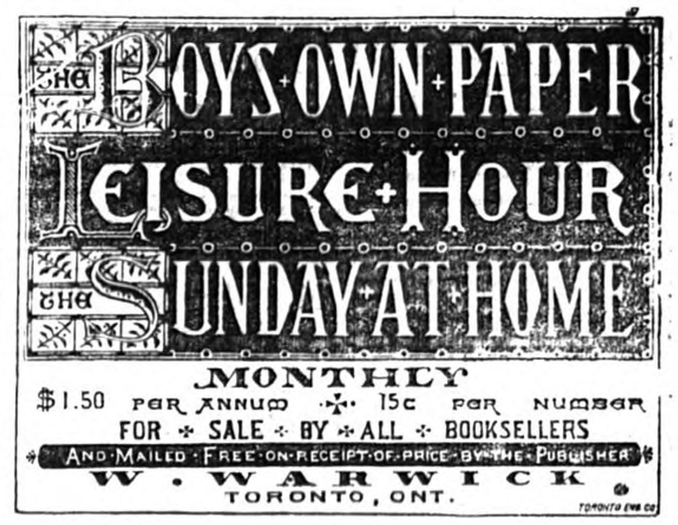
Greatest Despatch,

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.



MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

COUNTY OF JOLIETT.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - - - 214 St. James Street, Montreal.

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WM. HAY, Agent, at Lachute. 5tf.

Holman's Pad.

It is pronounced by the highest medical authority and thousands of grateful patients, the best

System Renovator and Regulator

in the world. Curing (without medicine) any and every derangement of Liver and Stomach. It absorbs from the BODY every particle of BLOOD POISON whether Bilious, Malarial or Medicinal, leaving the wearer in perfect health. As a preventive of Diphtheria, Small Pox and Fevers of all kinds, it is invaluable. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

Special Pad for Gentlemen and all Chronic cases..... $3 50.
Regular Pad for Ladies and Incident cases..... 2 50
Body or Foot Plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c..... 0 50
Absorption Salt for Bathing the Feet, do ..... 0 25.

Full explanations with testimonials, &c., to all who call on or address

Wm. HAY, Agent,

Lachute, P. Q.

As long as I can recollect I have been periodically troubled with Sick Headache and Vomitting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals. I have worn the pad about seven weeks and have every reason to believe that I am cured—as I feel well in every respect. I may also add that it appears to have cured me of rheumatism to which I was subject.

GEORGE CALDER.

Lachute, October 8, 1878.

Building Lots

AND

Mill? riviliges with Wter Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

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. 49y1.

OUR OWN MAKE,

Just Arrived

FROM OUR MANUFACTURE,

A large Assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES

for the FALL TRADE, which we will sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than anyone else.

Call and see for yourselves at

VINCENT'S

Boot and Shoe Store,

WEST END, LACHUTE.

N. B.—Country merchants and dealers supplied on the most favorable terms. 6Y1.

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 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 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 Fleshy Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

JOS. PATENAUDE,

31y1. Lachute, P.Q.

WANTED

AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE Factory, First-class Logs, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.

J. R. MCLAREN, Jr.

16tf.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) "	15 00
Two " " "	20 00
One quarter column, per year	30 00
One half column, per year	50 00
One column, per year	
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.

S. Carsley, Dry Goods.
C. T. Wales—General Store.
Fish & Ireland—seeds.
Excursions, Q.M.O. & O. R R.
F. Braun,—Tenders wanted.

LOCAL.

Card of Thanks.

THE SAVING OF OUR MILLS and dwellings, and a large part of Lachute village from destruction by fire on Sunday last, is due largely to the assistance given, especially by the young men of the Village, who with all the friends and neighbors that assisted, we tender our most sincere thanks.

FISH & IRELAND.

Lachute, March 25, 1880.

Funeral Service.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES of the late Andrew James and Margaret Gordon, children of Andrew Boa, of Lachute, will be held in the Methodist Church, Lachute, on Sunday, March 28th, at 10.30 a. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDREW BOA.

Lachute, March 25, 1880.

A Fire Engine is now talked of for Lachute.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R.—Cheap fares for Easter holidays.—[See Advt.]

WEATHER BULLETIN.—The weather probabilities are now posted up daily at Lachute Mills.

THE FIRE.—At the great fire on Saturday $25,000 worth of property was destroyed in one hour.

We would remind our readers of Mr. H. Young's Parlour Entertainment at Victoria Hall on Monday night.—See Adv,

NO STAMPS.—It is quite a serious matter when a Post Office gets out of Stamps in these days of cheap postage and pre-paid by stamps.

If the single barreled common shooter is aimed against Mr. Abbott it will be met by a double barreled breach loader. Look out then for shot and shell to follow. The war will be an expensive one.

☞ Good all wool Tweeds for spring suits from 50 cents upwards—all Tweeds at greatly reduced prices

at the

CASH BUYERS STORE

2 in. BY GEO. L. MEIKLE.

HOLY WEEK.—The present week is commemorative of the last days of the Master, His agony, betrayal, sufferings and death. Easter morning will witness a change from solemn thought to gratified exultation. This is as it should be.

NOT TRUE.—A correspondent in the *Advertiser* says the Post Office has been in Mr. Meikle's store ever since Lachute had a mail. This is not true as many citizens can state. The first Post Office, as is well known, was kept in the neighborhood of the present churches, and not in Mr. Meikles store.

☞ A good Grey Cotton at 7½c—prints from 8 to 1 cents. Tea fresh lot at 44 cents—Great Bargains in Boots & Shoes

at the

CASH BUYERS STORE

2 in. BY GEO. L. MEIKLE.

Messrs. C. T. Wales & Co., St. Andrews, have made better arrangements with Messrs. E. Butterick, Fashion Publishers and pattern makers. Messrs. Wales & Co. have received over one hundred dollars worth of patterns for the Spring trade. It is a great convenience to have such an agency in this county.—[See advt.]

Mothers will find the PAIN-KILLER invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold, or other causes, bathing in the Pain-Killer will give immediate relief.

LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.—We are pleased to learn that a meeting was held in the center of the village on Wednesday evening for the purpose of taking steps to assist in rebuilding the factories which were destroyed by fire on Sunday last. We discredit the rumour that some of the individuals present were willing to assist *only on condition* that the factories be built in the center of the village.

WE congratulate the Ladies of Henry's Church, on the great success that attended their Social and Tea Meeting on the 18th inst. We are told (for unfortunately we were unable to be present) it was the largest gathering ever held on a similar occasion in the Church. The proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of $110.93. After spending a very enjoyable evening, the large assembly dispersed highly delighted, and hoped soon to be favored with such another one.

The man who heeds not the warning of pain or suffering, which always precedes maladies, often becomes, through indolence, the victim of incurable disease. Lassitude, Weariness, Sadness, Aching of the Limbs indicate nervous disarrangement, the forerunner of many organic and functional disease. The early employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites will effectually ward off such maladies.

PREPAY BY STAMPS.—This is rather difficult when you can't get the stamps.

CROUP.—This disease is caused by the formation of a false membrane lining the wind-pipe, and obstructing the passage of the air, and is known by the shrill, croup sounding cough and rattling in the throat. This membrane must be removed by expectoration. Take a double dose of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM every ten or fifteen minutes, which will reduce it, after taking a few doses. THE BALSAM WILL AND HAS SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ATTACKED WITH CROUP, where it has been taken in season.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.—Senator Seymour is dead.—The *Globe* has been let in for a libel suit.—The Princess Louise was out on Saturday last for the first time since the accident.—Oxford won the boat race.—The Fire Insurance Agents are now busy.—Sugar making has commenced.—Kissing may now be done by telephone.—Vennor's prophesies for March, are very true.—Thos. White M. P., has made a great speech in Parliament in defence of the N. P.—Three lawyers died in Montreal during the past week.—The hat in hand "efforts to get money to contest Mr. Abbott's election is likely to be successful.—The political caldron begins to simmer again in this county.

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.

Vennor Correct.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—HA! HA! Pardon me, I can't help laughing, for the weather has this March so completely nonplussed all of our "mom prophets." According to the "*Gazette*," for example, we would have had spring long ago—but instead we have had snow. According to the "Ottawa *Citizen*" a "long spell of fine weather was in view" and "Vennor was entirely astray, but since the issue in which this was predicted we have had continued snow-falls." The "oldest inhabitant," ridiculed my numerous dates for snow-falls in March, quoted the "arrival of the crows" as a sure sign of early spring—but all have failed. The upshot of the whole matter is that *greenish won't do*, we must have something else to go upon, when he attempts to talk about the weather. This "something else" is yet a secret, but I must add that some intelligent farmers in the Ottawa region are much nearer to the truth, (judging from my correspondence) than many of our "prophets,"—either in Montreal or Ottawa. Now you may commence talking of spring with some prospect of its appearance. I have done for the present; I am satisfied.

Yours Truly
HENRY J. VENNOR.
METEROLOGIST.

SHREWSBURY, March 8th, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN,

SIR:—In a late issue of the *Advertiser* there is an editorial under the caption "What will he do with it?" When I first saw the title I thought the Editor intended to give a series of reviews, and was going to begin with Bulwer's well known novel of that title. Being acquainted with the book, I was curious to know whether the Editor's views were like mine or not, I read the article A few lines told me that I was mistaken. I found that it was a political article, the design of which was to prove that the result of the late election was to give Montreal another member and leave Argenteuil without one. According to this reasoning Argenteuil has been without a representative for some years. We may say that Lambton had two members and Argenteuil none. "What will he do with it?" We may in reply ask—What *did* he *do* with it? During four years of Dr. Christie's membership he had precisely the same power, the same chance that Mr. Abbott now has. 'Tis true that most of the legislation which affects particular localities, as money grants &c. belong to the Local Legislature, but so far as Argenteuil is concerned, Dr. Christie had just the same opportunity that Mr. Abbott has now, whatever he may "do with it." The late election showed this, that Dr. Christie is not an exponent of the views of the majority. There is much said about treachery &c. I have yet to learn that Dr. Christie has ever been the victim of anything of the kind. A change of opinion shown by a change of vote is not necessarily treachery, nor does it make him who changes a traitor. If it be then farewell to honest study and thought. At the last election some who had formerly voted for Christie voted for Abbott, others who had voted for Abbott, voted for Christie. Strange to say only the former are traitors. Out upon such cant! For my own part I do not think that either party were traitors. Certainly another factor must be introduced if they were. If you, Mr. Editor, were to change your views would they call you Judas? Not a bit of it; you would be lauded as a patriot, and they would very likely sing "gloria in excelsis." Worst of all is their use of the epithet, Judas. Why not name some other noted traitor, Parmenio, for instance? It may be said that little is known of Alexander and less of Parmenio. A short article would tell the story. The act of Judas was peculiar and can never be repeated, and, if unpardoned, Judas will one day receive his punishment. The gravity of his deed, however, is not treachery or his being a traitor; for there are now and ever have been traitors and traitors, treachery and treachery. It is the victim, the object that stamps Judas' deed and makes it a thing by itself. This being the case, (and who will deny it?) there is no propriety in calling a traitor (no matter how deeply died) a Judas unless it be first shown that the victim is like Christ. Therefore to use the epithet is appalling to say the least. Hoping this may be worthy a corner in your valuable journal, I am,

Mr. Editor
Yours Truly
AN OLD SWORD.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Chatham.

GONE WEST.—Six left this place last Monday morning for Manitoba; Miss Maria and Mr. John Owens, son and daughter of George Owens, Esq, they are going to join a brother who is there. Adam Gownlock, jr. will also join two brothers who took up homesteads in that Province last summer, and Jas. Thompson, Wm. Douglas and Miss Rachel Douglas. Messrs. Owens and Gowanlock sent out a team of horses, bobsleds and a wagon each, carpenter tools and many useful utensils for house keeping and agricultural purposes. There is no doubt but the Gownlock boys will do well, if they keep their health; they are steady industrious young fellows. We wish them all every success.

Brownsburg.

Brownsburg now boasts of a flour store under the able management of Mr. Jas. Joss. A. McGibbon's Flour Mills are running full time and doing a large business. James McGibbon of Dalesville, has advertised the whole of his farm stock, implements, etc., for sale, preparatory to taking his departure for Nevada. Foxes are very plentiful here this winter and amateur trappers are making good pay trapping them.

On Friday night last while a sleigh load of young folks were returning home from singing practice, the horse took fright from some unaccountable reason (perhaps too heapee sparkee) and jumped over a fence into McOnat's field completely upsetting the sleigh with its occupants into a snow drift, but all escaped more frightened than hurt.

A party of young men intend leaving here for the Black Hills the 1st of May next, allured there by the glowing accounts given by Mr. G. Cushing while on a trip though here a few weeks ago. May theirs not be the fate of the majority of those who leave comfortable homes to seek their fortunes in California and elsewhere, and return home poorer than when they left. P.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A Montreal Company has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing and refining salt and other substances.

—The expenses of receiving Parnell at Montreal were $371, and the show realized $1,141, to the Land League.

—The election in Chicoutimi to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Price will be held on the 29th. There is little doubt of the election of a Conservative.

—The New York *Herald* fund for the relief of the Irish distress has reached over three hundred thousand dollars. The ship "Constellation" is being loaded at New York with provisions for Ireland, and already three-fourths of her cargo has been supplied by voluntary contributions.

—The Montreal banquet to Sir A. T. Galt on the 24th was a grand affair. Eloquent and patriotic speeches were delivered by the honored guest, Sir Charles Tupper and others. Sir A. T. Galt left yesterday for England to attend the Court of St. James as the representative of the Dominion of Canada.

—The Toronto *Telegram*, of independent proclivities, remarks:—"Matters are really not so bad at Ottawa as some of the papers are trying to make out. There is a pretty big deficit, to be sure, but it is a deficit for which the present Finance Minister is hardly responsible, for his predecessor in office left him a large legacy of debt which he had to provide against. Considering the N. P. made so many radical changes in the tariff, and that all estimates of what the revenue from the various sources would be were necessarily speculative, with very little to guide him, Sir L. Tilley is to be congratulated on having come so well within the mark."

FOREIGN.

H. M. S. Canada, a steel corvette, is being built at Portsmouth dockyard and will shortly be ready.

The ferocious utterances of the German press against Russia excites attention there second only to Nihilism.

The Indian War Minister has given to his department the necessary order for a sudden mobilization of the army.

The second reading of the French Education Bill was carried in the Senate Chamber. The Premier declined to restore the rejected article 7, but announced that the Government will apply the existing laws against the religious confraternities.

The mail bags from the Cape diamond fields were robbed of £50,000 worth of diamonds.

Lord Derby has issued a letter publicly announcing his adhesion to the Liberal cause.

The authorities at the Royal Arsenal have received an intimation to afford every possible facility to an officer of the Dominion gunners, who is expected.

An investigation has commenced in Russia having reference to the immediate objects and conditions of the disaffected classes.

The German Reichstag, the committee on the Anti-Socialist Laws has reported to prolong their operation till the end of September 1884.

Officials from the ammunition department of the Royal Arsenal are coming to Canada to instruct in the manufacture of powder.

It is contemplated to fit out the Great Eastern as an emigrant ship, in view of the large emigration from the United Kingdom.

It is reported that Lord Beaconsfield is urging Egypt to annex the Red Sea Coast from Zetta to Guardaful.

The Czar has refused to sanction changes in the Bulgarian constitution proposed by Prince Alexandris. The Czar has presented Bulgaria with a war steamer, 40,000 Berden rifles and several Krupp guns.

As an instance of hearty reaction in trade which is now setting in here, contracts for £2,000,000 sterling in building, &c., over the metropolis have already been signed, work on which is to commence forthwith.

The Queen in her speech on Wednesday, in the House of Lords proroging the Parliament says she is induced by considerations of public policy and convenience to select this period of the session for releasing Parliament from its duties, with a view to its immediate dissolution, and the issue of writs for a general election.

DEATH.

MATTHEWS.—At Centerville, on the 10th inst., Gordon Harvey, youngest son of Mr. Harvey Matthews, aged ten months and seven days.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

March 25, 1880.

FLOUR.—	
Superior Extra	$6.10 to 6.15
Extra Superfine	6.00 6.05
Fancy	0.00 0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.85 5.90
Superfine	5.55 5.60
Strong Bakers'	6.10 6.50
Fine	5.05 5.20
Middlings	4.45 4.50
Pollards	3.20 3.35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.85 2.90
Oatmeal	4.50 4.60
Cornmeal	2.90 2.95
PROVISIONS, &c.—	
Pork, mess, per brl	$16.00 to 16.50
Pork, thin mess, per brl	16.00 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11 0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0.10½ 0.11
Dressed hogs	5.00 5.15
Beef, prime mess, per brl	14.00 15.15
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04 0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.14 0.15
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	3 50 3.55
DRESSED POULTRY.—	
Turkeys per lb	06 08
Geese ditto	03 04
Chickens per lb	05 07
Ducks per lb	06 07
Partridges per pair	65 70
BUTTER—	
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb	00 00
fine	00 00
Townships; fine to finest	21 22
fair to good dairies	19 20
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	20 00
fair to good	19 20
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	20 00
fair to good	18 19
Western dairy choice lines	17 18
fair to good	15 16

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, March 25, 1880.

Flour per barrel	$6 50 to 7.00
" " bag	3.40 3.50
Oats " bushel	0.33 0.36
Corn " "	0.60 0.70
Peas " "	0.65 0 70
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.06 2.25
Cornmeal " " "	1.25 1.50
Moullie " " "	1.00 1.10
Grue " " "	1.00 0.00
Bran " " "	0.90 1.00
Dressed Hogs " "	5.50 5.75
Pork per lb	0.07 0.10
Beef " "	0.03 0.09
Mutton "	0.07 0.09
Lamb " "	0.09 0.00
Hay " ton	6.00 7.00
Potatoes " bag	0.50 0.00
Butter " lb	0.15 0.20
Cheese " "	0.12 0.16

J. & A. LOWE,
MILLINERS.
LACHUTE.

HAVE now opened their SPRING STOCK of New Millinery, and call particular attention to their New Fringes and

FANCY GOODS,

and invite an early inspection of them. Also

New Spring Ulsters,

at low prices for cash.

THEIR MILLINERY

is of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. 34tf.

Canada Pacific Railway.

Tenders for a second 100 miles section West of RED RIVER, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Monday, the 29th of March, next.

The section will extend from the end of the 48th Contract—near the western boundary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form which with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March next.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 11th February, 1880.

The reception of the above Tenders is postponed until noon on FRIDAY, 9th April, next.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
Ottawa, March 22, 1880. 2w8.

Seed Wheat!

Seed Wheat.

MANITOBA RED FERN
BLACK SEA and
OTHER KINDS,
FOR SALE AT
MODERATE PRICES,
BY
Fish & Ireland
LACHUTE MILLS.

SEED Barley, Oats, BUCKWHEAT. CLOVER TIMOTHY HUNGARIAN SEED

Garden Seeds and Field Seeds,
For Sale By
Fish & Ireland,
Lachute Mills.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

TICKETS will be issued to and from all Stations of this Railway, at ONE SINGLE FARE, valid from the 24th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

J. B. LABELLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent
Montreal, March 20th, 1880. 2w—1w.

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

A STONISHING!

YET TRUE TAHT AT THE

Montreal House,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.

Goods are at lower rates than Montreal prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD
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, Nov. 25, 1879. 30tf

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. 3y1.

SKUNK SKINS:

Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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.

PALACE

OUR STORE HAS BECOME THE MOST Popular in Montreal, for DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and

GENTS FURNISHINGS.

All our goods are of superior quality and are sold at Wholesale Prices.

Do not fail to visit the PALACE STORE when in the city.

Claggett & Tait,
226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. 51y1.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

Workshop in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite *Fraser & McOuat's.* 5 1y.

Cheap Reading,

FREE BY MAIL

ONLY 30 CENTS PER VOLUME.

Scott's Poetical Works.
Milton's—Longfellow's—
Huddersfidge's Rise and Progress.
Beecher's Domestic Medicine.
Maria Monk.
Wesley's Christian Perfection,
&c. &c.

ALSO PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The Priest, the woman and the Family, by Father Chiniquy.

AT

F. E. GRAFTON'S
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
6y1.

Wm. ROBERTSON,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,

Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gent's and Children's

FUR GOODS.

OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE

PRICES MODERATE.

The Address is,
232 McGILL STREET.
MONTREAL.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A

"CABLE CIGAR,"

BE SURE YOU GET IT.

The best 5 cent cigar in the world.

FINE FURS.

FOR THE

BEST GOODS and
WORKMANSHIP,
The Largest Stock to Select From
AND THE MOST MODERATE
PRICES, Go To
WILLIAM SAMUEL,
357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
6m8.

A GRAND
ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. H. YOUNG, (formerly of Montreal, now of Lachute,) begs to announce that he will give

A SELECT ENTERTAINMENT,

assisted by some of the best Amateur Talent of Montreal in the

Victoria Hall, Lachute,

On EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29th,

Consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Comic Sketches, etc., etc.

Look out for the programme, it will speak for itself.

N. B.—This is no vulgar variety show, but a select Parlor Entertainment.

Tickets 50c, Reserved Seats 60c.

to be obtained at G. L. Meikle's store; Medical Hall; Wm. Graham, Watchmaker; and at the door, on the evening of entertainment

Doors open at 7.30 p. m., Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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, touches 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, and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to thank the people of Lachute and Vicinity for the patronage given him, since he opened his Photograph Gallery, and he has decided to remain in Lachute until the 1st of May; and is prepared to take Card Photographs finished in first class style. Pictures copied from old ones at reasonable rates. Please call and see at J. A. Bedard's Boot and Shoe Establishment, Main Street, Lachute.

J. B. DRAGON,
2w4. ARTIST.

Cash. Cash.

WE are as usual SELLING GOODS at BOTTOM PRICES.

And we now offer a LIBERAL DISCOUNT on all GOODS when strictly paid in CASH.

FRASER & McOUAT.

Lachute, March 1st, 1880. 17m1.

LACHUTE
WOODEN WARE
FACTORY.

J. B. McLAREN, Jr., P. O. Box 12.

MANUFACTURER OF

Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Plaining and Novelties.

Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.

☞ All orders will receive prompt attention. 3y1.

CANADIAN Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz.:—

20 Locomotive Engines.
10 First-class Cars (proportion being sleepers)
20 Second-class Cars, &c.
2 Express and Baggage Cars.
2 Postal and Smoking Cars.
240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
10 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canada Pacific Railway at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

D. PT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1880. 23w18.

Lachute Bakery.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons, for past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. Being now but the best remedy of flour he is enabled to put up his FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD LOAF, which is for sale at the following stores in the County:

G. L. Meikle, Post Office, Lachute.
J. Patenaude, Montreal House.
W. Banford & Co's. Cash Store.
Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills.
F. N. Neaubert, Maddy Branch.
E. Lablance,
R. McArthur, Dalesville.
Alex. Paul, Brownsburg.
and the Subscriber's own Store, where a supply of Plain and Fancy Bread Buns, Rolls, Cakes, &c., &c., fresh daily.

All Kinds of Fruits in Season, Fresh [illegible] and Confectionery, Cut Tobaccos and Cigars at Lowest Prices.

JOHN HO[illegible]
Baker and Co[illegible]

Lachute, Feb. 24, 1880.

THE DAILY GAZETTE, containing full TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS of the proceedings of the DOMINION PARLIAMENT from our own Special Reporters, together with daily Letters by Telegraph from our Correspondent, will be sent to any address during the present Session for ONE DOLLAR.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE is only One Dollar a year. Special Terms to Clubs.

Address RICHARD WHITE,
Managing Director,
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.,
MONTREAL.

$1500 TO $3000 A YEAR, or $5. to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms, free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 48y1

No Patent, No Pay.

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obtained for mechanical devices, chemical compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. During the past few years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & Co.,
Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, 7 & 8 Evett Building, Washington, D. C.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!!

Positively No Humbug.

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.

MONEY made during the winter months at home. Male or female, no peddling; nice business for any one to engage in. Reader, if you are not satisfied with your present business call and see us, or send your address and we will convince you that you can do the work properly and make more money than at anything else. This is no humbug. You should see us before engaging elsewhere. Capital not required; we will start you. Many are making fortunes with our business. Any one can become a partner. Any one can do the work. Both sexes, young and old, make money fast. You can engage in this business during your spare moments, and make it profitable. Many have made a fortune in a few months. Those who are wise and secure a good business at once. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SEE THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK

J. PATENAUDE.

The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood,
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle,
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power,

FELLOW'S
Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or Interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a Great Wonder-Worker in cases of Nervous Prostration or Nervous Debility, obtaining life during the presence of Diathesis.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. PATENAUDE, St. John St., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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The Budget Debate.

Sir Charles Tupper's Able Reply to Sir Richard Cartwright on the Budget.

The following is SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S speech in reply to SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, on the Budget:—

Sir CHARLES TUPPER:—After the lucid, able and satisfactory statement made to this House to-day, by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance, and the highly extravagant and arrogant speech delivered by the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat, I do not, at this late hour of the night, intend to trespass very long upon the indulgence of the House. But, sir, I think it would hardly do to permit an hon. gentleman occupying the position which the hon. member from Centre Huron (Sir R. Cartwright), the late Minister of Finance, occupies in this House to take such liberties with the intelligence of this Assembly, and the people of this country, as he has ventured to take to-night, without administering such a rebuke upon the spot as he deserves. A stranger listening to the hon gentleman who has just resumed his seat, would suppose that he occupied in this Parliament and in this country the position of a man whose past record was such, and whose acquaintance with the financial affairs of this country was such, whose administration of the high office he held was such as to entitle him to the respectful consideration and attention of those who listened to him. But, sir, the hon. gentleman has been too long in this House, the hon. gentleman too long occupied the distinguished position of Finance Minister of this country to permit him thus to trifle with his own past record. The hon. gentleman read from a speech by my hon. friend when he was Finance Minister. Let me direct his attention for a few moments to that literature which he values above all other literature extant, the finance speeches of the hon. gentleman himself. He will find there such a mass of contradiction, such a mass of inconsistencies, such a mass of failure in all the predictions he has offered to Parliament as the record of no public man in any country can parallel. The hon. gentleman forgets that the people of this country have not forgotten that record. He forgets that the people know the past record of the country. He forgets that they know that after seven years of the most successful administration that ever crowned the efforts of any Government in this country or out of it, my right hon. friend went to the people of Canada, and obtained a good working majority to enable him to continue to carry on the Government of this Dominion. The hon. gentleman forgets that which is known to himself and to every other intelligent man in Canada, that a party which in their struggle for power trampled beneath their feet all the principles they had maintained in Opposition and by the most corrupt procedure succeeded in drawing into the ranks of a coalition which they had long denounced, sufficient strength to enable them to seize power, and having seized power sprang a midnight attack upon the people of Canada without notice that such a thing was intended, and at a time when a great excitement had been created with reference to a matter which, when it came to be properly understood, was regarded by the people of Canada as not demanding condemnation at their hands. The people, after five years discussion, restored my right hon. friend and his colleagues to the proud position they now occupy. The hon. gentleman forgets that in an unfortunate hour for the Opposition, the late Premier, in an evil hour for his party, in an evil hour for Canada, selected a renegade Tory as Minister of Finance, a man who had openly on this floor admitted that he left his party because he could not obtain the position in it for which he thought his talents fitted him. From that hour Canada, step by step, sank from the high position it had occupied until the indignant public sentiment of this country hurled the hon. gentleman and the Government from power. If there is a man in this House, or in the country, who ought to have some little consideration when he is challenging and investigating the efforts of my hon. friend, who was called in the great emergency of his country to endeavor to lift it out of the slough of despond into which the management of the hon. gentleman opposite had sunk it, it is the hon. gentleman himself. These were the circumstances under which my hon. friend was called upon to assume office, and under which the Government of which he was a member were called upon to devise means by which Canada would again be restored to that proud and prominent position occupied when hon. gentlemen opposite succeeded to power. The hon. gentleman has ventured to talk of the increased expenditure of the Government, under the administration of my right hon friend during the period he was in power before. But he forgets to tell the House that the largest expenditure—largely increased by the hon. gentleman's own acts after he succeeded to power—was $23,300,000. I showed to the House in the speech I made, in reply to the hon. gentleman in 1878 that if he deducted from the amount of $23,316,000, the amounts not included in his own expenditure, it would reduce the amount, for which the Government of my right hon. friend was responsible to $22,300,000. What did the hon. gentleman do? He was the Finance Minister of a party that had been filling the House and the country with the cry of economy. He was the Finance Minister of a party that had been imploring the people of Canada to give them an opportunity of showing how economically they would govern the country. But what did they do? Would hon. gentlemen believe it? The first estimate the hon. gentleman brought down was between $20,000,000 and $27,000,000. The statutes of *1874* will show that this gentleman, who now charges my hon. friend here with wild extravagance, because he has an estimate of $25,000,000, with $1,000,000 more interest to pay, and $600,000 more sinking fund to pay than were required in his estimate of *1874*. The hon. gentleman ventures to talk of deficits. Well, there is no subject with which he is more familiar. He is a master of deficits. There is no man in this country or in any other, that could be found to equal him in the manufacture of that very interesting financial feature, deficits. He says that my hon. friend was guilty of great imprudence in giving banking facilities to parties who were going to pay money into the revenue, and which resulted in a large loss of revenue. The hon. gentleman himself put into the mouth of the Gov. General the statement that they were going to change the tariff, thus giving an invitation to rush to the custom house. The hon. gentleman finds it convient to deny the statement of the Minister of Finance, who proved beyond controversy that $1,300,000 were discounted in consequence of our intention to change the tariff. The hon. gentleman will find that in *1875* he made identically the same claim that there would have been an enormous deficit at the close of the financial year, but for the fact that when he added $5,000,000 to the taxation of the country, the fact that he was about to do it being proclaimed, poured into the treasury from customs and excise something like $1,700,000 additional revenue. Did the hon. gentleman tell the people that he was going to entertain them with a series of deficits. No. He said "a Finance Minister that will allow a deficit to occur is unworthy of the confidence of the country, because its prosperity depends on our ability to meet our engagements." He came down to the House and said, "I have made up my mind not only to cover all expenditures, but to provide for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and I want $3,000,000 of additional taxes to enable me to do it." And what did he do? Having got the $3,000,000, he came back to the House on his knees, begging for more taxes. The hon. gentleman reads a good deal. I wish he would read a little more; I wish he would read some of his own speeches made at that time. He has criticised the conduct of my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, and accused him of being coached by my hon. friend, Sir Alex. Galt, and that to the detriment of the country.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—No, no.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—He says "No." Why, did not the honorable gentleman go back to 1858 for the express purpose of shewing the disastrous condition of the finance brought about, as he alleged, by my right honorable friend on my right with Sir Alexander Galt as Minister of Finance? Every word—although oiled over with pretended eulogy—was a stab deep and intentional at the reputation of Sir Alexander Galt. It is base ingratitude to attack a gentleman whose service alone entitled honorable gentlemen opposite to obtain the only success of their five years' administration, and if they still had Sir Alexander Galt at the back of the honorable gentleman who acted as their Finance Minister, the people of Canada would not have had reason to be thankful, but the honorable gentleman is unwilling to be taught; he is above receiving instruction on questions of finance, or even to listen to suggestions. It was the misfortune of that Government that the hon. gentleman never was susceptible of being instructed, because he was deluded by the idea that he possessed the concentrated wisdom of the world on financial matters. Had he had Sir Alexander Galt at his back, it would have been better for Canada. He attacks Sir Alexander Galt, and accuses him of having sacrificed his reputation in his endeavor to support the policy of this Government. Does the hon. gentleman forget that Sir Alexander Galt wrote over his own signature denunciations of the fiscal policy of the great gentleman opposite; and that when the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) misrepresented his opinions he was met by the unqualified denial of Sir Alexander Galt? The hon. gentleman must not suppose that we have forgotten the fact that he sat here three days trembling at the letter which Sir Alexander Galt addressed to him in repudiation of what he had attributed to him. This gentleman who has been charged with sacrificing reputation to policy, came to the rescue of Canada at the most critical period in the history of the country, and by his protection tariff of 1858 did more to advance the interests of this country than has been done by any other public man. Let me come back to the deficits. The hon. gentleman in 1874 said: "Give me $3,000,000 of additional taxation, and I will maintain a surplus;" but he came back to the House on 1876 with a deficit of $1,900,785. This is the financial Solon that is going to become a professor of finance, and ask the world to sit at the feet of Gamaliel. He said, "I must have half a million more," and the House gave it to him, but did he come back with the surplus he had promised? Did he come back with a "moderate surplus?" The hon. gentleman might read his budget speech to refresh his mind. I think it would do him good. He requires to be taken down now and then, from that high elevation to which he seems to have soared to-night. I did not accept his promise. I had learned how utterly incapable the honorable gentleman was. I had followed and exposed him from year to year, telling the House how little reliance was to be placed on any calculation he made; and they found that I was not very wide of the mark; for, in 1876, he was compelled to confess to the people he was suffering from the same chronic ailment, and had another deficit of $1,160,027 [illegible] he [illegible] another deficit of $1,128,146 and [illegible] year estimates with a deficit [illegible] than $3,243,000, reduced to $1,948,000 by $1,300,000 obtained by the change of tariff. Thus the hon. gentleman's deficits in the five years of his administration amounted to $7,9 6 968; and if he wants authority he will find it in the Public accounts brought down under his own hand. But more—I have an official letter addressed to me by the Auditor of the Intercolonial Railway, the hon. gentleman's own auditor showing that these deficits were reduced by hiding away an item of $390,000 of revenue charges, placed to capital account on the Intercolonial Railway; and I will give him Mr. Tim's letter proving it. This item swells the total deficit of the honorable gentleman to $8,116,968. The hon. gentleman may well talk of deficits, when he can boast of having accumulated $8,116,968 of deficits in those five years. I will ask him if any person is going to accept him as a great financial authority. Is this the man who is going to save and rescue Canada? Is this the man who is going to become the champion of the people of this country?—a man who came to power with an overflowing treasury, who in the period of five years imposed $3,500,000 of additional annual taxation, and had at the end of that period an accumulation of deficits amounting to over $8,000,000,—the man who had for all time to come added an additional burden of between eight and nine millions of dollars to our permanent debt, instead of having an annual surplus of $2,000,000, as we had, to reduce the debt of the country? The hon. gentleman thought he could not be discovered. He was standing there, like an ostrich, putting his head in a barrel, and imagining that no person could see him. This is the man who has the audacity to sneer at the Finance Minister of this country,—who is endeavouring to relieve the country from the embarrassments heaped upon us by our predecessors,—this is the man who presumes to lecture the Minister of Finance as if he were a perfect child, and talk of his "confused statement." He ventured to say that the honorable the Minister of Finance owed his position to the temperance movement; that it was the means of securing him his position as Finance Minister. He ventures to insinuate that my honorable friend had dragged down the temperance cause into the low arena of party politics. Let the hon. gentleman look into his own ranks, if he wants to find men of that stamp, and he will not have to go far. There never was a party who used a great moral question to serve party purposes, utterly regardless of the effect on the public, to a greater extent than his own. Well, sir, after these enormous deficits, one would suppose that the hon. gentleman, in the face of his professions of economy, would have been about the last man to challenge the administration of the finances by the right hon. gentleman on my right, and his Government. The hon. gentleman for Center Huron not only rolled up over $8,000,000 of deficits, but he also increased the expenditure $8,500,000 over our largest expenditure. Had he been content with the existing expenditure we should have been saved that $8,000,000 of deficits. The largest expenditure we ever had was in the year 1873, in which we only governed the country four or five months, and, according to a true and just statement, that expenditure only reached $22,300,000. In 1874-5 the increase was $1,417,678. In 1875-6 the increase was $2,152,979. In 1876-7 it was $1,923,908. In 1877-8 the increase was $1,203,156, and in 1878-9 the expenditure was $2,153,381 more than our most extravagant year. There is an over expenditure above the largest year that we were responsible for, adding $390,000 of expenditure belonging to revenue, which the hon. gentleman charged to capital, of $8,543,092 in the hon. gentleman's five years administration of the finances. And yet he ventures to talk to my hon. friend about economy. Standing convinced of the grossest extravagance of any public man that ever had anything to do with financial matters in Canada, utterly reckless of the people's money, thinking only of imposing additional taxation to enable him to commit himself to those expenditures, he supposes that that is all forgotten, and, that of all men in the world, he is to be accepted as an authority on finance and economy. He challenges the estimate of my hon. friend for 1880-81, an estimate of $25,000,000, as a monstrously extravagant one; and yet, although $1,000,000 more money is required to pay interest on the debt and $600,000 for the sinking fund additional to that which he had to pay in 1874, he asked $26,168,000 from this House as the lowest sum with which he could then carry on the Government of the country. In the estimate of my hon. friend there is a sum of $200,000 to operate the Canadian Pacific Railway. That will not, I hope, cost the country a dollar. I hope to be able, by the management to which the hon. gentleman opposite object so much, to get enough revenue from the road to balance the expenditure. I quite understand why they object to this management. There is nothing brands them more with extravagance and incapacity, than the monstrous extravagance of their management of Government railways. They are aware of the beneficial effects of the change, and they must magnify every little accident that occurs, even if it is on account of a snow-storm. Let us look at other railways, and what do we find? I had a letter from Winnipeg, in which Mr. Schreiber says, that a large quantity of steel rails have been blocked by a snow storm for a week, and that there is no prospect of getting them to their destination for some time to come. Roads in the State of Maine have been blocked by the snow, and there is no section of country worse to operate on account of the snow than that along the Valley of the Matapedia. But, knowing all this, honorable gentlemen opposite are glad to magnify every accident, and I can understand the delight and gratification they would feel if they could point to such an accident as happened only yesterday on one of the best managed roads of the country. They do this because they are afraid to listen to the exposure of the mismanagement and extravagance of their administration of the railways. When my hon. friend asks for a grant of $200,000 for the opporation of the Canada Pacific Railway, he does it in the full confidence that all that mismanagement, waste and extravagance is to be followed by economy which he believes and I believe, will return every dollar into the public treasury. The additional amount asked for Indians is $165,000; interest on the public debt, $400,000; sinking fund $100,000. Then there is the census, 200,000 more, which the hon. gentleman will admit that we cannot avoid, and which will include not only those quadrupeds which he intimated sat on this side of the House, who support the Ministry, but a longer eared different class of quadrupeds who are equally accommodating to the hon. gentleman. I will not say in this House, but I think that if there is anybody outside the House who listened with pleasure to the diatribes he gave utterance to, he must have longer ears than the quadrupedes who are said to be so compliant in the support of the Government. The steamer to Brazil $50,000. That gives us $1,115,000, and swells this estimate to less than a million of what the hon. gentleman asked Parliament to give him in 1874. Add to that the portion of the Grand Trunk Railroad that is now opened as part of the Intercolonial $250,000, because it is a mere matter of account, and you have $1,360,000 of this estimate which the honorable gentleman denounces as so extravagant. I need not, I think, take up much of the time of the House in discussing the hon. gentleman's claim to economy or financial skill. I believe I am accused in certain quarters of envying very much the great talents of my honorable friend, the Minister of Finance. I believe there are some people in this country, perhaps on the other side of the House, who venture to insinuate that I am exclusively jealous of the position in this House of my honoroble friend. I would be unworthy of the position I occupy in this House and in the judgment of the country, of which for twenty-five long years I have had such satisfactory and conclusive evidence, if I were not willing to say here as I am prepared to say everywhere, that the people of Canada, in my judgment, owe a debt of gratitude to the present Minister of Finance, for the painstaking manner in which he has devoted himself to the consideration of the question of the tariff problem, upon a successful solution of which rests the question of the life or death of the country. The hon. gentleman says that my hon. friend has gone about this country like a commercial traveller. It would have been in the interest of Canada, perhaps, if the hon. gentleman had adopted the same course, and instead of driving away with contumely men however high their position in the commercial world, who wished to offer him advice, and wrapping himself up in that immaculated robe of profection which with so much magniloquence he loves to assume, he had ventured occasionally to place himself in communication with the intelligent men of this country who are engaged in sustaining and developing its interests and industries, he would have been better able to deal with the question whether Canada was to advance and prosper or retrograde and sink. If I ever felt I should like to stand in my hon. friend's shoes it would be to-night. And why? Because he occupies the proud vantage ground of being able to say in the presence of the testimony that, instead of having the ruinous, reckless, discreditable record the hon. gentleman opposite have been fond of predicting, he has vindicated the position he occupied when twelve months ago he asked and obtained the confidence of the House in the fiscal policy he placed before it. My hon. friend rightly said last year, that the fundamental objection taken to his fiscal policy by the hon. gentleman opposite was that he would lose revenue instead of obtaining it. They said that the trade of the country was depressed, and said, "if you believe you can improve it by increasing taxation you are laboring under a mad delusion, the result of which can only be widespread disaster from one end of the country to the other." To-night my hon. friend has been able to come down with the evidence from the public records of the country, and show that his expectations with reference to the effect of the tariff up on the revenue have been abundantly sustained and placed beyond doubt in the mind of every person, except that of the hon. member for Center Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright). Is there a man who will say in the face of an intelligent Canadian public, that prosperity is not returning to the country. No man could venture that statement without being met by indignant repudiation and denial by every one who has been in a position to judge the condition of trade and business. The House will remember the position of the country two years ago, when borne down with deficits, and in such a condition that the hon. gentleman opposite confessed he knew of no means of getting more revenue. He declared to this House that he knew of no means of reducing the expenses of the Government—that he had reduced them to the lowest limit, and pared down the expenditure everywhere. If the hon. gentleman had not been summarily dismissed from office by an indignant public and constituency, he would have had to face a deficit of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 on the 1st day of July last. What had he to offer to the people? Denunciations of the means my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, proposed to the House, by which at the same time the public credit could be maintained, and the means of increasing it procured, and the industries and business of the people promoted in a way to cause the sun of prosperity again to shine on Canada; that sun that had been for five years under a dark, impenitable cloud. What happened? The hon. gentleman opposite knew perfectly well that that policy having been adopted it was challenged in the House, first, on the ground which my hon. friend has shown to be utterly untenable and unworthy of consideration. They said, even if you do get the revenue wanted, you will get it at too severe a cost; you are going to exasperate Great Britain, and make it impossible for any Finance Minister to go to its money market and borrow what he wanted, in order to carry on the public works of the country except at most ruinous rates. My hon. friend (Sir Leonard Tilley) has given his answer; he stands here to-night with five hundred and fifty thousand arguments that cannot be answered by any statesman to be found in that forest of rhetoric without an acorn of thought, in which the late Finance Minister for two hours and a half wandered. No rhetoric can wipe out the fact that the Finance Minister went to England under very unfavorable auspices, after hon. gentlemen opposite had been unpatriotic enough to endeavour to arouse feeling against their own country—after they had sent columns of communications to the leading English papers to show that Canada was not only ruined by its tariff policy, but that we should be unable to meet our obligations under it; he went after the press of those honorable gentlemen had been degraded, to the low, unpatriotic and despicable purpose of decrying our own country for party purposes, and attacked by the late Finance Minister who had ran up a deficit of over $8,000,000 in five years. But my hon. friends told the financial men of England that the people of Canada had not only hurried from power those gentlemen who had proved so utterly incapable, but had restored a party with an overwhelming majority, who had recommended the adoption of a policy of imposing such taxation as would give the new Government the means of meeting the responsibilities upon the treasury. The result was that my hon. friend came back with $550,000 more in his pocket for a three million four per cent. loan than the hon. gentleman opposite (Sir Richard Cartwright) was ever able to get. Thus was swept away the story of the failure of our credit. If there is any faith to be placed in the statement of that honorable gentleman, nothing was so disastrous to Canada as the series of deficits described, and especially in the hands of the man who, in the face of Parliament, declared that he knew of no further resource but direct taxation. Does he forget that when the motion was made in the House with reference to home-grown tobacco, he answered it with the statement that it would take $500,000 of the revenue from him, and that he knew of no means of replacing it but direct taxation. I ask this House and country to put side by side that statement and the fact that, if he had been in power, he would have had to meet between three and four million dollars of a deficit on the 1st July last. He knows that the Government of which he was a member shrank from direct taxation, so distasteful to the people of this country, and yet, according to them, this was the only mode left them of discharging their obligations. What then? The hon. gentleman said that they were not responsible for the liabilities my honorable friend was called upon to meet. Did they intend to leave the road from Thunder Bay to Red River with a gap of one hundred and eighty-five miles?

An Hon. Member.—There were water stretches.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—They had abandoned them. The late Government undertook to build one hundred and thirteen miles from Thunder Bay to English River, and one hundred and fourteen miles from Red River to Keewatin, leaving one hundred and eighty-five miles of a gap between. Dare they say they did not intend to fill it up, or that all the millions sunk in that unproductive work, that could not have carried a dozen passengers or a ton of freight in a year, were to be thrown away; and do they not then stand responsible for the $13,000 to be spent on that road before it can be completed? Could the present Government have abandoned the enlargement of the Welland Canal, a work which had absorbed millions? We had no power in the matter. Every dollar's worth of the work was under contract, and we were bound to complete it or pay the money for nothing. And yet the late Finance Minister dares, with the late Minister of Public Works, sitting alongside of him, to say they were not responsible. Let him go to the Cornwall Canal, where $500,000 was expended by hon. gentlemen opposite with no possible result except the carrying of an election; that was an outlay utterly useless without the expenditure of millions besides. Yet they dare to assert they left to the present Government no responsibilities for public works! What, again, of the *125* miles of railway placed under contract in British Columbia? I am astounded that in the face of an intelligent people, and an independent Parliament, any man could be found who knows that the late Premier negotiated with Lord Carnarvon and pledged the faith of Canada to the construction of the Railway from Thunder Bay to the shores of the Pacific, *2,000* miles by *1890*, and who knows the hon. gentleman swept away that guarantee we provided, that the expenditure should not exceed the resources of the people without additional taxation, should arraign our policy in the manner witnessed. Does the hon. gentleman mean to say that, having committed themselves to the building of *2,000* miles of railway without regard to the resources of the country, with the character of the country irretrievably gone unless that pledge was redeemed, by such efforts as were possible to be made with that object—that the location of the line to Burrard Inlet, and the invitation of tender, for that one hundred and twenty five miles, was done without any intention of performing the work, but simply to hoodwink the people of that Province until after the elections. If so, hon. gentlemen opposite occupy a position that reflects very little credit on them. The member for Center Huron made another objection to our policy—that we should thereby alienate the people of England—an idea worked up thoroughly on both sides of the Atlantic. What was the result? That the Finance Minister has shown this evening as in the case of the revenue, so in its bearing on the English people that the fiscal policy of the Government has changed the current of trade from the groove in which it was being set by the hon gentleman opposite; and, instead of Canada being made subsidiary to the neighboring republic, and being made for it a hewer of wood and drawer of water—instead of Canada sending nearly the whole volumne of its trade to a country that refused to admit her goods—instead of Canada turning her back on the Mother Country, and giving her trade to foreign countries—the Finance Minister shows he has redeemed his pledge of a year ago, and justified his judgement that this policy would be eminently favorable to British interests, and restore the trade to that channel which every loyal British subject must infinitely prefer to that favored by the honorable gentlemen opposite. What was the object of their tea and sugar duties? The whole power of the late administration from the hour they assumed office till the hour they were driven out was used to build up Boston and New York as our commercial capitals, and leave us at the feet of that Republic to whose grandeur and greatness all the trade and business of the country was made to contribute, instead of being directed towards that Mother country to which we owe so much. Then, again those honorable gentlemen declared—your tariff is not only going to arouse England against us, but to exasperate the United States—be careful, they added, the Republic does not swallow us up. The bugbear of American hostility was attempted to be excited, and in their newspapers everything possible was done to exasperate the United States against Canada. These efforts were all in vain, however. There is not an American politician who does not feel that our imitation of their fiscal policy is the greatest compliment we could have paid them. I had the honor, lately, of meeting an American gentleman holding a high official position in London. Did he tell me the people of the United States were exasperated with us on this account? He said we can not make the people of England understand that with Canada and the United States there is no alternative in the public interest, but the protection of home industries. It would be beneath that great Republic to cherish a feeling of irritation towards a people whose policy is to a certain extent, in unison with its own—that are intelligent and independent enough to be able to strike out a policy suitable to their own interests. What effect has our policy had? It had directed the first minds of all the leading commercial circles of the United States in movement, with a view to see if that change in the tariff of Canada cannot be obviated by a fair re-adjustment or measure of reciprocity as might be carried out to the satisfaction of both countries. It was another of those delusions with which the gentlemen opposite were either misled themselves or tried to mislead this House. There was another objection, and that was the old cry—"you are going to make this a dear country to live in, you are going to depopulate the country and drive all the people out, you are going to tax the people to such an extent that they cannot live in Canada."

Well, I believe that my hon. friends believed that in providing profitable industry for hundreds of thousands of people in Canada, doing the work of Canada with Canadian hands and on Canadian soil, that he would not depopulate the country. You would suppose, to hear those hon. gentlemen talk, that all our people were going away, and that nobody was coming into our country. Again those hon. gentlemen are met by the public records, which give the most emphatic contradiction to all their impressions on this subject, for during the past year we have had over thirty thousand immigrants and of the best classes of immigrants that every came to this country, as against less than 20,000 the year before. They were brought in at a smaller cost, and even under the operations of that $20 prohibition within the last two months double the number of people are rushing into this country to make it their home, that within the corresponding two months of last year. As my hon. friend the Finance Minister, said to-night, Canada never occupied, since she was a country, so proud a position as she does to-day with respect to this question of immigration. The policy of my hon. friend, the Minister of Agriculture was a bold and statesmanlike policy, saying to the world: We have got a country that does not require us to depend upon her employees to show its advantages, but we have a country possessing such inherent claims to consideration that we are prepared to pay the expenses of a body of men to come from Great Britain, and to traverse our country from end to end, and then go back to their own people and tell them the result. The result is that more has been achieved in the interests of Canada, more has been accomplished in opening up our magnificent country as a home for hundreds of thousands of men, not only the industrious energetic sons of toil, but those who will bring a large amount of capital into this country to enrich it—more has been achieved in this way than ever before. When a year ago I ventured in this House to express the hope, that in connection with emigration from Great Britain to this country there was a question worthy the consideration of Imperial statesmen, I was met by a shout of derisive laughter from hon. gentlemen opposite. The idea was derided that Imperial politicians could be induced to take the slightest notice of our absured notions of the advantage of bringing British subjects and settling them in British territory in our Northwest. But this laughter had hardly died away when we find my right hon. friend the First Minister presenting the same views to the greatest man in the British Empire, Lord Beaconsfield, who himself became an emigration agent for this country; we saw Lord Beaconsfield standing before his countrymen and saying that although disaster had overtaken England, that although unfortunately the condition of the working classes and of the industrial classes was not what was to be desired, he was able to tell them with pride and satisfaction that the empire possessed in Canada a country of enormous resources, of great fertility, a country that could furnish to those whose necessities compelled them to leave Great Britain, homes that would be worthy of themselves, and where they would have the means of building up that same empire of which they now formed part. I say that there is no man in this country or out of it, who knows anything of the subject, who does not know that from that day to this the whole tone of the English press was altered. The increased amount of $50,000 more, which my hon. friend the Finance Minister, brought back to Canada for his three million four per cent. loan, sinks into utter insignificance compared with the value to Canada of the statement by Lord Beaconsfield respecting British emigration to this country, and which has placed Canada in a position to obtain advantages which she never had before placed within her reach. Well, there was another difficulty, prices were going to be increased. Gentlemen opposite said: it is impossible you can create these industries, and bring manufactures into operation in this country without a vast increase in the prices. The hon. gentleman opposite, in one part of his speech, to-night, used that argument, and showed how the poor people were taxed under this tariff, but what did he say before he sat down? He said it was perfectly plain the manufacturer is not going to be so well off because he is going to be compelled to give higher wages, and he will have to give them to the men he employes. So the hon. gentleman had some consolation in the inevitable fact that this policy is to compel the bloated manufacturers and artistocates to disgorge of their means by increasing the wages that have to be paid to the operatives. What more did he say? He says they cannot afford to do it because they cannot increase their prices. Now, I want to know what becomes of his argument as to increase prices? I was amused at the hon. gentleman's powers of imagination, which are so great that they ought to have led him to turn his attention to writing novels. I am sure he could not draw more largely upon his imagination in any work of fiction that could emanate from his pen than he drew upon it in these statements he has made to the House to-night. He says there is a tax of $70 or $80 put upon every operative in this country, and yet no revenue! Five-sixths of the people of the country pay $70 or $80 a family of taxation and yet there is no revenue? That is only one of the difficulties into which the hon. gentleman dropped in the course of as illogical a speech as I have ever listened to from any person in this House. The hon gentleman has himself shown that while we have fostered industries by giving this home market to our own people, we at the same time protect them against increased prices, because the competition between manufacturers themselves will induce them to furnish these goods at the lowest figure. Now, I ask if that is not the history of the past year? Because every man who knows anything of this country knows perfectly well that there has been a most striking advance in all the great leading industries of this country; I want to know if that has not at the same time been accompanied by as low prices for those various articles as we have had at any previous time. Prices may rise, they will rise, because the prosperity in the United States will prevent goods being furnished in that country at the same prices as they were before. But this increase of price will not be due to the protection afforded to the industry of this country, but will be restrained by the development of manufactures I want to know from the hon. gentleman who thinks that that great country is in a state of Egyptian darkness, and that it will continue to suffer until it takes inspiration from the light that hon. gentleman will be able to shed, not only upon this benighted Canada of ours, but upon the great American Republic, why is it that in Free Trade England the depression is so great? When I was there I asked the statesmen, the merchants, the manufacturers, the men of intelligence of all classes what was the prospect of that country. Well, they said, it is dark enough. Well, I said, is there any daylight ahead at all? Yes, they said, there is one favorable indication, we believe, that things are taking a turn in the United States of America, and the moment they do we feel the effect of it here. Now, does it not strike the hon. gentleman with a little astonishment that free trade England, with her dark horizon, with her deplorable condition every way culminating with a famine in a large section of the Empire that is taxing the charities of the civilized world this moment, and with a condition of pauperism and paralysis among the industrial classes of England itself, such as has hardly ever been paralleled in the history of that country, does it not strike the honorable gentleman, I say, with a little astonishment, that the only source of relief to which they are looking is the revival of trade and prosperity in one of the most highly protective countries in the world? The hon. gentleman has spoken of Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby. Does he not know that Lord Derby, when confronted with a body of workingmen, told them the only resource he could recommend to them was to emigrate to America. Does the hon. gentleman not know that when the sugar refiners went to Lord Salisbury and asked him if there was no protection against the Protective policy of France and other countries, if there was no security for the industries of their own country, that noble Lord answered them thus: I do not see how we can bring any pressure to bear upon France or America, because we have nothing to offer them in return; we have given everything away already. That was the position of Canada yesterday. Now we are in a position that when the Hon. George Brown again is called upon to visit Washington for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty he will not be obliged to come back as he did before. He will not be in the same position as he was before when he went down upon his knees to get them to give a reciprocity treaty to Canada, and they asked him what he proposed to give them in return. O, he said, we have done all that long ago; we have given that all to you before; if you have any gratitude you ought to give some return. O, but they said, that is not commercial principles, when we give anything away we want a *quid pro quo*. Consequently, that able man returned covered with the humiliation of defeat because he was the representative of a fiscal policy that enabled an American Consul in this country to write to his Government: We have got, almost all the market of Canada; if you persist in shutting out the trade from Canada you will get it all. I say to the hon. gentleman opposite, that all that has been changed, that Canada now occupies a vantage ground in relation to this matter that she never occupied before. But if they want evidence of an increase of trade, let them go to the great commercial centre of the country, Montreal. What does Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners, tell us? He says, we have increased the net revenue by $10,000 more harbour dues this year. Trade is revived. What revived it? The increased importations of coal from the Maritime Provinces and of sugar from the West Indies. That has given us $10,000. In harbour dues alone for $40,000. Yet these honorable gentlemen know how that bears upon the export trade in wheat by making the St. Lawrence the great outlet of cereals from the Western States. Our fiscal policy not only brought into operation the industry of sugar refining but that gave employment to thousands of tons of shipping that otherwise would have piled between Boston and New York and the West Indies. Yet they close their eyes to the fact that it has given Canada back her West India trade, that Canadian ships manned by our own sailors are now carrying the products of our own country down to the West Indies, and coming back to Canadian ports and freighting the lumber trade of the country. Yet forgetting all that, the honorable gentleman closes his eyes to everything except the fact that it is called a protective policy, and therefore must be bad. I deny that the policy of my honorable friend has added one farthing to the cost of sugar in this country. I say that notwithstanding the increased price of sugar here, that the increase was still greater in New York. That alone shows how disastrous the statement is. The honorable gentleman ventured to draw upon his imagination in regard to the poor man in St. John paying a duty on flour and coal. Does the honorable gentleman know that the duty on flour would not be 3c. per annum per head, if it were distributed over the population of New Brunswick. It is the same in Nova Scotia. Does not the honorable gentleman know that the price of coal has been lowered in St. John instead of increased?

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—How?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—Has not the hon. gentleman mastered the first rudiments of

(Continued on second page.)