THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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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. 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 Lachute.

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. Box, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa,) 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 R. Berthelot, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Clerk of the Crown; Alphonse Hamy, his Deputy; Olivier Drouin, Gaoler of the District Gaol; Louis Prezeau, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. H. Filion, Crown Attorney; Chas. S. Champagne Attorney for the Inland Revenue (license); 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 18th to 16th, May 25th to 29th, and September 12th to 16 h. *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 o. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, 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 day, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

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

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professional Cards.

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ADVOCATE,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

Collections made and all legal business promptly executed. Attends the Courts in Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts.

Counsel and Montreal Correspondent Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C.

47y1.

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B. M. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month

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WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
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Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec,
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
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Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
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Oct. 5, 1y.

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

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All business promptly attended to.
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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.
6y1

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
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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 artificial wood ornaments. 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
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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.

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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
MORGON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS AND STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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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 un garants,
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.
Mdses d'encan sans pareilles
AU BON MARCHEE.
Chez A. Pilon & Cie.
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A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.

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.
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Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
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Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. RAY, Agent, Lachute.
JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents. 42y1.

GEO. BOND & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Fancy Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Wool reclothing, &c. Practical Shirt Makers, Shirts made to order. 416 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 19y1.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
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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. 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. 81f

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 up at short notice and at REASONABLE PRICES.
A. J. PERIARD.
Lachute, March 5, 1880. 23tf

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINDING ONE'S LEVEL.

Lottie met De Forrest on the stairs, and he was about to apologize for his long sleep, but she rushed by him like a summer gust. A moment later she burst into her room and startled indolent Bel out of her last luxurious doze, by dropping into a chair by the fire and indulging in what girls call a "good cry."

"What is the matter?" asked Bel, anxiously.

Lottie's tears were the only answer.

"What has happened?" cried Bel, rising hastily. "Let me call Auntie or Julian."

"If you call either you are no friend of mine," said Lottie, springing to the door, locking it, and taking the key.

"Why, Lottie, I don't understand—"

"There is no need that you should. Nothing is the matter—only I'm blue—I've been thinking of awful things. I was in one of my moods this afternoon, now I'm in one of my tenses."

"Unusually intense, I should think. I have not seen you so moved since Tom Wellesley threatened to blow out his brains for you."

"He hadn't any to blow out," snapped Lottie, "or he wouldn't have thought of doing it for such a girl as I am."

"Well," sighed Bel, who at times was one of Job's comforters, "I've heard he has never been the same since."

"I hope he has been wiser, then. How can men be such stupid owls as to fall in love with me! Can't they see I'm a wicked little heathen?"

"That is just the kind men like," sneered Bel, misanthropically. "You expect to captivate (and of course you will) this sincere and saintly young minister. He already thinks that you are by far the best of our party, and has some of the first symptoms that your victims usually manifest."

Lottie sprang up, dashed away her tears, and commenced restlessly pacing the room.

"Bother on the men!" she exclaimed. "Why will they be so silly! The world's a perfect jumble, and we are all lunatics and fools, crying for what is not good for us, and turning our backs upon what is. I'm disgusted with everybody, and myself in particular. Now if this great overgrown student makes a fool of himself, like the others, I shall lose faith in mankind, and I know there is nothing to hope from woman-kind."

"I should think you were having a mood and a tense at the same time this evening," said Bel, looking with some surprise at her friend. "What has stirred you up so? Have you and Julian had a quarrel?"

"We shall have plenty more, I foresee," said Lottie, seizing on the suggestion to hide the truth.

Bel smiled satirically. All these harsh words were but the harmless lightnings of a summer gust that was passing away.

"It's only a lovers' tiff," she thought, "and now the billing and cooing are to come."

"Oh, well," said Bel, soothingly, "you and Julian will soon make up, and then you and all the world will change for the better."

"We have made up," said Lottie faintly, finding, like many another sinner in this line, that the first fib requires the second to cover it up.

"Well, well, get over your mood quickly, for the supper bell will ring in a moment, and you are not ready to come down."

What emergency of life can obliterate from the mind of a pretty woman the necessity of a toilet; and to Bel, Lottie seemed to come to her senses at once as she sped to her bureau and commenced brushing her rumpled hair. But the languid maiden was quite startled as Lottie wheeled suddenly upon her, declaring, while she brandished the hair brush in the most tragic and impressive manner:—

"If that Hemstead makes a fool of himself he may, but he shall do it with his eyes open; I will not deceive him any more."

Thus conscience, that had been skirmishing all day, appeared to gain one point of advantage, and Lottie, having made this virtuous resolve, gained in mental sereneness, while the mirror that reflected her fair face helped to bring back her complacency.

"Bel," said Lottie, as they were leaving their room, "not a whisper of all this to any one, as you value my friendship."

But before they reached the supper room, her resolution failed, as is often the case when one acts from impulse rather than principle. She found that she could not so lightly throw away Hemstead's good opinion. She had been admired, loved, and flattered to her heart's content; but the respect, esteem, and trust of a sincere true man formed a new offering, and it was so attractive that she could not bring herself to turn from it at once. Then her strong pride cast its weight into the scale, and she thought:—

"He talks to me and treats me as if I were a woman of heart and mind, and I'm going down to show him I'm a wicked fool. I shall not do it, at least not now. Little fear but that the disagreeable truth will come out soon enough."

"But it is wrong to deceive him," whispered conscience.

"Suppose it is," answered the wayward will, "I am all wrong myself and always have been."

"You promised to show him your real self," still urged conscience.

"Well, I will, some other time."

With conscience thwarted and unsatisfied, sereneness vanished again; and instead of being reckless and trivial at the table, as she intended, she was rather silent, and a trifle sullen, as one often is even when vexed with one's self.

Hemstead was expecting a subdued and thoughtful young lady to appear, whose pensive manner would indicate a nature softened and receptive. While her bearing was not what he anticipated, it was somewhat akin, and showed, he thought, that the truth was not without effect.

De Forrest was still more puzzled; but soon concluded that Lottie was provoked that he had slept so long instead of devoting himself to her. True she had just come from the parlour, where he found Hemstead standing by the window, looking out into the gloom, but she had found him, no doubt, so heavy and stupid, that she had rushed to her room in a fit of vexation. This theory was entirely reconcilable with his vanity, and therefore conclusive; and he tried to make amends by excessive gallantry, which only annoyed Lottie. This he ascribed to her resentment for his neglect, and only redoubled his unwelcome attentions.

While Hemstead's heart was in a tumult of joy and thankfulness that so early in his acquaintance, and so unexpectedly, he had been able to speak to her as he wished and with such seeming effectiveness, he had the good taste and tact to indicate by no words or sign that anything unusual had occurred between them. He sought to draw the others, and even De Forrest, into general conversation, so that Lottie might be left more to herself.

With a mingled smile and frown, she recognized his purpose, and with a reckless laugh in her own soul, thought:—

"He imagines I am near conversion, when I never felt so wicked before in my life."

But catching a glimpse of Bel's surprised face, and seeing that her abstraction was noted by the others, she speedily rallied, and assumed the manner that she had maintained throughout the day.

"It is so delightful to see his large grey eyes turn toward me wistfully and trustingly, that I cannot undeceive him yet." And so conscience was dismissed, as history records was often the case with some honest old counsellor in a foolish and reckless court.

The prospective sleigh ride and donation party were the prominent themes, and they hastened through the meal that they might start early.

Upon this occasion De Forrest managed to get the seat by Lottie in his eagerness to make amends, and Hemstead sat opposite with Bel. As far as he could gather in the uncertain moonlight, Hemstead thought that De Forrest's attentions were not particularly welcome, and, though he scarcely knew why, was glad. He would probably explain by saying that De Forrest was not worthy of her.

Lottie's periods of depression never lasted long, and again the frosty air and quick motion set her blood tingling with life. In order to escape De Forrest's whispered sentimentalities, she commenced singing. Her naturally good voice had been somewhat injured by straining at difficult music, under superficial instruction, instead of thorough training for it, but within a moderate compass and in simple music was sweet and strong.

De Forrest was enthusiastic in his encores of selections that were beyond her abilities. Though most of the airs were unfamiliar to Hemstead, he was satisfied that they were incorrect and certain that the music was not over good. Therefore he was silent. This piqued Lottie, for one of her purposes in the choice of what she sang, was to impress him, from the barbarous West, with the idea of her superior culture. At last she said:—

"I fear you do not like operatic and classical music very much, Mr. Hemstead?"

"We do not often hear such music very perfectly rendered, in our part of the West. There are airs from the opera that are very pretty," and he suggested one that was simple.

The truth began to dawn on the quick witted girl, but De Forrest said, patronizingly,—

"It requires a cultivated taste to appreciate such music as you were singing, Miss Lottie."

"It is not with the music probably, but my rendering of it, that Mr. Hemstead finds fault."

"Two of the airs were new to me, and the other I have heard but seldom," said Hemstead evasively.

"How about that one?" asked De Forrest.

"Well, in sincerity then, I think Miss Marsden does herself injustice by attempting music that would tax the powers of a prima donna."

"The boor!" whispered De Forrest to Lottie.

After a moment she said firmly, "Mr. Hemstead has only said plainly what you thought, Julian."

"Oh, Miss Lottie——" he began to protest.

"I'm not a fool," she continued, "so please don't waste your breath. You have heard all the prima donnas, and know how ridiculously far beneath them I fall, when I try to sing their music. I think you might have told me. It would have been truer kindness than your hollow applause. Why our teachers make us the laughing-stock of society, by keeping us upon these absurd attempts at music beyond us, to the exclusion of everything else, is something that I cannot understand. My ear is not over nice, but I have always had a suspicion that I was executing in the sense of murder, the difficult arias that the old weazened-face Italian professor kept me at till brother Dan said in truth, that I was turning into a screetch-owl. But no one, save he and Mr. Hemstead, has been honest enough to tell me the truth. Thus, on many occasions, I have taxed the politeness of people to the utmost, no doubt, and been the cause of innumerable complimentary fibs, like those you have just been guilty of, Julian. Perhaps, Mr. Hemstead, you think a style of music like this more suited to my powers;" and she struck into a well known plantation song.

"No," said he, laughing, "I think you do yourself still greater injustice."

"You probably think I cannot sing at all."

"On the contrary, I think you have an unusually good voice. I wish you would sing that air that you were humming when you came into the parlour this afternoon. I liked that, and imagine it is suited to your voice."

"What was it? Oh, I remember. An air from Faust, that Marguerite sings at her spinning-wheel. I think I can give that pretty decently."

She sang it sweetly, with taste and some power. Hemstead's encore was hearty, and she knew it was sincere.

"Now that you have done me such good service," she said, laughing, and shown that mediocrity is my musical position, let us have some old-fashioned ballads, and all sing them together in sleigh-riding style."

"Pardon me, Miss Marsden, I assign you to mediocrity in nothing."

"Oh, no, not you—my own abilities place me there. But come, each one sing;" and she commenced a ballad, well known to the others, but not to him.

It sounded very well indeed, only Harcourt's bass was much too light for the other voices.

"Why don't you sing?" asked Lottie of Hemstead.

"I do not know the air or words."

"Shall we try Old Hundred?" asked De Forrest. "Ahem! The long metre doxology.

'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'"

Addie and Harcourt joined in laughingly. Bel commenced with them, but stopped when she saw that Lottie did not sing.

"Do you believe that 'all blessings flow' from God?" asked Hemstead of De Forrest.

"I suppose so, according to Old Hundred," he said lightly.

"You don't 'suppose so' at all, Julian. You know it, as we all do, however we may act," said Lottie with emphasis.

"With such a belief, I would at least treat Him with respect," said Hemstead quietly. "I should be sorry to be under deep and continued obligations to One toward whom I failed in ordinary courtesy."

"I knew it was wrong," muttered Bel, "but——"

"I have no such belief," said Harcourt, "so your sharp homily does not apply to me."

"Where do your blessings come from?" asked Hemstead.

"Well, those I don't get out of my clients, from where this snow does—the laws and forces of nature."

"Your faith is like the snow, I think, very cold."

"If it's cold in winter, it's warm in summer," retorted he, flippantly; and Addie giggled approvingly, for the reason that it sounded flippant and smart.

They had now reached the hamlet of Scrub Oaks, in the centre of which was a small house that seemed bursting with light and noise. Whenever the door opened it appeared to fly open from a pressure within.

De Forrest acted as escort to the ladies, while Hemstead accompanied Harcourt in his effort to find a sheltered place for the horses. This pleased the young lawyer, and he said, good naturedly:

"Don't think, Mr. Hemstead, that I do not respect your honest convictions, and I meant no slur upon them. You take things too seriously."

"I suppose we ought to make more allowance for what is said in mere sport and repartee," said Hemstead. "But what to you is law and force, is to me a personal God and Friend. You know that there are some names—like that of mother and wife—that are too sacred for jest."

"Thus people misjudge and misunderstand each other, simply because they see things from different points of view," replied Harcourt. "De Forrest provokes me, however. He has no doubts worthy of the name, for he rea s nothing save the sporting news and fashionable literature of the day, and yet he likes to give the impression that he is in with us, who read *books* and think."

"If you only read fairly, Mr. Harcourt, I have no fears but that in time you will think rightly. An honest jury must hear both sides and have no prejudices."

The young men now sought the rest of the party, who had squeezed their way into the little parsonage, that seemed so replete with life and bustle that it appeared like a social bombshell, with effervescing human nature as an explosive material, and might burst into fragments any moment.

(To be continued.)

Hartmann's Confession.

LONDON, March 19.—One of the sensations of the day is the declaration of Hartmann, who, within a few days after his arrival here from Paris, when the French Government refused to surrender him to Russia, under the extradition laws, feeling himself safe from all further danger of arrest, freely told to personal friends and others the whole story of his connection with the Moscow affair. He says that with the assistance of friends, he planned and executed the explosion, which failed only because of the mistake on their part as to the right time. Hartmann declares he personally fired the house with the electrical battery and instruments which were found, and conducted the arrangements which were calculated to act as a blind to ward off suspicion. After the explosion, he fled, and although his pursuers were often close on his track, he succeeded in getting out of the Czar's dominions. He refuses to divulge the slightest thing that might direct suspicion towards his accomplices, most of whom he says are now in St. Petersburg working for the "good cause," and intimates that if the Russian Government officials knew their names, they would be considerably surprised. He glories in his prominence in the affair, and says he only regrets the failure of his well laid plans. On being reminded that in case he had succeeded in blowing up the right train, many innocent persons might have been killed or wounded, he replied that such a result would have been regretted, but in a struggle like the one now going on in Russia, when open war is yet impossible, it was necessary to take those chances. Hartmann intends to sail for the United States on Saturday, from which country he hopes to be able to assist the Nihilists at home in various ways. He thinks it probable that his admission of his complicity in the Moscow affair will so enrage the Russian authorities with France for not holding him for further evidence that it may easily lead to the breaking off of diplomatic relations, if not to an open rupture between the two countries.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—The *London Times* of March 20th, commenting on the Panama canal project, urges the United States to let either M. De Lesseps do it or charge themselves with the task. It says:—"The Monroe doctrine even in its most restricted shape, has never been admitted into the law of nations, and Europe will not recognize so gratuitous a demand as America now makes over American countries, and might justly exclaim against the autocracy arrogated for the United States."

An extra of the Oshawa Gazette was issued Tuesday the 23rd ult., and contains an order-in-Council disallowing the "Act respecting the Administration of Justice in the Northerly and Westerly parts of Ontario," passed by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario on the 11th March, 1878.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL, 2 1880.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

We are glad to perceive that the Banking system of the country is receiving due attention from our Legislatures. Last week a very large and influential number of Bankers and Bank Directors met at Ottawa to consider and discuss with the Minister of Finance the measures required to place the Banking system of the country on a better foundation. In view of the experience and influence of our worthy representative Mr. ABBOTT, he alone of the outside members was invited to take part in the discussion. We understand that the point to which he alluded in his address, namely, the Inspection of Banks and the better security of the public in other respects; were carefully considered; and it is said that the unanimous decision was, that a greatly improved system of supervision and inspection of Banking should be provided for. It was suggested that the liability for the outstanding bills of a Bank, should be a first charge on its resources; but this would perhaps be a questionable advantage: as it would give a preference to bills, over deposits. In addition to this, the circulation will be surrounded with further safeguards; measures will be taken to prevent the undue control of Banks by means of proxies in the hands of its officers, and the returns required will be exacted in a clearer and more detailed form. With these precautions, and the prosperity which is following the improved policy of the country, we trust that no such disasters as those by which the country suffered during the last disastrous five years will be repeated.

After the discussion of the improvements to the Banking system had been completed; the meeting resolved to address the Government on the propriety of having some effective system of distributing the effects of Insolvent Traders among their creditors, and it was determined to request Mr. ABBOTT's assistance in bringing about such legislation. A Committee accordingly waited upon him to request his co-operation in this measure, and he accordingly accompanied the Committee at an interview with the Minister of Justice on the subject. We learn that the Committee of Bankers, in a printed report of their proceedings referred in the strongest terms to the interest which Mr. ABBOTT had manifested in the important objects they were furthering: and to his refusal to take any part in it in a professional capacity, as it was a public matter connected with his Parliamentary duties. And we understand that the contemplated measures are now in course of preparation.

We cannot help again adverting to the contrast between the appreciation of our member by the public; and that which is displayed by a small discontented clique of wire-pullers in this town. We remarked upon it last spring when he was selected for an important mission to England, and we notice it again now. If we support Mr. ABBOTT as a member and appreciate his talents and energy, we certainly differ from the *clique* to which we have alluded. But we have this advantage of agreeing with the people generally throughout the country of all shades of political opinion. The meeting of Bankers represented politicians of all views, yet they were unanimous in desiring the assistance of Mr. ABBOTT in preparing and maturing measures so important to the country as those in which they were engaged. Thus, while those interested in the welfare of the country are availing themselves of Mr. ABBOTT's abilities, the patriotic Grit *clique* in Lachute are stumping the country, hat in hand, to beg or borrow money enough to contest his return and drive him out of public life. We are content with our side of this question. We doubt if our opponents will prove to be equally satisfied with theirs.

ANOTHER ELECTION CONTEST.

We learn that the Election Petition contesting Mr. ABBOTT's election was served on him on Saturday. In it, he is charged with every offence mentioned in the Statutes, without, we believe, any exception whatever; and he is not only charged with such offences by his agents, but by himself in person. And it is alleged also, that those offences when committed by agents, were so committed with his express approval, authority and consent; and his disqualification is asked for, as well as the annulling of the seat.

These are grave charges, but we venture to say they will not be met as the charges against Dr. CHRISTIE's were met on the like contest. It is fresh in the minds of the people, that on that occasion every imaginable quibble was raised to evade the day of trial. By one pettifogging device or another, it was postponed for fifteen months; and as one of the means of postponing it, the most abominable charges were formulated against every person who signed the Petition; not one of which was ever even attempted to be proved, nor do we believe was believed in by Dr. CHRISTIE himself, when he made those charges. And the columns of our contemporary were filled with complaints about dragging people into litigation, harassing the County with more elections, and many kindred topics, urged with that mixture of vehemence, and bitterness, which our opponents understand so well. The result, when the trial arrived, afforded perhaps the only possible excuse for such a course; for the election of Dr. CHRISTIE; and the violent protestations of himself and his friends as to their purity; crumbled up like an empty egg shell, the moment they came before the Court.

On this occasion, we trust a different course will be followed. Every effort that the human mind could conceive was used, not only by Mr. ABBOTT himself, but by all his leading supporters, to prevent any improper act during the election; and so far as we know, or believe, or have any information, those precautions were successful. Notwithstanding the baneful influence which has been exercised upon this County and its people, by the various Grit candidates since 1867 inclusive; (the candidate of that year having ruined himself by his lavish expenditure in the struggle,) the majority of its people despise and detest the "human devices" so common among our opponents; just as they did before a candidate of that type had shown himself in the County. And yet if Mr ABBOTT had occupied himself exclusively, both day and night, during the eight days he was in the County: he would have had difficulty, notwithstanding his capacity for labor, in committing all the offences with which the Petition charges him. But it is not for us, to anticipate the evidence upon which these charges have been made. At this stage of the proceedings we are bound to suppose that the persons who have signed the Petition believe they have some apparent justification for the charges they have made. Though we are not the less confident that they will prove to be absolutely and entirely unfounded.

If these petitioners are in good faith, and have what they consider sufficient to justify their charges they are in the right in appealing to a Court of Justice for their legal remedy. But if they have allowed this petition to be concocted by Lawyers by copying all the political crimes in the Statute book, without the least reference as to whether they have been committed or not; then they deserve the contempt and obloquey of every honest man, to whatever party he may belong. In the meantime: they must have the benefit of the doubt. Let us have none of the back-biting spite and malice which characterised the conduct of our opponents, when a number of the most respectable Conservatives of the County undertook the exposure of the corruption at the election in 1878. We all remember that no insult was too atrocious; no epithet too insolent; and no insinuation too cowardly; to be hurled at the heads of these gentlemen for doing precisely what the present petitioners have done. We feel confident that the Conservatives have not imitated them in their corruption. We are equally confident, that no member of it will whine, or lavish abuse upon the petitioners; because they seek the vindication of what we suppose they consider their rights before a Court of Justice. We trust and believe there will be no questioning about the names of maid servants; or other quibble about the petition or its trial. We hope that our friends will shew no mark of anger or ill feeling towards the petitioners; at all events, until it is known whether their petition is a mere wanton budget of slander, or a true statement of facts, and above all, we trust and believe that in the true straight forward manly Conservative spirit, Mr. ABBOTT will meet his opponents at once, and squarely; and will challenge them to the proof. If it should turn out that the precautions taken during the election have failed in some insignificant particular, as is always possible; we trust and believe that the next day will find Mr. ABBOTT before the people; confident in the respect and esteem which is felt for him, not only in the County but in the country generally; and that with double or treble his late majority he will be sent back worthily to represent this County in the Dominion Parliament.

THAT ROUGE BRIDGE AGAIN.

We have now reached the first of April; and according to the last advices we have from Harrington; the first step has not been taken, to fulfil Mr. MEIKLE's implied pledge in the *Advertiser* of the 6th March, last. He said in his letter, published on that date; that "IT IS EXPECTED TO HAVE THE WHOLE WORK FINISHED DURING THE PRESENT MONTH."

When we read that passage in his letter, we felt as if something must really be going on, without our knowledge, and we hailed Mr. MEIKLE's statement with pleasure, as showing at least a strong probability, if not a certainty, that the Bridge would really be proceeded with and completed. Now we learn that up to the beginning of this week, the WORK HAD NOT BEEN TOUCHED! And we have no reason to believe that since that date, any further step has been taken towards its completion!

Comment upon this is needless. The unfortunate settlers interested in the Bridge; and in serious want of their hard earned wages; have been trying to arouse the sympathies of the Government directly; since their local member neglects or deceives them. But no more fatal blow could have been struck against their petition; than Mr. MEIKLE's letter. Of what use was it for them to cry for assistance for the work; when Mr. MEIKLE, over his own signature, states, in effect, that the work is being proceeded with; and will be completed during the last month! If the expectation he so unreservedly expressed, was well founded; then people who are petitioning for aid; are trying to deceive the Government. If it has no reasonable foundation; how cruel and ungrateful is the conduct of their local member; in making such a statement, for the sake of a momentary triumph; notwithstanding it tends to baffle the efforts of a struggling section of his constituents, for the accomodation to which they are entitled. It would now be in order to ask for an explicit statement of the grounds upon which Mr. MEIKLE's expectation was based; in order that they may help themselves if their local member, is made or willing to come effectually to their assistance.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

We commend to the consideration of our readers the admirable speech of Mr. THOS. WHITE, M. P. for Cardwell, (which we hope will be circulated in pamphlet form,) in refutation of the unfounded statements as to the effect of the National Policy upon the trade of the country. Hour after hour of the time of the House has been taken up by the rehash of articles from the *Globe* and its satellites: complaining of the effects of the tariff, very much in the same style that we heard *ad nauseam* in our late Electoral campaign. The able analysis made by Mr. ABBOTT on the hustings, of the effect of the tariff upon leading articles of consumption: and upon the trade of the country; constituted at the time a complete refutation of these outcries. But they have been re-iterated from time to time, as if they had never been answered: and the elegant adjunct with which the *Globe* and its imitators, have supplemented their arguments, namely, applying unsavory nicknames to better men than themselves; has been freely called to their aid in endeavoring to impose upon the people. We never could understand, how the great measures which are being introduced, in the sincere endeavor to benefit the country, can be made worse or better; by calling a refined and cultivated statesman, "Sir Sammy," or "Sir Bolus." If the readers of such papers find a pleasure in such vulgarity; or believe that it strengthens the argument against the National Policy; we can understand why it should be so frequently repeated. But we doubt if calling a respectable man by coarse nicknames, will impress the people of this County favorably. Be that as it may however, authentic returns have now been brought down before the House, bearing upon every one of the points discussed by Mr. Abbott in his speech at the Nomination. And they most triumphantly bear out every statement he then made. We make a few extracts from the figures of Mr. WHITE's exhaustive speech. It was regarded in the House as the most important and eloquent argument delivered since the first day of the Budget debate; when the clear exposition by the Minister of Finance, of the protection of the country and of the Government policy; and the brilliant effort of Sir CHARLES TUPPER in reply to the attempted criticism by Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT; took the House and country by storm.

THE DEFICITS FOR FIVE YEARS

The hon. gentleman assumed office by proposing an increased revenue, with the view of preventing deficits. He made the declaration that it was little less than criminal for a Finance Minister to go on from year to year with increasing deficits. And what do we find? In spite of two changes in the tariff, one realizing, or expected to realize, somewhere about $3,000,000, and another over $1,000,000, we found in 1875-6 a deficit of $1,900,785; in 1876-7 a deficit of $1,460,027; in 1877-8, $1,128,146; in 1878-9, $1,918,009; or, in all, deficits which are not and can not be disputed—which are established by the records of Parliament—amounting to $6,436,967. While this is quite clear, as established by the statements of the Finance Minister and by what every one knows in relation to the affairs of those years, all are equally aware that the last deficit would have been very much greater, but for the changes made in the tariff last Session. The estimate of the Finance Minister has not been impugned by hon. gentleman opposite, so it is very evident that, but for the recent changes, there would have been an increased deficit from customs of $700,000 and from excise of $600,000, making in all, an increased deficit of $1,300,000. So that the actual deficits, instead of being the amount I have named, would, but for those changes, have reached about $8,126,968, or not less than an average of $2,031,742. I omitted from this amount another item which, as clearly established by the hon. member for Cumberland (Sir Charles Tupper), ought to have been added, $390,000, which was charged to capital and renewal account in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and which, properly speaking, and according to Mr. Tims, the auditor of that road, ought to have been charged to ordinary expenditure.

THE DUTIES ON SUGAR.

The hon. member for Lambton (Mr. Mackenzie) said the other day that the effect of these duties was to add from a cent to a cent and a half a pound to the price of sugar to the Canadian consumer, and the hon. the ex-Minister of Finance went so far as to say it had increased the price from three to three and a quarter cents per pound. There is nothing like going it strong when on is at it; and the hon. gentlemen understand that maxim perfectly. But what are the facts? The hon. member for Centre Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright) should be the last man to attack us on this side for having adopted these duties; they are not a whit more protective than the policy he himself introduced in 1874; scarcely more protective than the order-in-council by which he tried to protect the sugar refiners in Montreal. And it was only when, having tried to do so then and in his failing to do it, not having the knowledge that he was trying to do what he was not legally permitted to, it was only after that that he became so bitter against the "legalized robbery" about which we have heard so much. But, I repeat, what are the facts with regard to this alleged increase in the prices of sugar? I have the prices of granulated sugar in Canada, and so that there can be no doubt about it, I will hand this to the reporter, so that everyone can verify it for themselves. The fact is that the average price of granulated sugar in 1870 was $9.50; the average price in 1877 was $10.66; the average price in 1878 was $9.34; the average price in 1879 was $9.00.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The great importance of which may be inferred from the fact that hon gentlemen opposite were negotiating to give a direct money subsidy to a steamship company to carry the mails to those islands, and thus promote the trade with them. I think that was a wise policy, for I regard the West India trade as perhaps the most important feature in connection with the development of the foreign trade of this country. (Hear, hear.) We have just had laid on the table a return of the imports for the six months ending 31st Dec. in 1878 and 1879 respectively. Taking sugar of all sorts for the sake of my argument, I find that the imports from Great Britain in 1878 amounted to 19,038,564 lbs. In 1879 they were about 9,961,195 lbs. The imports from the United States in 1878 were 36,635,630 lbs., but last year they were reduced to 8,227,462 lbs. The imports from the British and Spanish West Indies were 4,517,857 lbs. in 1878, and last year they were increased to 36,030,051 lbs. (Cheers).

MONTREAL.

The Hon. Senator Penny, who has for so many years been connected with the Montreal *Herald*, is suffering from a severe illness and it is not expected that he will recover.

The rumor that Mr. F. B. McNamee was going to run in the coming elections in Ireland, for the county of Cavan is unfounded, as he is at present in Buffalo. The foundation of the rumor lies in the fact that Mr. McNamee will, during the next summer, have occasion to proceed to England to have a contract, which he holds for some work in in British Columbia, ratified.

After all the talk which has taken place to the contrary, the *Post* is to be continued.

OTTAWA, March 29th, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—As I promised I herewith forward a communication on Ottawa affairs. The communications which have been published in the papers by the Rev. Mr. De Sola, Rev. Gavin Lang and others, on the subject of "Marriage with a deceased wife's sister," are the theme of conversation here. The majority of the influential men, with whom I have came in contact are in favor of the passage of a bill legalizing such procedure.

As usual, during the session of Parliament, the city is crowded with printers of all classes and bearing a variety of reputations.

It is rumoured that a gentleman well known in journalistic circles will shortly start a new paper in this city.

Senator Macpherson has left for Toronto, where he purposes staying for a short time.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Hon. George Brown has been received with regret here.

The river is opening up.

A large number of visitors are in town.

Large quantities of excellent meat were on view in the Easter market.

The Rev. L. O. Armstrong who is well known to Argenteuilers the other day conducted a party of 200 English tenant farmers to land which they had purchased in the Little Saskatchewan. This is the second batch of 200 men this gentleman has been instrumental in bringing to this country. For his efforts towards filling up our wild lands, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong cannot receive too much praise, as he shows himself that which each resident of this country, should strive to be, a "true Canadian." "Canada first" is evidently his motto.

The *Free Press* of Ottawa contains a correspondence in re Parnell, in which the writer holds that the Irish agitator is no gentleman. Copious quotations are taken from Canadian papers in reference to the meeting at Toronto, where the *Globe* and the *Mail* both agree that when the Queen's name was mentioned members of the audience hissed. It is a great pity that, now we have got rid of Parnell, the discussion is not dropped. True Canadians want nothing of either Parnell or men of his kidney and therefore it is better to treat him and his schemes with silent contempt, as we have nothing to do at all with Irish affairs. It is quite evident to all thinking people that Parnell is MAD over his agitation—mad as a March hare.

The latest introduction into Church use here is the opera glass. On Sunday last your correspondent attended a city church and saw an opera glass pretty freely used by a lady in attendance, who seemed, with great anxiety to watch every movement of the minister.

The remainder of the Ottawa season promises to be exceptionally gay. Lady Tilley gave an "At Home" on the 31st ult. at which there was dancing.

Ottawa has raised $2,544.95 towards the Irish Relief Fund. Wellington Ward (the wealthiest) gave $16! A very creditable donation. (!)

The Manitoba train, when it left Brockville, on Wednesday, had 17 freight and seven passanger cars.

WEEKLY TEST:

Number of purchasers served during week ending March 20th, 1880: 5,536.

Number of purchasers served during the same week last year: 4,934.

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, 85c and 95c 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 $1.35 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, 32c 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, $1.80 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 $1.95, $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, 2c 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.

WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 29th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 31-9

Worth Knowing.

THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE *CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS &c., &c.*

From a very large stock, purchased before the late advanced prices, and from

THE BEST MAKERS,

IS AT THE

CHEAP IMPORIUM,

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 38y1

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late Dame Jane Kyne, widow of the late ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, in his lifetime of St. Andrews, P. Q., are requested to settle the same with the undersigned without delay, and those to whom the said estate is indebted are requested to file accounts duly attested with the undersigned executor immediately.

J. MACDONALD, N.P.

St. Andrews, March 20, 1880. 31w1

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 R. 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

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.



W. J. SIMPSON, & Co.,

Lachute Saw Mills,

Planing, Grooving & Tounging, Rustic clapboards, Battens, Shingles, &c.

Full Stock of Lumber Constantly on hand; also



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.

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

No Patent, No Pay.

PATENTS

obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringments, 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 five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for Americans 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.

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 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	3.00 p.m.	and 9.00.
At Aylmer at 8.5	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 ..... 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: 8.30a.m., 11.07a.m., and 6.07p.m.

Going East, 8.09a.m., 12.14p.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,
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 Wanser Sewing Machines, only gold medal at Philadelphia, Paris, Dublin, &c. Warranted to work fifteen years.

C. T. WALES & Co.

St. Andrews, March 25, 1880. 15m6

Advertising Terms.

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

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

S. Carsley, Dry Goods.
Ligget & Hamilton, oil cloths.
Sam. McDonald, Notice.
T. C. Noyes, Lime.
J. Patenaude, Dry Goods:

LOCAL.

SUGAR making is going on now quite briskly.

SOME young ladies take five or six years to get over sixteen years old.

A night Watchman is still kept on the ruins of the factory.

Subscriptions are being solicited for building a new Methodist Church in DeSalaberry.

It is said that some of our citizens, up town, are now arguing against factories, as they say they are injurious to villages.

UNEQUALLED.—Delightful to use, clean and healthful upon the hair, there is nothing that can compare with it. *Try Bearine.*

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—Olivet Hall was crowded last Sunday evening on the occasion of the Rev. B. Longley, M. A., preaching a sermon to young women.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Joseph Patenaude, Montreal House, but more especially that of the ladies to the splendid lot of corsets just received.

That forty or fifty hands should have been employed in two factories here and only $200 paid out for wages by one factory every two weeks, appears to be a problem which the teacher himself cannot solve.

Mr. McLaren, was offered a site for his factory, on the West River near the railway, free of all costs, if he wanted to start by steam power at Lachute. Other assistance was also held out to induce him to start again, and he has the subject under consideration.

☞ We are indebted to John Taylor Esq., of Montreal, for a supply of WATCHMAN Extras for our whole edition, containing a full report of the speech of the member for Cardwell, and also a full report of the speeches at the banquet to Sir Alex. T. Galt, which he had printed at his own expense for us.

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving way, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites the material to build them up and the tonic to keep them there."

DR. C. CLAY.

THE ARGENTEUIL ELECTION.—The Grit Rouges of this county have contested the election of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the petition having been fyled last Saturday. They could not do otherwise after all the boasting they made. What they expect to gain by this contest no one seems to know, at present, but time will tell the result-how much time it will take, is very uncertain.

PAIN-KILLER.—The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction into every house. Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, &c., it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A bottle will last for a very long time, and its low price places it within the reach of all.—*News, St. Johns, C. E.*

VENNOR'S ALMANAC FOR 1880.—This Almanac will be ready for issue about the first of May. It will be published both in Canada and United States. Mr. Vennor expresses great confidence in his predictions for the summer months and has consequently given them in even greater detail than usual. The price of the Almanac will be 15 cents, per copy, two for 25 cents.

SUGAR MAKERS can see the "Spiral Evaporator," for which Mr. Taylor has recently obtained a patent for Canada and United States, at work in Barron's Bush. By it to-day an average of 13 pails of sap an hour was boiled down, with a cost of very little fuel. Mr. Taylor is now introducing this article all over Canada, and it certainly merits what he claims for it, viz:—the best sap evaporator now in existence.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Brownsburg.

The Forest Union Fife and Drum Band gave a concert in the shool-house on Tuesday night, but it was not well patronized.

A Tea-meeting was held in Warwick's school-house, three miles west of here, on Wednesday evening. The weather was all that could be desired, and our drive out was delightful. When we arrived at our destination, we found on enquiry that tea was to be served in Mr. Warwick's. We involuntarily exclaimed, "That's just our hash." No more holding cups and saucers on our knees. No more scalding ourselves with hot tea; we could now sit down to a table and "stow away" at our leisure. While warming ourselves a seedy looking individual whom we never remember seeing before, came up to us and asked if we had paid our fare yet? We said no. Why? Because, said he, I don't think it is going to be worth more than "twinty cints," the cakes are all covered with sugar and a fellow can't eat much, they're too sweet. We paid particular attention to the party alluded to while at tea, and thought if he did not get "twinty five cints" worth he came so near it that it would be hard to make change. When the stowing away process had ceased, all repaired to the school-house, where a lengthy programme awaited them. When all had assembled, Mr. J. Campbell was called to the chair, and opened the proceeding with a short speech, then followed songs, readings, address, &c. &c. till about 10:30, when the meeting broke up. P.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Two sons of the Prince of Wales are expected in Quebec on the 24th May.—The United States papers are getting alarmed at Canada's war power which is 600,000 enrolled militia.—The salvation army is praying for the Mayor of New York.—Edison's Electric Light is likely to become generally useful for common purposes and will be cheaper than either gas or oil.—Thousands are fleeing from the Old World to the new.—San Donato's sale has reached over a million dollars.—The Queen has commanded a stone cross to be erected on the spot in Zululand where the Prince Imperial lost his life.—Five car loads of gold from Madoc, the first consignment of 100 cars, were forwarded to Buffalo last week.—The Prince Imperial's mother has started on a pilgrimage to Zululand.—Great Britain will have to import 2,500,000 bushels of wheat weekly, for the next eight weeks.—Dr. Laberge, is the Conservative candidate for the county of Chateauguay.—Gladstone is indisposed.—The King of Siam is going to visit America.—Bugdad has a famine.—Parnell has got Irish politics in a bad mess.—Forty seven horses were sold in New York the other day for $17,410.—There is intense excitement over the elections in England.—Twenty men converts to Mormonism in Kentucky. The Louisiana Legislature have prohibited members from playing the "fifteen" puzzle in the House.—Parnell has been rotten egged in Ireland.—Edison, has discovered the "philosophers Stone."—Beaudette, a Conservative, has been elected by acclamation for the county of Cinicautime.—The Crown Prince of Austria is to be married to the fair Princess of Belgium, she is sixteen.—Sir A. T. Galt's great speech in Montreal, has attracted the attention of the world.—England is getting afraid of the attentions paid by Americans to China.

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.

Rouge Bridge.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Referring to your article on the "Rouge Bridge," and Mr. Meikle's letter in the *Advertiser*. I beg to say that I have this day seen a letter from Rivington Post Office, dated 29th March, in which the writer, a most reliable and respectable man, delares that he is "sorry to say the letter in the *Advertiser*, of Mr. Meikle's, is entirely untrue, and that the whole of the top with trussel work certainly will be destroye if the money is not sent to get the stringers on and secured. Should not some money be forthcoming, we shall be left in the same condition as we were before the bridge was commenced."

I think it right to make this information public through your paper, as if money is not sent by the Quebec Government to save the bridge, it will likely be just because Mr. Meikle has given to understand by his letter that there was no occasion for it.

Yours etc.,
LACHUTE.

Ottawa, March 30th, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—When you explain on rather translate my last letter, you may inform the Ottawa Valley farmers that April will be an advanced and summer month, but that April will be wet and backward with severe frosts between the 10th and 15th. From 1st May up to middle of June we will have wet and backward weather, but after that dry and fine weather. The finest part of the year 1880, will be after mid-shmmer, and it will be exceptionally fine until middle of December.

Yours,
H. G. VENNOR.

Mohtreal, March 29th, 1880.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, March 27th, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Having a little time at my disposal just now and knowing that you are always happy to receive items of news on various subjects, I pen the following as to affairs in Quebec.

A good deal of discussion has been gone into in the newspapers of late as to the present Quebec Provincial Government and its standing. In the hopes of currying favor with the people the Liberal newspapers of this province, have not hesitated to state through their columns as usual through the medium of *special correspondents* that unfair means were used by the present local Ministers in order to retain their seats when they went to the country some time ago. This having, after the elections, failed to enlist the sympathies of the people for their cause a new move has been made and that to publish reports that the ministry are seriously considering the advisability of appealing to the country. Some days ago the Montreal *Herald*, which is well known for its *time serving* propensities, stated that Messrs. Robertson and Paquet the respected Treasurer and Provincial Secretary were going to be unceremoniously "kicked out of the Cabinet," a statement which is in the highest degree absurd and which has since been denied by no less a paper than the Grit organ at the ancient capital.

Efforts have been put forth by members of the Liberal party of the Dominion Parliament to induce the Hon. Mr. Joly to resign from the leadership of the local House, as through his dogged obstinence that gentleman is found to be a source of weakness instead of strength to the Liberal party. In the event of that hon. gentleman resigning, a constituency will be thrown open and he will run for the Dominion House. Mr. Mercier will assume the role of leader of the Opposition.

The trade prospects for the coming summer are good. Shipping reports are to the effect that a larger number of vessels will sail for this port than for some years past.

The Provincial Parliament, it is expected, will not meet before the middle of May or the beginning of June.

Great preparations are being made for the St. John Baptist celebration on the 24th June next. It is expected that a large influx of visitors from the States will put in an appearance. The arrangements for the first two days festivities have been made and are said to be the most complete ever before formed. It is feared that there will be trouble between the English speaking shiplaborers and the visitors on that day, in revenge for the sore treatment the French-Canadians had last year.

"B" Battery will be removed to Kingston in the month of May.

The new Departmental Buildings will be ready for use and will be taken over by the local Government early in the month of April.

The Rev. Mr. Webster, the gentleman who claims to have seen a vision and received a mysterious communication from the "Spirit World," preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last. He states his intention is to take a lecturing tour in the United States and believes that he is commissioned to preach the reality of communication with the world of spirits.

The weather during the past month here has been exceedingly mild. The farmers coming in from the country state that they expect to have a good yield of maple sugar this year.

Several of the city papers demand from the Government the severence of the Provincial from the city police as at present the Provincial police are doing duty as Quebec city police.

A new Liberal club has been started here. Cards of membership have been issued at five dollars a head. It is the intention of the members to purchase the lately defunct French paper *L'Eclaireur* and *Le Provincial* another of the numerous Quebec sheets, combine them and have the new paper as the organ of the Club.

Yours etc.,
C. E. SIHRON.

A STATEMENT made in *Le Canada* by an agent for lumber firms gives support to hints thrown out in various quarters, that the demonstrations lately made by unemployed workingmen at Ottawa were the result of political machination. The agent referred to asserts over his own name that he had been in Ottawa to procure men for his purpose, but, not succeeding there, had to telegraph from that city to Lower St. Lawrence districts for a supply of labor. He is also willing to furnish, if his statement is challenged, the names of men who took part in the demonstrations at the capital, and afterward refused his offers of employment. We have already shown how we regard the kind of political tactics spoken of above namely, as most contemptible; and we entertain greater respect for the leading men in Opposition than to suspect them of stooping to such base methods of promoting their party ends. But if any of their followers inside or supporters outsite of Parliament were guilty of inciting the workmen to make insincere as well as illegitimate demands for employment on the Government, the fact more than bears out the remarks of the *Witness* a few days ago. We contended that the furnishing of employment to workmen by the Government should only be resorted to in case of threatened starvation; and, further, that the workmen of Ottawa were no more entitled to State favors than those of the remotest parts of the Dominion. How foolish the Premier would feel now had he acceded to the claims of the workmen, and afterward discovered that they had been prompted in their demands, not by destitution, but by a mere obscure political opponents!—*Witness.*

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE for the "WATCHMAN," Only $1 Per Annum.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

April 1, 1880.

FLOUR.—	
Superior Extra	$6.10 to 6.15
Extra Superfine	6.00 6.05
Fancy	0.00 0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.95 6.00
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	2.90 3.00
Oatmeal	4.50 4.60
Cornmeal	2.90 2.95
PROVISIONS, &c.—	
Pork, mess, per brl	$15.75 to 16.00
Pork, thin mess, per brl	15.50 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11 0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0.10½ 0.11
Dressed hogs	5.00 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, April 1, 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 0.00
Butter " lb	0.15 0.20
Cheese " "	0.12 0.16

NEW LIME.

ANY QUANTITY of New Burnt Lime can be had on Monday, the 5th of April, and at any time afterwards from

T. C. NOYES,
Front of Chatham, April 2, 1880. 31w1.

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. 31tf.

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 45th 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. 35w3.

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. 29—14

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
ROAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.

And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City,

We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest

Paris & New York Fashions,

Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm

JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.
Practical Furriers,
416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3yl.

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 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. 51v1.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

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

Cheap Reading,

FREE BY MAIL
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Lachute, March 1st, 1880. 17m1.

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By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1880. 25w13.

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BOOTS and SHOES.

In Great Variety, in buttoned, laced, and ties for Ladies Misses and children, at prices to defy competition.

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In all styles, Long Boots, Laced Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, at very low prices. Prunella boots from 80c per pair.

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All kinds and prices, both hard and soft.

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Now is your time to get a first class suit of clothes cheap, Ready-made, or made to order by a first-class workman. We have now on hand a very large stock of Tweeds, Worsted Coatings and Broad cloths of English, Scotch, and Canadian makes.

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We have still a very large and well selected stock of Groceries. Teas from 40c. Black, Green and Japan in caddies and half chests, and by the pound.

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In all styles and qualities at very low prices.

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FELLOW'S Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

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BANQUET TO SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G. C. M. G.

CANADA'S HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Previous to the departure of SIR A. T. GALT, for England, a number of his friends in Montreal determined to give him a banquet. It was very numerously attended by the leading men of the country by all shades of Politics—each vieing with the other to do honor to a man so universally respected. We have only room for SIR ALEXANDER'S own speech.

SIR ALEXANDER GALT said:—Mr. Chairman, words do indeed fail me to thank you as I ought for the distinguished compliment you have paid me to-night. To thank you in adequate language is impossible. I am not sufficiciently vain to attribute the presence here to night of the intelligence, the wealth, and the enterprise of this great city, to your desire merely to pay a compliment to an humble individual like myself. Grateful as I am to you all for your individual kindness, I still attribute your presence on this occasion rather to an endorsation of the appointment—the new departure, as my friend Sir Charles Tupper has properly called it—that has been made in reference to the connection of this great colony with the Mother Country, rather to a desire to show by your presence here to-night, gentlemen of both sides of politics, that you believe that this country has grown to that position in which its interests demand there should be a representative at the court of our beloved sovereign in order not that we may weaken, but in order that we may strengthen those ties which have hitherto so happily bound us together. (Loud and prolonged applause.) It is not as I say with the idea that we will prepare ourselves for a separation, as was the case in the only previous instance in which a representative was sent over,—I mean in the case of Benjamin Franklin,—that the Dominion has decided on taking this step. In this case we go over, not to complain but to thank our Mother Country for past favors. (Hear, hear and applause.) We go over, not to plead our having adverse or contrary interests, but to endeavor to show that the interests of the Mother Country and of the colony are one and the same, to show that the Empire, as a whole, is composed, not of the United Kingdom alone, but of the United Kingdom and those vast possessions which span the entire globe. (Cheers.) My friend Sir Charles Tupper has very kindly referred to the important duties that will undoubtedly devolve upon the representative of this country in England. Of course it is impossible for me to touch upon particulars of what those duties may consist, but it may be interesting to you, in advance of a discussion which will undoubtedly take place in Parliament, that I should give you an idea of what, in my mind, are the duties I shall have to perform, to point out as well as I can how they affect this country and also the appreciation I have of the present state of affairs in England, which renders it a particularly opportune moment in which to advance the interests of this country. The duties may be classed under the three heads of finance, immigration and diplomacy. With reference to the financial side of the question, my friend Sir Chas. Tupper has already told you it is in contemplation that the Dominion should take charge of its own finances in London. (Hear, hear.) It is not for me to anticipate the statement which the Finance Minister will make in the House of Commons, but I think we may fairly suppose that he will draw attention to the fact, that the credit of this country is now so firmly established in the money market that we no longer require exceptional support, that our credit rests upon the energy and enterprise of Canada itself, and that while we continue to be grateful for the assistance we have received in past years from the eminent financial firms who have attended to that duty in London, Canada has now grown to the point where it is no longer necessary that it should get its access to the London market through any particular channel of that kind, but that it has the right to appear there in the same way as much less important colonies are now doing, seeking any assistance they require entirely and solely on the financial merits of the colony itself. With reference to the subject of immigration, it is perhaps the most important that we have or are likely to have for many years to consider. The settlement of the almost boundless fertile plains of the Northwest, opens up to Canada a future which enables us to look forward to the attainment at a very early day of that national power and strength which we looked for when we entered into Confederation. It is beyond doubt that the North West Territory of Canada contains within itself a larger proportion of the fertile wheat lands of the world than any other district in existence. (Hear, hear.) Canada, with a small population, a population not 4,000,000 has undertaken the labrious task of opening up and bringing under civilization that immense country. It is a duty which has devolved upon the Atlantic Provinces, as I may say, of the Confederation; but it is a duty which they are performing, not so much for themselves as for the Empire at large. It cannot, with truth, be said that the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick, or even of Ontario, have very much greater direct interests in the settlement of these wheat fields at the base of the Rocky Mountains, than the farmers in Yorkshire or the tenant farmers in Tipperary. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That settlement can only be carried through at a very considerable expense, and, to be successful, that expense has got to be incurred at a very early date. It is only by railways that it can be done, and as we perfectly well know, unless those railways are made through our own territory before the opportune moment pass away, we shall see all the emigration which is certain to leave the British Isles, directed to a foreign country, instead of being utilized and brought to our own shores, strengthening not merely Canada, but the Empire itself. (Prolonged applause.) It is impossible for Canada, with her limited means, to undertake alone the settlement of such a vast region as is comprehended in the Northwest. We have neither the people nor the money to do it. It would take a period of time far beyond that which we trust will expire before the settlement of that country will be completed. We have got to enlist in that great object, an object of civilization so large and so grand as to appeal to all the best feelings and sympathies of our fellow-countrymen—the assistance of the Motherland. (Hear, hear.) In two years we shall have direct communication by railway through our own territory, to probably 200 or 300 miles to the west of the Red River. (Prolonged applause.) We shall then be able to carry emigrants coming from Europe, Great Britain or any other part of the world through our own country, without being obliged to hand them over to foreigners or to expose them to the solicitations of foreigners. We shall be able to take them to probably the best country in the world, and settle them upon our own lands, greatly to the advantage of ourselves, and greatly, also, to the advantage of those people themselves. (Applause.) While the opening up of that country is unquestionably fraught with great advantage to others besides us, I cannot fail, in addressing a Montreal audience, to point out that its settlement is a most direct means of restoring to the commerce of Montreal that pre-eminence which we desire it should have. It would seem as if this great city was placed by nature at a point the most favorable to receive the commerce of that vast country. It is certainly in distance far nearer than any other point on the continent, and when we take into account the fact that we shall have communication partly by water and partly by rail, and that we shall have it of the very cheapest kind, I think it is not over sanguine to believe that in a very few years we shall see the wharves of Montreal teeming with the produce that is grown in the far off plains of Manitoba. (Cheers.) Referring to the diplomatic duties, if I may venture to use the term, in connection with the duties that are about to be imposed upon me, a new departure would appear to be absolutely necessary in consequence of the growing importance of this country. We have now relations of a diplomatic character, both with the home Government and with foreign Governments. They arise from the large powers that were conferred upon the Parliament of Canada by the Confederation Act. By that Act the Imperial Parliament surrendered to us the complete control of our customs, excise and every other mode and description of taxation. By that Act Great Britain voluntarily deprived herself of the power of negotiating for this country with foreign countries. She deprived herself of the right to say to Canada: You shall or you shall not impose any particular class of duties. I think, therefore, I am justified in saying that the passage of that Act has placed us *quoad* commercial questions, although British subjects, in the same position as regards the Imperial Government, as we stand in towards any foreign Government. Whatever we do has to be made the subject of negotiation, it is clearly an negotiation to which we must be an assenting party as well as the Imperial Government. (Applause.) Now it cannot be doubted that in such negotiations the first desire of the people of Canada would be to satisfy the rulers of the Mother Country that what we desire is reasonable, and not adverse to her interest. (Applause) To enable us to do so, it is clearly advantageous that the views of the people of this country as expressed through our Parliament, should be placed authoritatively from time to time before the Imperial Government, and that we should by that means make use of the Imperial press to prevent mis-representations arising in the minds of our fellow countrymen in regard to the objects sought for by that legislation. We must remember that there are certain peculiarities of trade. In the case of England, her interests in dealing with commercial subjects and treaties of commerce may be said to be purely those which affect her manufactures; with us, on the contrary, our interests as regards foreign countries or even Great Britain, are mainly those which arise from our products being products of the soil or the products of the sea. We have, therefore, no perfectly common ground to go upon, and it has consequently been found that in the commercial treaties that have been made by Great Britain since the Confederation Act passed in 1867, they have omitted to deal with any questions with which we were concerned, dealing only with those which concern the United Kingdom. However, circumstances have shown, more especially the relations that we have had with the republic of France, that there is a large and growing necessity that we should have the advantage of the representation of our views, when the question of a new treaty of commerce comes between England and any foreign country. The necessity for this, as I said, has been shown by what has occurred in the interruption of our commerce with France, and I do not hesitate to say that if the views of this country had been put before the Imperial Government at the time that treaty was made, provision would then have been made to prevent the very absurd fiscal regulations which now shut out the trade of Canada from France. One peculiar fact in reference to these treaties is that they all terminate at a year's notice now. All the commercial treaties which England has with foreign countries more or less hinge upon the one she had with France. France terminated that treaty fifteen months ago, and though the rates of duty still subsist by legislative enactment, the treaty has been terminated and negotiations are shortly to be resumed. That is the case with every commercial treaty with any country of importance which now subsists with England, and therefore it is the most important that when the whole subject of the commercial relations of the Empire with foreign countries is to be considered by the Imperial Government and those foreign countries, whatever the interests of the Dominion may be in such subjects, and I believe them to be very large, they ought to be represented on the spot at the time when those treaties are about to be concluded. I ought to say, and I say it with a very great deal of satisfaction, that the step which the Government have proposed to take in appointing a representative in London has met with the cordial approbation of Her Majesty's Government in England. (Cheers.) It is not a matter which has been pressed upon an unwilling Government; it has been accepted in the frankest manner, and will no doubt promote the interests of both countries. I may add that the position which has been accord d to the proposed officer is one which is far beyond that to which the humble merits of the person who now addresses you would have entitled him. (Cries of "No, no.") But it is to be regarded as significant of the very high estimation in which this country and its interests are regarded by the Imperial Government. It is in that respect only, that I trust it will be welcomed by the people of this country. We do not propose to attempt any independent negotiation with foreign countries; we never will be so unwise as to do that. England posses one of the best trained staffs of diplomatists in the world. That staff is placed in the frankest manner at the disposal of the Canadian Government. (Here, here.) We are permitted to associate, as I may say, if I speak quite correctly in that respect, our representative with that diplomatic staff, to share in all those advantages, and thereby to obviate the difficulty of our proceeding with our own small influence towards a foreign Government, but to enable us to proceed with the backing of the great influence, power and prestige of the whole British Empire. There are, however, a very great number of other subjects of more immediate interest to us than those to which I have referred, in which the question of negotiations naturally comes up. Let us consider what the position of the Governor General himself is. The Governor General is at once an Imperial officer, representing the Queen's Government in Imperial matters, and at the same time, under the Act of Confederation, he is the head of a self-governing community. He is the head of a community in which he has to perform certain functions quite independent of those which relate to him as an Imperial officer, and as regards those functions and duties it is perfectly evident that he is in the position of having necessarily to act with the common consent of the Imperial and Canadian Governments. Consequently the necessity for negotiation where differences of opinion arise is evident. It is evident that we must have discussion, that discussion can scarcely be carried on with advantage solely between the Imperial officer and his Imperial head, and, therefore there will be an advantage in the Governor General having, as I may say, an officer of his own in discussions as regards particular local subjects whom he can instruct, and who will be a medium through which certain communications on certain questions may have to come before the departments of the Imperial Government. Now these questions may be divided into three general heads: first, the defences of the country, second the territorial questions which are of a very varied character in such a country as ours, and lastly the commercial question. If you will pardon me for occupying your attention for a few moments I will try to touch as well as I can these points. (Cries of go on.) But you must accept my apologies, for I speak with very great difficulty to-night. I am afraid I can hardly make myself heard, but I am sure you will make allowance. With regard to the defence of the country, we have certainly an interest in common with the rest of the Empire. We are bound to do our duty for the defence of our own shores; also, in a less degree to do our duty as the defenders of our common Queen and country. (Loud applause.) Therefor the Imperial Government have, like ourselves, a direct interest in the proper organization of our militia. They show that interest by furnishing us with skilled officers. It is our business to show that we on our part are furnishing the necessary organization and that we keep up the requsite staff. We are trying to do so and the co-operation between the Imperial and Canadian Governments is going on in the most satisfactory manner. We saw evidence of this the other day when our military school at Kingston was recognized to the extent that certain commissions are hence forward to be given in the British Army to the cadets in that school. I hope the day is not remote when the course that has been taken with regard to the organization of land forces in this country may also be extended to our naval strength. This country has a very large body of the most skilled seamen in the world; we have no organization for them, and I think it is quite proper that we should look forward to the establishment of training ships for the organization of a naval reserve, the result of which would be to permit our sea captains to have the honor of being registered as officers of the naval reserve, as indeed some of them now are, though they have succeeded in being so registered, by going through a course of instruction in England. I do not see why we, who have good seamen and ships here, should not get for our seamen the necessary instruction here, and why those honors should not be conferred upon our seamen after having received that instruction here. (Cheers.) The territorial question to which I have referred is one of very great interest, and is of very much greater and immediate importance than any question that can possibly arise. I may venture to say, in my belief, it is only fair to regard the interests of Canada and the Mother Country in regard to the settlement of the Northwest as identical. There is; as I have said, no reason why we should be charged with the whole of the immense labor of that immense undertaking. Canada has the government of the country on her hands, and will perform that task, and has performed it in the most credeble way. She has not hesitated to pledge her whole financial resources and honor to open up and develop that country at the earliest possible moment, and if our fellow countrymen at home wish to have all the advantages of the early opening of that district, they must help us, they must look at the fact that we are going to give them land, not to sell, but to give it to them, to give them free homesteads. They must look at the fact that we are going to give them the means of access to those homesteads, and to provide them with schools and good government. Surely all these undertakings entitle this country to fair consideration of any question which points to co-operative action in reference to the settlement of half a continent. This half a continent was not obtained directly by ourselves, but we took it over at the instance of the Imperial Government, which knew at the time that it would require enormous outlay to bring it into cultivation and civilization. The Imperial Government knew there would be immense risks and responsibilities connected with the management of the Indian tribes; and, therefore, I do not doubt for a moment that its consideration will be given to anything which points, if we are going to divide the advantages of that country with the people at home, to the division of some portion of the work of making it valuable. (Cheers). With reference to our commercial relations with the Mother Country, I have already stated that the Imperial Parliament when it passed the Confederation Act, gave over to us the control of our system of taxation, whether it be of customs, excise, or of any other character. Therefore, whatever we do in regard to these matters we do on our own responsibility. At the same time, it is very desirable that our fellow countrymen at home should be satisfied that our action is not based simply upon some selfish idea, but upon a comprehensive view of what is desirable not only for this part of the British Empire, but also with a fair consideration for theirs. In speaking, therefore, of the necessity for negotiations on those subjects, it will be evident that in regard to the complaints that have been made for the last twenty years, and that are constantly being made for one cause or another with reference to some parts of the commercial legislation of Canada, they are really in the same position as complaints made against the United States, or any other foreign country. We all admit it is desirable that there should be no hard feeling, and that whatever ground there may be for it should be removed. (Applause) If it is to be removed it can only be removed by negotiation, by our learning what they want, and by their learning what our interests are. If I may detain you for a few moments, I will tell you why the present situation of affairs in England is peculiarly opportune for rendering the Imperial policy in regard to commercial relations with the colonies. In this matter I may be looked upon, as giving an opinion somewhat of a speculative character, but on a social occasion like to-night, when I desire to speak with a good deal of frankness, and before I am entirely under the necessity of observing diplomatic caution, I think I will venture to say what occurs to myself in relation to the peculiar position into which English policy in this respect is drifting. Those gentlemen who, like myself, are able to recollect the state of commercial legislation in England before 1846, will remember perfectly the great change which has taken place. A little prior to 1846 the most important concession which has ever been made to a dependency of the Empire was made by what is well known as Lord John Russell's letter concerning what is called Responsible Government. Responsible Government means that the Colonies should be allowed to legislate in their own interest and in accordance with the well understood wishes of their people. That was a concession of the utmost importance to the whole Colonial Empire. Very shortly after that, the free trade policy was accepted, first in part, and then within a very few years the whole, by the Imperial Government. Now, I think that the adoption of those two particular classes of policy by the Mother Country, entailed certain results which I think would ere this have been attained but for circumstances to which I shall presently allude. The fact is that the colonies were given, I might say, perfectly independent self-government and that at the same time Great Britain ceased to look for any advantage from her commercial relations with the colonies, and which reduces the bond between the Colonial and Imperial Governments to a very sentimental link indeed. It is simply a common allegiance in exchange for the burden of defence, and I believe that would not have stood any very lengthened or severe strain. That I am not altogether wrong in the appreciation that I had of the effect of that policy, may I think be judged by those who will be kind enough to recollect the expressions and statements of the press in England fifteen years after free trade was adopted and when Great Britain was in the full hey-day of prosperity from what was supposed to be the inevitable result of that policy. At that time we know perfectly well that it was popular to speak in England of letting the Colonies go adrift; we know perfectly well that at the time the Confederation Act was passed, very many in England considered that it was a good policy, because it would enable us to leave earlier the Mother Country. Now that opinion is changed, and no such opinion is held by either Tory or Liberal in England. (Here, here, and applause.) It is a most significant change. One might have supposed that after five or six years of very hard times indeed, there would have been a greater disposition to throw off burdens, to lighten the load, than there was before this Act. But if there be one thing more than another which has raised Lord Beaconsfield's Government in the minds of the independent people of England, it is that he has asserted that the Empire is not to be allowed to diminish but that it is to be maintained in its integrity. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, how is it that such a change has come over public opinion in England, for I do not think any one can deny the change? I affirm it is because the free trade policy of England has, *quoad* foreign countries, provided a failure, and that the people of England are now awakening to the fact that they have within their own dominions a market larger than that which the foreign countries can ever give them; that it only requires a wise policy on their part, and combined action on ours, to make the Empire independent of foreign countries for everything it requires; and that in order to foster a trade which has proved during these past years to be an improving one, while others have been falling off, they should adopt such a policy as will bind the resources of the Empire more closely together, and, instead of leading to disintegration will promote union. I believe the time has come when that policy can, with some degree of force, be brought under the notice of the British people, and the British Government, and that it is a direction in which public opinion in England must, before long, be impelled (here, here, and applause). The great, admitted difficulty which has always met us when we have spoken in England on the subject, and many of us have spoken on it, has been: You will never get the people of England to submit to a tax upon food. That was true until it was shown that the Northwest territory of this continent was the great food producing district of the world. It is only for us to open it up, and we shall have solved the only question which made England seriously dependent upon foreigners. We shall have done more by the development of that country in protecting her from the pressure of foreign nations, than could be done in any possible way. It is a very remarkable coincidence that at this moment all the difficulties of negotiations with foreign countries are removed by the termenation of every treaty of commerce between England and any other nation. At the same time that we are on the eve of opening up that vast country, which will give England a full supply of wheat, the necessities of England, the agricultural distress which is about to depopulate her shores, render it of the utmost importance that she should find a new home for the suffering thousands who are anxious to leave and must emigrate unless she desires to have a social revolution in her midst. If there ever was a time when we could point to the interests of England herself more strongly to warrant us in saying that we have a common object and cause, and that common aid should be given them, that time, I believe, is the present. I trust most sincerely that in representing the interests of this great country in England we shall no longer believe we have an isolated interest; on the contrary I trust that the presence of a representative there will mean that we are putting ourselves in line with our sister colonies, that we are no longer acting alone to advocate what may appear to be the selfish object of Canada, but that we will try to unite and bring to bear on the Imperial Government a pressure not from Canada alone or Australia or South Africa, but from the whole of that vast region which acknowledges the British away, outside of the British Islands. (Applause.) That is the policy which I conceive to be embodied in the action of the Government in sending a representative to England (applause); and what that policy means I take to be this: that all desire British skill, and labor should find a fair field for their exercise and development under the British Crown, and that they should not from the want of proper encouragement be permitted any longer to swell the ranks of a hostile, or, certainly, if not a hostile, at least of an unfriendly nation. (Here, here, and applause.) I must, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, apologise for the very imperfect way in which I have addressed you this evening. I am quite sure your kindness will make every allowance for any shortcomings on my part. It has been exceedingly difficult for me to speak, and perhaps I have been unable to say what I wished to say as well as I might have otherwise expressed it; but I cannot conclude without adverting to the circumstances under which I am about to discharge the very onerous and very responsible duties imposed upon me. I cannot but fear that the abilities which have been so kindly eulogized by my friend Sir Charles Tupper, will certainly prove unequal to the great task which is imposed upon me, and, therefore, it is the more natural that I should feel deeply tonight the encouragement of this brilliant assemblage, which gives me the assurrance that my course of action will not be misconstrued, and that I will receive kind treatment from both political parties. (Prolonged applause.) The hon. gentleman then proceeded to state that he would regret very much to resign the kind interest of those whom he saw before him for anything which this country could give him. It was pleasing to be assured when entering on a difficult task of the sympathies of the representatives of those whose interests he endeavored to serve. He trusted to meet them again and would therefore bid them not adieu, but au revoir.

After the applause had subsided, Sir Alexander proposed the health of the Chairman, which, it is unnecessary to say, was drunk with all the honors, and the company adjourned.

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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. 40y1.

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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

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880. NO 32

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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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. J. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30. e

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.)—Rev. J. Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 10 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 OLIVER HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS' MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.

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

CROWN WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—Lachute, (Mayor), Messrs T. Shepherd, Patrick Hanbar, R. Meikle, Wm. McGuatt, John Hope, and John Smith.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Lachute, Palliser, Esq. (all of Lachute) J. Rose, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (of 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 Courts are held from the Fourteen days before the Ninth days 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. Zepherin Rousselle Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne, Eugene Globensky, Deputy Sheriff; Jules R. Bernard, Prothonotary of the Superior Court; Clerk of the Crown; Alphonse Raby, his Deputy; Olivier Drouin, Bailiff of the Superior Court; Louis Prezeau, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. H. Filion, Crown Attorney; Chas. S. Champagne Attorney for the Inland Revenue (Decease); Edward Lemay, Tipstaff.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeouis, of Aylmer. There are three terms held in this Court during the year, viz: January 14th to 16th; May 20th to 22nd; September 12th to 14th. *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*, Thos. 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 o. 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 day, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Daleyville 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. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight days notice of these meetings of the School Commissioners, by which 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.

ANTONSEPT—Is in the township of Doncaster, 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 bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENDRON—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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John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L. Oct. 5, 1y.

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EDWARD CARTER, Q. C.
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
F. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

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

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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
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF
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A Full Assortment of Frei-Work, Saws, Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.
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If you want a good
SPRING SUIT
OF CLOTHES, IN
Canadian Tweed,
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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,
These 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.

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AUTOMATIC
SHAWL STRAP,
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Faite par la Maison
A. PILON & Cie.
de Marchandises nouvelles,
de printemps et d'été est un garanté, que plus que Jamais.
Cette Maison est decidé a faire un Commerce sans pareil.
Rien de plus nouveau Rien depuis beau que cette énorme quantité de
MARCHANDISES NOUVELLES,
RIEN TOUS LES JOURS.
Et nous sommes en état de faire la concurrence a ceux qui nous envient maintenant que nous avons achetés.
Deux Stock de Banqueronte aussi qu'un Job Lot, Monstre de toutes sortes de nouveautes.
Mdses d'encan sans pareilles
AU BON MARCHES
Chez A. Pilon & Cie.
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FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER IX.

"THE OTHER SET."

The minister and his wife were scarcely host and hostess on this occasion, as a self-appointed committee of ladies had taken upon themselves the duty; but, like all corporations, this committee had no soul and a very indefinite body.

No one knew just who they were or where to find them; and some of the members, in the bewilderment of unaccustomed official position and honours, seemed to have lost themselves, and bustled all over the house about as aimlessly as decapitated hens. The more staid and practical sisters of the committee were down in the kitchen, breathlessly setting tables which were almost as speedily cleared, by the people whose appetites were as keen as the winter night without.

"I do declare,"—ejaculated Mrs. Gubling, as one devastating jubilee rose lingeringly from the repast and another flock began to gather in hungry expectancy at the door,—"I do declare, I'm near beat out. Is this a starvin' community? At this rate they'll eat up all there is in the house, and the minister and his wife and babies into the bargain."

"Well," said Mrs. Rhamm, conveying the last bit of corned beef which had been reluctantly left upon the plate as "manners," to a rather capacious mouth, "if they would eat up some of the babies it wouldn't be so bad. I don't see why poor ministers will have so many babies."

"The Lord takes care of 'em. We don't," suggested Mrs. Gubling.

"We all do our part, I 'spose. The worst of it is, that it makes it uncomfortable for a Church to give a small salary."

"I wish our Church was more uncomfortable then. It's a shame we give Mr. Dlimm only six hundred. But come, if we don't git another table set, they'll eat us up."

"I'd like to see 'em," said Mrs. Rhamm, with a disdainful sniff.

"Well, you is a bit old and tough," chuckled Mrs. Gubling.

With the solace of this salty, which seemed true, if not true wit, these hard featured mothers in Israel set about their tasks with the deftness that long experience gives.

At the time De Forrest conveyed the ladies into the hall, the upstairs members of the committee were buzzing around somewhere else, for there was no one to receive them. They were gradually hustled or carried into the parlour or main room, and here Hemstead and Harcourt found them in characteristic conditions. Addie's and De Forrest's elegant noses were decidedly *retroussés*. Bel appeared both disgusted and frightened, while Lottie's face wore an expression of intense and amused curiosity. She was seeing "the other set," to her heart's content, and all was as new and strange as if she had visited another land.

Harcourt joined Addie, and they commenced whispering satirical criticisms on the remarks and manners of those around. Hemstead's interest mainly centred in watching Lottie, and in noting the effect of her contact with plain and uncultured people. He was glad he did not see the repulsion of a little mind and a narrow nature, as was the case with most of the others. Though it was evident that she had no sympathy with them nor for them, there was intelligent interest and wide-awake curiosity. While the others were encasing themselves in exclusive pride, she was eager to investigate and get in *rapport* with this new phase of humanity. But trammelled by her city ideas, she felt that she could not speak to any one without the formality of an introduction. But the ice was broken for her unexpectedly. Feeling her dress pulled, she turned and found a very stout old lady sitting near her, who asked in a loud whisper:—

"Been down to supper yet?"

"No," said Lottie, "I don't wish any."

"I do, but I'm afeard I wont get none. You see I'm big and clumsy any way, and now I'm so lame with the rheumatiz, that I kin hardly move."

"It's too bad," said Lottie pathetically, but with a swift comical glance at the others.

"Yes," it's kinder orful to be so helpless," said the old woman with a complacent sigh, delighted at having a sympathetic auditor. "I'm dreadfully afeard I won't git no supper. I'm like the withered man at the pool of Bethesdy. Whenever they are ready for a nuther batch 'while I'm a comin' another step doth down before me.'"

"Well, you're not very much withered, that's one comfort to be thankful for," said Lottie.

"I'd like to be thankful for my supper, if I could only get a chance," persisted the old woman.

"You shall have a chance. When is the pool troubled? When shall we put you in?"

"There! now is the time," said her new acquaintance, dropping her affected and pious tone, and speaking with sharp eagerness. "See, one batch is comin' up, and 'nuther is going down."

"Mr. Hemstead, will you assist me in escorting this old lady to the supper table?"

Hemstead's face was aglow with approval, and he instantly complied, while the others, understanding Lottie better, were convulsed with laughter.

It was no easy thing for them unitedly to manage the hobbling mountain of flesh. When they came to the steep, narrow stairway, matters were still more serious.

"You shall go first," whispered Lottie to Hemstead, "for if she should fall on me—good-by, Lottie Marsden."

Hemstead patiently, carefully, and with the utmost deference, assisted the helpless creature down the stairs.

"You're as polite to her as if she were a duchess," said Lottie, in a low tone.

"She is more than a duchess. She is a woman," he replied.

Lottie gave him a quick, pleased look, but said, "Such old-fashioned chivalry is out of date, Mr. Hemstead."

"He's right, miss," said the old woman sharply. "I'm not Dutch."

Lottie dropped behind to hide her merriment at this speech, and Hemstead appeared, with his charge clinging to his arm, at the kitchen door, which her ample form nearly filled.

"My sakes o' lives! Anntie Lammer, how did you get down here?" said Mrs. Gubling. "We hain't ready for you yet."

"No matter," said Mrs. Lammer, "I thank the marcies I've got down safe, and I'm goin' to stay till I git my supper. Can I help you?" asked Lottie, glancing curiously round the room.

They looked with even more curiosity at her, and a strange contrast she made, in her rich and tasteful costume and rare beauty, with those plain, middle-aged, hard-working women, and the small, dingy room.

For a moment they started at her without reply, then gave each other a few suggestive nudges; and Mrs. Rhamm was about to speak rather slightingly, when good-natured Mrs. Gubling said: "You are very kind, miss, but you don't look out for our work. Besides, my dear, it's an orful dangerous place down here. I'm afraid we'll git eat up ourselves before the evening is over. I'm sure you would be, if you stayed. I wouldn't mind taking a bite myself," and the good woman and her assistants laughed heartily over this standing joke of the evening, while Anntie Lammer, seeing that Mrs. Gubling was the leading spirit of the supper room, quivered in all her vast proportions with politic and propitious mirth.

All this was inexpressibly funny to Lottie, who had the keenest sense of the absurd, and with a sign to Hemstead she drew him away, saying:—

"This exceeds any play I ever saw. I didn't know people who were not acting could be so queer and comical."

"Well, Miss Lottie," he said, as they ascended the stairs, "I admit that humanity everywhere often has its ridiculous side, but I've been laughed at too much myself to enjoy laughing at others."

"And why should you be laughed at so much?"

"I suppose it is the fate of overgrown, awkward boys, who have a tendency to blurt out the truth on all occasions."

"Such a tendency as that will always make you trouble, I assure you."

"It hasn't with you, yet."

"Our acquaintance has been very brief."

"And yet I seem to know you so well. I would not have believed it possible in one short day."

"I think you are mistaken. But you have ceased to be a stranger to me. I have remarked before today, that I knew you better than some I've seen from childhood."

"I'm happy to say that I wish to conceal nothing."

"Few can say that."

"Oh, I don't mean that I am better than other people, only that it's best to appear just what we are. People should be like coin, worth their face——"

"I was in search of you," interrupted De Forrest, as they stood talking a moment near the head of the stairs in the hall. "We did not know but that the slyph you escorted away, had made a supper on Hemstead, with you as a relish. Have you seen enough of this bear garden yet?"

"No, indeed," said Lottie; "I'm just beginning to enjoy myself."

From openly staring at and criticising the party from Mrs. Marchmont's, the young people began to grow aggressive, and from class prejudices, were inclined to be hostile. There were whispered consultations, and finally one well known habitue of the store and tavern thought he could cover himself with glory by a trick, and at the same time secure a kiss from Lottie, the prettiest. The conspiracy was soon formed. A kissing game in one of the upper rooms was suspended for a moment, and one of the tall girls accompanied him down as if they were a deligation, and on the principle that in designs against a woman a female confederate is always helpful in disarming fear and suspicion.

He approached Lottie with the best manners he could assume, and said:—

"We are having some games upstairs. Perhaps you would like to join us. We'd like to have you."

"Do come," added the tall girl, "they are real nice."

"Certainly," said Lottie, who was now ready for another adventure. "Come; let us all go."

"The others needn't come unless they want to," said the young man, for he didn't relish the lawyer's presence, whom he knew by reputation, nor the searching look of the stranger whom he did not know.

"Mr. Hemstead, you and Julian come," said Lottie, and as they ascended the stairs, she studied this new specimen of Scrub Oaks, who was a loafer of the village as De Forrest was an idler of the town. They both belonged to the same genus, though the latter would have resented such a statement as the foulest insult.

The manners and the smart, loud finery of her new acquaintance, amused Lottie very much. When they reached the room, they found it full of whispering, giggling young people.

The tall girl, as instructed, said, "Now let us form a ring with our hands on this rope."

This having been done, she said, "Now, Mr. Shabb, you must go inside first," and then, with a nudge to Lottie, she explained, "He'll try to hit our hands with his, and if he hits your hands you will have to go inside the ring."

What else he would do, she left to be disclosed by action.

Then he of the flaming neck-tie and bulging cheek took his place with a winking eye that meant mischief. De Forrest and Hemstead declined to play, but the latter stepped forward and stood near Lottie. He was not sure, but dimly remembered seeing this game before, when it was not played so innocently as the tall girl had described.

The young rustic made extravagant but purposely vain efforts to strike the hands of others, and Lottie watched the scene with laughing curiosity. Suddenly he wheeled round and struck her hands sharply; and to her horrified surprise, it seemed but a second later that his repulsive face was almost against her own. But something came between, and darting back, she saw the bullet youth imprint a fervent kiss on the back of Hemstead's hand.

There was a loud laugh at him from those who expected to laugh with him. He swaggered up to Hemstead, and said threateningly:—

"What do you mean?"

"What do *you* mean?" asked Lottie, confronting him with blazing eyes. "It is well this gentleman interposed. If you had succeeded in your insult, I should have had you punished in a way that you would not soon forget."

"It's only part of the game," muttered he, stunned by her manner.

"Part of the game?"

"Yes," giggled the tall girl, faintly; "it's a kissing game."

"Did you know it was such?" asked Lottie, indignantly, of De Forrest and Hemstead.

"Indeed I did not," said De Forrest, "and if you say so, I'll give this fellow the flogging, anyway."

"Come right out, and do it now," was the prompt response.

"All I can say is, Miss Marsden," explained Hemstead, "that I suspected something wrong, and took means to prevent it. How these nice looking girls can allow this fellow to kiss them, is more than I can understand."

"No lady would," said Lottie, as she swept disdainfully out; and under the withering influence of these remarks, kissing games languished the rest of the evening; only young children, and a few of the coarser natured ones, participating. But soon the absurdity of the whole scene overcame Lottie, and she laughed till the tears stood in her eyes.

As they were slowly descending the stairs a faded little woman said:—

"I'm glad to see you enjoying yourself, Miss Marchmont. It was very kind of you any your party to come so far."

"I am not Miss Marchmont," said Lottie, "though I came with her."

"Well, as the minister's wife, I would like her and all her party to know of our grateful appreciation."

"You thank us beyond our deserts. But are you the minister's wife? I am glad to make your acquaintance;"—and she held out her hand, which Mrs Dlimm seemed glad to take.

At this moment there came the cry of an infant from one of the upper rooms.

"Oh, there goes my baby," said Mrs Dlimm, "I thought I heard it before," and she was about to hasten on.

"May I not go with you and see the baby?" asked Lottie.

What mother ever refused such a request? In a moment Lottie was in the one small room in which, on this portentous occasion, the three younger children were huddled, the others being old enough to take part in what, to them, was the greatest excitment of their lives, thus far.

Lottie looked curiously around, with the quick appreciative eye by which ladies seem to gather accurately at a glance the effect of a costume and the style and character of an apartment and its occupants. But she politely, and from a certain innate interest, gave such attention to the baby as to win the mother's heart. It was but an ordinary baby, although the fattest and surliest member of a rather pinched household; but Lottie wonderingly saw that to the faded mother it was a cherub just from heaven.

Lottie could not understand it. A perfumed baby, in lace and muslin, might be a nice pet if the nurse were always within call; but the sole care of this chubby-cheeked Moloch, that would sacrifice its mother as unconsciously and complacently as the plant absorbs moisture, seemed almost as possible and dreadful as being devoured alive.

"Does no one help you take care of that child?" asked she.

"Well, my husband and the elder children help some."

"Haven't your a nurse for all these children?"

"No, indeed. It's as much as we can do to clothe and feed them."

"Don't you keep any servants at all?"

"Yes, we have a girl in the kitchen, but she's almost as much bother as she is worth."

"How do you get along?"

"I hardly know—somewhat as the birds do out of doors."

"Are you happy?"

"I've hardly time to think. I think I am though; happy as most people. Some days bright, some days cloudy, and now and then a storm. That's the way it is with all, I imagine. We all have our crosses, you know, but by-and-by all will come right."

"I should be cross enough, with all your crosses."

"They might make you patient. The crossest people I know are those who shun all crosses."

"Now I think of it, I'm inclined to believe that's true," said Lottie reflectively. Then she whispered, as she walked softly to the mother's side, "Baby is going to sleep, isn't it?"

With different expressions, they both peered into the fullmoon face, two rosettes of which, the eyes, were becoming obliterated by the white, drooping lids. Lottie looked as if she were examining a zoological specimen. Mrs Dlimm gazed with a smile of deep content and tenderness.

The undisturbed rest of the child upon her bosom was a type of her own mind at that moment. She was nature's child, God's child, and the baby was hers.

To the true and simple children of nature, who, without thought of self or the public eye, are quietly doing their duty in their own little niches, these moments of peace with strange thrills of joy are constantly coming. If this worn mother could look down upon the child, and her plain, pale face grow beautiful with spiritual light, how must the God who inspires all love—who is the source of tenderness—have regarded her!

The expression of this woman's face puzzled Lottie beyond measure. It was so incongruous, irreconcilable with the burdens, the weary cares, and ceaseless toil and anxiety of her lot. It was so out of keeping with the noisy throng and confused bustle that filled the house, and it dimly suggested to the proud belle a condition of mind before undreamt of in her philosophy.

Some new and curious thoughts stole into her heart as she watched the mother slowly rocking backward and forward, uttering a low, crooning lullaby—the gentlest sound that ever falls on mortal ears. For some reason there came into her soul a sudden loathing of her own selfishness and callousness.

After the child had been laid in the cradle, she asked, "What did you mean when you said, 'I is will all come right some day?'"

"Well, I suppose I meant that God's little children often get sorely perplexed with their cares and troubles in this world, but when we get home and sit down to rest and think it all over, it will then seem right."

"Home?"

"Yes, home—our heavenly Father's house. That's the only real home we have. We only 'stop,' as the Irish say, here and there for a little while in this world."

"And do you think of heaven as a pleasant home and rest for what seems to me your very hard life?"

"Certainly; how do you think of it?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I have not thought much about it."

Before Mrs. Dlimm could reply, there came anything but a shrill cry in question. It was as if Moses and Aaron were with an icy cool and shrewd address to Pharaoh in full force in turn, and the ten plagues of Egypt."

Though the congregation often said, "It's a pity Mrs. Dlimm is such a nice and quiet little woman," and thought the self-appointed committee of ladies was so large, and the minister himself was down stairs, yet when the first real emergency of the evening arose, the upstairs members of the committee were helpless, and the best thing Mrs. Gubling, the leading spirit, down stairs, could do, was to "slick up," as she said, and "go tell the Parson's wife." But seeing Mr. Dlimm on the way, she beckoned him aside with a portentous nod. He, poor man, knew her tidings with dismay. He had fallen into the habit of talking all his difficulties over to the Lord or his wife, and in this case he felt that both must come to his aid.

With Mrs. Gubling he at once hastened to the nursery, and entered rather abruptly.

Mrs. Dlimm raised her finger impressively, then pointed to the cradle.

"But my dear——" began her husband rather impatiently.

"Hush," said the wife in a low tone, "whatever's the matter don't wake the baby, for then I can't do anything."

"Mrs. Dlimm," said Mrs. Gubling, "they've sat up about everything there is down stairs, 'cept me, and there's three tables yet. It's such a fine night, and the sleighing's so good, that lots more have come than we expected. I don't know how much money they brought, but they hain't brought provisions enough."

"What shall we do?" asked Mr. Dlimm nervously.

"If it takes the last penny we have in the world," said his wife with grave dignity, "no one shall leave our house hungry. You must step over to the store, Mr. Dlimm, and buy enough to satisfy every one."

"I feel just as you do, my dear," he said, with the air of one who sees duty clearly, though it is far from being agreeable. "Just give me one poor little hand from your human dresser, and I'll go at once."

Lottie witnessed the scene with much glad amusement and inquisition, and then, with her face aglow with a noble purpose, she crept away also.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether directed to 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 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 ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The representation in the last Parliament of Great Britain was—Conservatives 345; Liberals 245; Home Rulers 60; but indications at present, from returns already reported, the Conservatives are likely to be in the minority, although there are some ninety constituencies to hear from yet, (at the time we write). There is no satisfactory explanation yet given of the cause of this great change in public sentiment in England. There are numerous speculations upon the return of a Liberal Ministry and its effect upon foreign nations. Its effect upon the Colonies may prove very disastrous, as it is well known that leading Liberals in England have more than once expressed themselves, as quite indifferent to the interests of the Colonies. In Canada, we have been expecting assistance from the money chests in England for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway which may, upon the accession of a Liberal Government be put back and our Great North West, left in its beautiful desolation. It is by no means certain, however, that the Liberals will be able to carry on the Government, as their majority will be so small. A large majority is not always a sign of long life, for there is apt to be too much indifference to public sentiment, while a small majority is sensative to the influence of public opinion. In this case, if the Liberals can work the Home Rulers to advantage, they will probably have a small working majority which will carry them through a session or two. Who will be leader and who will compose the new Cabinet, are questions which now agitate the nations.

It is said Earl DERBY will be offered the Foreign Office; but what interests us most is the appointment of the Minister of the Colonies. It is said that Mr. W. E. FORSTER will be in this position. From all the soundings so far made, there is no likelihood that Mr. GLADSTONE will be the leader; but that he will accept a subordinate office in the new Administration, and that the Marquis of HARTINGTON, assisted by Earl GRANVILLE, will be leader of the Liberal Party. We hope for the best under the new regime in England. With our High Commissioner, Sir A. T. GALT, there, we hope this Colony, at least, will receive that consideration which its magnitude, importance and loyalty deserve. There is one effect which the election in England will likely have upon this Colony, and one which we cannot help rejoicing at, and that is, the Grits of this country will not likely agitate so strongly for annexation now to the United States as some of them have been doing for the past two years. The Liberal victory at Home will make this discontented branch of the family in Canada more contented to remain under the parental roof. In this Election we see an imposing demonstration of the peoples will, and of the voice in which England speaks to the world. What it's voice is, cannot be precisely determined yet. Ireland has something to do with it. The peace of Europe has something to do with it. The position of the Colonies has something to do with it; but whether Ireland will be better or worse by the change, whether peace or war will result, or whether the Colonies will become independent or annexed to other dependencies, are matters which cannot be determined now.

Underneath and round about the Throne of Great Britain are the everlasting Arms of a Power mightier than either BEACONSFIELD or GLADSTONE. A wonderful Providence has for centuries attended this nation. Look at the almost insignificant Jew raised to the great position of Prime Minister of England, at which success the world wonders. If he has now to lay down the reins of power, it may be for a wiser purpose than the nations can comprehend. He has had a brilliant career and this present defeat may be the means in the near future of a still greater elevation, while yet in the "winter night of his years." With this view of the matter, that the destinies of Great Britain and her Colonies is in safe hands, whoever may be nominally leader, we are content.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The Hon. Senator AIKEN has introduced into the Senate a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, in which the following provisions appear:—

Whereas, by sub section two of section nine of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," it is provided that no polling of votes under the said act shall be held in any city, place in such city, county or district for members to serve in the Parliament of Canada, or in any of the Local Legislatures; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the interpretation of the said sub section, which doubts it is expedient to remove. Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada enacts as follows:

1st. The true intent and meaning of sub section two of section nine of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," was and is that the word "election" therein refers only to the polling of votes for members to serve in Parliament or any Local Legislature.

2nd. The ninety sixth section of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:—"And in case no license for the sale of spirituous liquors be in force in such county or city, then the Governor General in Council may, at any time after the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the petition was adopted by the electors, declare, by Order in Council, published in the *Canada Gazette* that the second part of this act shall be in force, and take effect in such county or city, upon from and after a day to be named in such Order in Council; such day not to be less than ninety days from the date of such Order in Council."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A slight but very decided shock of earthquake was felt in Quebec about 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

—The Upper lakes schooner *George Thurston*, 250 tons, has been chartered to take a cargo of ice to New York.

—Mr. Lefaivre, French Consulate, Quebec, has been created Consul General of France for British North America.

—Hon. Mr. Abbott has given notice of a bill to provide for the distribution of the assets of insolvent traders; and Mr. Richey, of Halifax, of one to prevent and punish wrongs to children.

—Statement of imports and duties collected at the port of Ottawa for the month ended 31st March, 1880:—Imports $94,331; entered for consumption $92,011; duty collected $22,169.29; or $132.52 over same period last year.

—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is at present engaged in sketching the Chaudiere Falls from the Suspension Bridge. It is more than probable that Her Royal Highness will execute an oil painting of this magnificent scene.

—The number of candidates for the Royal Military College, Kingston, steadily increases, and the average intellectual standard of the cadets, who joined the college in 1879 is higher than in any preceding year. The first batch of students which the college has educated will be turned out in June, 1880.

—Statement of imports and duties collected at the port of Ottawa, for the month ending 31st March, 1880:—Imports $94,331.00; Entered for consumption $92,011.00; Duty collected $22,169.29 or $132.52 over same period last year.

—Eastern affairs are becoming still more complicated. A war between Russia and China is now by no means improbable, as the Chinese Embassy is preparing to quit St. Petersburg for good.

—The Eastern coast of Cape Breton is blocked with drift ice. In Cow Bay harbor teams have been travelling on drift ice, which is something very unusual, and Monday last a man walked on the drift from Antigonish and landed at Sydney mines.

—The Northumberland Teachers' Association have passed a resolution condemning the large number of lessons on English literature on the list for third class teachers' certificates, and desiring that the literature for that examination, and for the intermediate examination should be identical.

—A despatch from British Columbia says:—"The express brings deplorable news from the upper country. Cattle, sheep, horses and dogs of the pack trains are dying with great rapidity. Nearly all the live stock will perish before spring. The loss is estimated roughly at $1,000,000. Scores of stock raisers will be reduced from affluence to poverty. The snow lies from three to five feet in depth, and gives no evidence of thaw."

—The Guelph *Mercury* in its account of the Easter fair held there, says that Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., of Montreal, bought 250 head of cattle for export to Europe. In the list of sales effected and prices received, the same paper also states, that Mr. Geo. Moore, of Waterloo, sold an ox weighing 3,000 lbs., and a pair of steers weighing 4,400 lbs. at $9 per cwt. According to our figuring this amounts to the enormous sum of $666 for only three head of cattle. The Groff Brothers sold some of their fine stock for which $6 a hundred was paid. Other cattle were sold by the lump, or at prices from $4.50 to $5.50. The above, however, were the highest prices noticed. At such figures it must pay to raise first class stock.

The Montreal *Star* says:—"The Reform papers are busy trying to work up the importers to a pitch of indignation against the N. P., by proclaiming that smuggling is quite extensively carried on; but although plenty of general statements are published, names, dates, places, kinds and quantities of goods successfully smuggled or seized are lacking. While it is reasonable to suppose that some smuggling is going on, in the absence of specific information, it is quite out of all reason to suppose that there could be much more than at other times. Better proof than general statements is required in order to arouse importers to make asses of themselves by calling meetings of indignation to put down what does not exist."

—We are pleased to learn that the entire stock of lumber at present in the Ottawa district has been sold at good prices, and also that the production for the summer months has been contracted for to American buyers. The prices realized have been very satisfactory, but not nearly so high as they would have been had Canadian dealers been firmer and waited a little longer. It is said that the profits of the manufacturers have been greater than ever before, a fact which we are pleased to learn. In the years gone by it was no uncommon thing to pay $3 and $4 a day for a man and team of horses in the woods; but last winter they did not receive more than $1 per day—the fact being that farmers in the lumber regions were glad to get their teams fed and their boys employed at this rate. Again, $15 to $20 per month was no uncommon wages for lumberers, but last winter it was rare to hear of more than $10 per month, so that lumber has been produced at an unusually low price, while the figures realized have been higher than for many preceding years.

—Incendiarism ejems rampant in Ottawa just now. Two diabolical attempts were made to fire two of the city churches early on Sunday morning. The ones selected for this nefarious work were St. Joseph's Church, Roman Catholic, and Bank Street Presbyterian Church. Both churches were seemingly fired at the same time. The sexton of the former, who had entered the vestry about 4 o'clock, heard footsteps in the church proper, went and opened the door leading into the church when he saw the wood work at the back of the altar in a blaze, just nicely taking, a burning wax candle having been placed against it. He quickly jerked it away, and smothered the fire without trouble. He then passed to the front of the altar, and, as he did so, he heard a bolt of one of the front doors drawn, and the door opened and hastily shut. He went to the front part of the church, and in the lobby found another burning wax candle leaning against the woodwork on one side. He put this out also, and on going up into the gallery found a third burning candle, which had been placed against the woodwork of the organ on the inside, and the doors closed. Had the attempt at incendiarism not been discovered so soon, the interior of St. Joseph's Church would have doubtless been seriously damaged, as the flames would have spread rapidly had they once got rightly started. But the Presbyterian Church did not fare so well. The fire was not discovered until the interior of the building was in flames, which we regret to say was completely destroyed, leaving nothing but the bare walls and roof standing. The fire brigade worked energetically or the roof and spire also would have been destroyed. We trust every effort will be made to find out the miscreants and bring them to punishment.

—Whatever the coming man may be like, we have at least a pretty fair idea of the coming woman. She has lately been elected a school director at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., and is thus described: "Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck is full six feet in height, and built in proportion, with strong masculine features, elastic in step, and quick in physical action; she would command attention anywhere, even if it were not for the Bloomer costume, to which she had rigidly adhered for over a quarter of a century."

In a lecture recently delivered before the Norfolk Teachers' Institute, the lecturer thus refers to the "good old days" of education in Ontario. He says:—Dr. Ryerson and the Council of Public Instruction established the school system of this Province on a basis which endeared it to the hearts of the people. To their wisdom, forbearance and practical good sense may be attributed the success of our system of education in times gone by. Now centralisation and martinetism reign rampant; but very little good, after all has resulted from them. Nay, positive evil has sprung from the introduction of the foreign features that pervade the school laws passed since 1871. The operation of these laws is inordinately shutting those who have passed the examination ordeals, with which they are characterized, and are correspondingly depressing to those who fail to succeed. Youth is a period of enthusiasm. All are not equally bright, quick or sharp. The educationists of the world agree in condemning those systems of rewards which depress or damp the ardour of young people. It is useless, they say, for them to contend and herefore, becoming hopeless, they cease to exert themselves, and will not even strive to attain that which is easily within their reach.

A spiteful man says a Woman's Rights woman is generally a woman left.

A Russian proverb says: "A batchelor is a goose without water."

At an inquest in a certain part of the North of England on a man who had been drowned, the policeman giving his evidence was asked by the coroner if means had been taken to resuscitate the body. "Oh, yes, sir; we searched the pockets!"

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, Eng., March 25th, 1880.

For the time being, we are enjoying the finest spring weather that one could possibly wish for March, instead of coming in "like a lion," has entered upon the scene "like a lamb." The balmy winds and bright sunshine have already produced a marked effect; all the bushes are donning their green mantles; primroses and hepaticas are already brightening the ground with their gay knots of color, and, apparently, the saddest of many sad winters has slunk away.

Trade is slowly but surely improving. Nearly all the railway companies show a large increase in their weekly returns. Society is again commencing to spread her regilded wings, and, in consequence, the shop windows look gayer and the faces inside, less lengthy than they did twelve long months ago. The parks too, look gayer. Rotten Row is fairly filled, and so much exuberance of spirits is shown by those who frequent it that many have been the letters written to the papers by the less fortunate pedestrians, who, not able to afford the luxury of bespattering their inferiors, still naturally object to have their clothes spoilt and run the risk of being taken to St. George's Hospital on a shutter every time they attempt to cross the "Row."

Not so fair, however, is the political weather. The Liberals have started their political campaign in earnest. Yesterday Mr. Gladstone gave England one of his unrivalled feats of stringing words together, and well merited the epithet of "verbose," which was applied to him by Lord Beaconsfield. Five closely printed columns of small type scarcely sufficed to hold his speech, and is summed up in his own words at Newcastle. "It was not necessary," he said, "in order that a man should be called a good Liberal that he should agree with Mr. Bright or any other individual, but if a man was only resolved to do his best to turn the Conservative Government out of office, that man was a Liberal." England would readily welcome a Liberal Government composed of honest free-thinking men; but although the tide may be on the turn (and Lord Beaconsfield takes a very gloomy view of the forthcoming elections), one still hears too many expressions of distrust of the Liberal leaders to think that the Conservative majority will be materially diminished.

A curious point has been raised in connection with the Jewish vote at the forthcoming election. It appears that the Jews are prohibited by their religion from exercising the franchise on the seventh day of the Passover. This falls on Friday in Easter week, the day on which pollings will probably take place in many boroughs. In places where the election falls on that day, Jews will be obliged to abstain from voting. The Ballot Act contains Provisions for recording the Jewish vote when elections take place on their Sabbath, but has no provision for festivals.

I hear that a good many students in the reading room of the British Museum are beginning to complain of the electric light on their eyes. At first all was supposed to go swimmingly, but there is a sort of moonlight tone about the electric light, which is very trying, especially when the light flickers. Old Sebastian Bach became blind from copying music by moonlight. It is to be hoped no eminent *literati* will suffer similarly from the new lamps.

ALPHA.

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

St. Scholastique, Monday the Twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Justice Belanger, J.C.S.

Joseph Edward Lefebre de Bellefeuille, Esq., Advocate, of the city and district of Montreal, Eustache Marc Antoine Lefebre de Bellefeuille, Gentleman, Charles H. Lefebre de Bellefeuille, Gentleman, both of St. Eustache in the District of Terrebonne, Dame Caroline Lefebre de Bellefeuille, wife, *séparée de biens*, of Eugene Panet, Esq., Deputy Minister of Militia, for the Dominion of Canada, and the said Eugene Panet for the purpose of authorizing his said wife *a ester en justice*, both of the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario

Plaintiffs.

vs.

Alexander Longpré, farmer of the Parish of St. Jerome in the District of Terrebonne,

Defendant.

On motion of Charles L. Champagne Esq., Advocate for Plaintiffs, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Godfroy Guénette, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Terrebonne, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Terrebonne.

It is ordered that the said Defendant 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 the said District, to answer to the demand of the Plaintiffs, and in default of the said Defendant to do so before two months after the last insertion of the said notices, they shall be permitted to proceed against him as in a case by default.

(By the Court,)

ALPHONSE RABY.

G. C. C.

Dominion Controverted Election ACT OF 1874, AND AMENDMENTS.

CANADA.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } IN THE Superior Court.

NO. 4.

IN the matter of the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for the electorial District of Argenteuil in the Judicial District of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec.

Thomas Hickson, of the village of Lachute and Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, printer, John Morell of the same place, shoe maker, Robert Morrow, of the Village and Parish of St Andrews, Carriage-Maker; Gaspard de Coligny Denys de la Ronde of the said Parish of St. Andrews, notary public, James Middleton, junior of said parish of St. Andrews, farmer; John Martin of the said parish of St. Andrews, farmer; Hugh Pollock of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, farmer, and Robert Armstrong also of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, farmer, all in the County of Argenteuil and District of Terrebonne,

Petitioners.

vs.

The Honorable John Joseph Caldwell Abbott.

Respondent.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the election petition in this cause, has been published, pursuant to the seventh rule of the general rules of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec, for the trial of contested elections of members of the House of Commons, made and promulgated in virtue and under the authority of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, intituled, "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act of 1874" and according to law.

St. Scholastique April, 6th, 1880.

Z. ROUSSILLE.

Returning Officer at said election.

Electoral District of Argenteuil, 1880.

Abstract of detailed statement of Election Expenses on behalf of Thomas Christie, Esq., a Candidate at the Election for said Electoral District for the House of Commons held in the month of February last.

Paid for printing, advertising, Lists, postages, telegrams, etc.	$106.39.
Paid for speakers, and canvassers and their expenses	299.15.
Paid for Scrutineers and expenses	81.30.
Paid cartors for driving, carrying messages, rent of Hall, etc.	87.75.
	$574.59.

DAVID RAITT,

Agent.

Lachute, April 6th, 1880.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a detailed statement of the above account with bills and vouchers relative thereto has been delivered to me by David Raitt, agent of Thomas Christie, Esq., a Candidate at said election, this 6th day of April, 1880; and I shall preserve all such bills and vouchers to be inspected by any voter in my office according to law.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, St. Scholastique, April 6th, 1880.

Z. ROUSSILLE,

Returning Officer.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 11th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 32w2.

WILFUL WASTE.

Why waste money by paying from 23c to 25c per yard for all wool Beige Dress Goods, when you can buy the same or better at from 7c to 9c per yard. As previously stated, whatever prices credit stores sell at our system obliges us to sell lower.

READ! READ!

Useful Beige Dress Goods, in the new Grey Mixtures, only 7c.

Superior all wool Twilled Beiges, in all the newest coloring, only 9c, warranted equal to what some stores sell at from 20c to 25c yd.

JUST IN THIS DAY.

Women's plain colored Cotton Hose Silk Embroidered, Cardinal, Flesh, Pale Blue and Pink 25c per pair.

JUST IN THIS DAY.

Women's Striped Balbriggan Hose with lace lustre, 55c per pair.

JUST IN THIS DAY.

Women's Brown Dressed Cotton Hose, Silk Embroidered 25c and 35c per pair.

TURNED OUT THIS DAY.

New Style 4 ply Linen Collars and Cuffs, the same ply. Our own make and therefore excellent value.

BE FITTED TO-DAY.

with a pair of S. Carsley's Corsets; you are sure to be suited. The largest stock in the Dominion to choose from. Prices from 45c to $3.25 per pair.

EMBROIDERIES.

From 5c to $1.50 per yard.

KID GLOVES.

From 35c to $3.00 per pair.

FRILLINGS.

From 7c to $1.50 per yard.

VEILLINGS.

In the most novel shades.

LACE CURTAINS.

Buy your Lace Curtains at

S. CARSLEY'S.

LACE CURTAINS 75c. PER SET.

Useful Lace Curtains, 3 yards long 95c set.

Good Lace Curtains New designs 3 yards long $1.40 per set.

Fine Lace Curtains 3½ yards long $1.75 set.

LACE CURTAINS $1.70 PER SET.

Special job lot of Lace Curtains 4 yards long only $1.70 per set.

Very good Lace curtains 3½ yards long, new patterns at $2.00 per set.

S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

Canada Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 14th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canada Pacific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 32w6

Canada PACIFIC Railway.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of FRIDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 32w3.

Lachine Canal.

NOTICE To Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of June next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 32w3.

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 H. 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

TO LET.

THAT FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and premises known as the Commercial House, Grenville. The place has all accommodation necessary to run a First-Class Hotel business. Terms Reasonable and immediate possession given.

APPLY TO

D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

Grenville, April 6, 1880. 32tf.

Planing, Grooving & Tonguing, Rustic clapboards, Battens, Shingles, &c.

W. C. SIMPSON, & Co, Lachute Saw Mills,

Full Stock of Lumber Constantly on hand; also

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. (8 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.

Canada Pacific Railway.—F. Braun.
To Let—D. Williamson, jr.
Canada Pacific Railway.—F. Braun.
Dry Goods—S. Carsley's.
Tenders Wanted—F. Braun
John Watson,—Silver Plated Ware, Tenders Wanted—F. Braun.
Dry Goods—John Murphy & Co.
Local Notice—Thomas Palliser.
Controverted Election Act—Z. Rousille.
Court Notice.

LOCAL.

FOR AGUE, ANEMIA, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

Ravenna, Mercer Co. Missouri, May, 1879.
The Fellows' Medical Manufacturing Co.

Gents.—We have used your Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites with gratifying results in our practice, and cheerfully recommend it to Physicians, and others, as a reliable, and agreeable preparation in ague, Intermitten Fever, first and second stages of Pulmonary Consumption or Anemia or General Debility. We would recommend it as the best thing we know of.

Signed.
J. E. Gallaway, M. D.
John L. Grigsby, M. D.

Fishing has commenced.

The unfortunate effects of drink were painfully witnessed here last week.

The crossing on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. near the court House is very bad and should be attended to at once.

A recent Poet says; "As she sighed, he sighed." If they had been sitting side by side it might have been a great sighed worse.

Artificial teeth are not good for eating maple wax with as the wax sometimes extricates the teeth and there is a great silence till the wax melts.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will leave Ottawa on the 20th April inst., for Manitoba. Any person having horses to send there, or any packages &c., for friends he would be willing to take charge of the same, upon application.

THOMAS PALLISER.
Lachute, April 8th, 1880. 2 in

What is the matter?—Your hair looks dry and dead, it breaks off, and is falling out. You dress it with an alcohol and oil mixture or some well advertised Hair Restorer. The hair is poisoned, it is killed. If you would restore it, cast away these things, go buy a bottle of Bearine which can be had of any Druggist, and we will guarantee a change for the better at once.

The Rev. Wm. Scott, who dedicated the Methodist Church here, some thirty years ago; visited Lachute last week.

Municipal Council.—There being no quorum the council adjourned till Friday 9th at 3 o'clock.

New Signs.—Lachute is certainly becoming celebrated for its number and beauty of new sign boards that of Mr. Hope, being the most prominent.

There was a great ice jam at the mill dam on Sunday, resulting in the loss of a boom and several saw logs and the drowning of *Jack* the valuable New Foundland dog belonging to the proprietors of the mills.

Some young ladies were April fooled last week by means of telegraph dispatches, which summoned them to the train to see—nobody they knew, but it is likely somebody on board saw, them and had a laugh over the sport.

Successful.—Edmond Christie, of Lachute passed his primary examination in McGill College, on the following subjects. Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and the Institutes of medicine.

B. C. L.—We congratulate our young friend Henry R. Hammond, who has successfully passed his examination before the McGill College Faculty which entitle him to the degree of B. C. L.

Mr. Antoine Brunette, has the warm sympathies of a large circle of friends, on the loss of his wife who was so universally respected. Her funeral was largely attended on Monday last.

W. J. Simpson & Co. are doing a large business. They have now on hand a full supply of all kinds of building material, and are prepared to do planing, grooving and tounging, on the shortest notice. Rustic clapboards, battons, shingles &c. always on hand.—[See Advt.]

Indispensable.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—*Christian Era.*

—The *Journal Official* of Paris, has published the decree dissolving the Jesuit society.—Its establishments are to be closed and vacated within three months, except the educational establishments, which may be prolonged until August 31st, 1880.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Brownsburg.

Winter has gone and left us in the mud. Work and business of all kinds is at a stand still. The last few days has been very favorable for sugar making, and on Tuesday night last several young men bent on having a "sweet time," as they termed it, started on foot for a suger bush about two miles from here, where they no doubt expected to find "Taffe galore." As they trudged along they could see the fire blazing brightly, and were congratulating themselves on their good luck in being just in time; what a *time* they were going to have &c; but, as they drew nearer, imagine their disappointment on finding that the sugar makers had left. With a few loudly spoken blessings on sugar makers generally the poor fellows that were going to have such a "sweet time," turned in their tracks and started for "house, sweet home," where they arrived about twelve o'clock. They will not go to any more parties unless they are invited. P.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Canadian Insolvency Act has been repealed.—Bob Ingersol, the athe ist, lectured in Montreal last week.—Canada has appointed Mr. Bentley, as Agent General for China.—Beautiful gold watches have been presented by the Queen to Hon. Mr. Bagot, and Mr. Madden, who rendered such valuable assistance to the Princess Louise at the time of her accident.—The German Government is trying to stop emigration to America.—2,000 men are wanted to work on the Canada Pacific R. R.—The English Election returns so far show a Liberal victory.—The ice Railroad at Hochelaga has been taken up.—A wall paper factory is starting in Montreal.—There is a great Liberal "boom" in England.—There is to be a Dominion Exhibition held in Montreal on the 13th Sept. next.—M. DeLesseps thought the East River Bridge at New York would last six centuries, and that there was some hope of its being finished before it was worn out.—Canadian Brick is being shipped to New York.—The work on the Chaudier Bridge was resumed on Monday.—There was a slight shock of earthquake felt at Quebec last Sunday.—Mr. Shehyn, M. P. P., has declined to accept a membership on the Liberal Club.—Winnipeg has been lit up by means of twenty five oil lamps being put in the streets.—An outrageous murder was committed last week at Bulstrode, P. Q.—The Hon. T. N. Gibbs, has been appointed Senator in place of Senator Seymour deceased.—The Chinese in Russian territory number 20,000.—The great English cities have shown an increase of Liberal strength.—Bishop Delaney of Cork has denounced Parnell's dictatorship.—Bismarck's calculations are disturbed by the triumph of Liberalism.—Welch Mountain thieves are plundering in Pennsylvania.—Herr Krupp has just purchased 1,300,000 cwt. of Swiss iron.—The Queen, it is reported, will return between the 16th and 22nd of April.—Hartingdon declares that the Liberals intend to act in the interests of peace and European concord.—Coal will be purchased in Ameria for shipment to Vladivostock, to supply the Russian fleet in the Pacific.—Count Grippi undertakes for a bet to drive his Hungarian team from Naples to Rome, 164 miles, in 25 hours the winner of the bet to give 10,000 francs to the poor.—The Viceroy has officially informed Sinder Shere Ali, Governor of Candahar, that Queen Victoria has selected him for the sovereignity of the Province of Candahar.—A vault in the yard of the Wesley Methodist church, Attorney-street, New York, caved in, exposing 5,000 coffins or parts of them. From each shattered box protruded human bones or skeleton heads.—A despatch from Cairo states that the traffic on the Suez Canal is temporarily stopped by the sinking of the steamer Maria.—Mr. W. H. Walker has returned from New York, having met with gratifying success in forming a stock company to work the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Mines.—It is the intention of Mr. Pew, who recently purchased the Hull mines, to go on with semelting at once. This will give employment to a large number of hands.—The exports from Ottawa to the United States for the month of March amounted to $61,864,-28, of which $7,991 was for horses, $6.-132 for settlers' effects, $37,512,98, for sawn lumber and $10,223,30 miscellaneous.—An elegant statue of Jacques Cartier has just been completed by Mr. Marshall Wood; busts of Sir William Logan and Hon. S. Macdonald, by the same sculptor, have been placed in position in the library.—The death of the King of Burmah is announced.—The Queen of Greece has given birth to a daughter.—Prince Bismarck will retain the Chancellorship of the German Empire.—The latest returns from England show a net Liberal gain of 84. The Liberals have elected 306 members, the Conservatives 177, and the Home Rulers 37.

Canada—Its Numerous Attractions.

AS DEPICTED BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GREGG.

Bishop Gregg, presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United Kingdom, otherwise called the Reformed Church of England, who visited Canada last autumn in the discharge of his Episcopal duties, has, since his return to England, published a small *brochure* on Canada, in which much valuable information to intending emigrants is excellently put and well condensed. The Bishop in his opening remarks says: "Having personally visited New Zealand, the United States (more than once), and Canada, I am of opinion that while New Zealand is a magnificent country, yet it is far away, and that as a field for the tenant farmer Canada is decidedly the best.

The pamphlet, which will prove very useful for distribution among the agricultural classes in Great Britain, deals in a simple, concise and practical form with the following subjects: Position and extent of Canada; Government, &c.; Fruit growing; Dairy farming, &c.; farms for sale; mines and minerals; free grants; education; postal system, &c.; when and how to go; Canada for a holiday trip; shooting, fishing, &c. Bishop Gregg in the preface acknowledges his indebtedness to those holding Government positions in Ottawa, Toronto, and elsewhere, for the personal kindness and courtesy received by him at their hands.

The Bishop appears to have greatly enjoyed his recent visit to the Dominion, judging from his remarks on "Canada for a Holiday Trip." He says: "No place can be better or more enjoyable. If you are a pretty good sailor, you cannot do better than take a trip across the Atlantic and run through Canada. It need not cost more than the time spent at an English watering place or on the continent. The steamers are superb, the society (I may speak as having crossed the atlantic four times) most agreeable, the table excellent, and air exhilerating. Start about July or August from Liverpool, and arrange to be back in England within two months. You can thus spend three weeks on the water going and returning, and five weeks in Canada. If you go up or down the St. Lawrence in autumn you will never forget the beauty of the tints of the Canadian foliage; language fails to describe it. See the old-fashioned Quebec, the Falls of Montmorency, ramble over the plains of Abraham, go through the Citadel, called by name the Canadian Gibraltar. Go up the St. Lawrence, thence to Montreal in one of the "Floating palaces" for which the lakes and rivers of the new world are famous. Spend two or three days in Montreal, Canada's commercial metropolis. See its park, its mount, its buildings. Visit Ottawa, the seat of Government, with its Chaudiere Falls, its beautiful Parliament Buildings, Rideau Hall, the lumber and corn mills.

Then be sure to visit Toronto, Canada's second, and, as some think, most attractive city. Hence you can visit the Muskoka country and see the back woods of Canada where you will find warm and kind hearts, and where a little "roughing" will shake new life into you. Above all, visit that mighty wonder of the world, Niagara Falls, only a few hours across the water from Toronto. Pass through, in the neighborhood, the finest fruit growing country in the world. Take a look at St Catherines city and Hamilton, London and Guelph, where you may see the Government Model Farm, and taking the steamer to Kingston pass through a sight never to be forgotten, the Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence, and be sure to run the Lachine Rapids. When you return to Montreal, if time permits, take a look at the beauties of Lakes Memphremagog and Champlain, and if you cannot manage to sail down the lovely Hudson River from Albany to New York, find your way once more to the fine city of Montreal, thence to Quebec, and thence to dear old England. This is a holiday trip which if taken, you will never forget, and which many an Englishman of moderate means could take, while the attractions are so novel and varied as to far surpass those of any ordinary European tour."

In conclusion Bishop Gregg adds: "For whatever purpose any reader may visit the great Canadian continent, may God's presence and guidance be with him, and may he experience the Divine blessing which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow with it."—*Free Press.*

"A SENSIBLE DEFENCE."

Herapath's Journal, of March 13, refering to the Budget brought down by Sir. L. Tilley, remarked as follows:—"Canada would never have gone to protection if the United States had not led the way, but the truth is that Canada is compelled to adopt it in self defence, and we think it would have been extreme folly on the part of Canada if she had not. She is now prospering under her sensible defensive measure."

That is the way the matter is viewed by the best business minds of Great Britain. Politicans of the Bright school may affect concern about the trade policy of this country, and even threaten Canada with dire penalties, provided they got into power, for having dared to set up a scheme of national salvation and development not entirely in keeping with their teachings. But it is found that what the solid business men of Canada have advised and helped to carry into effect, a commercial journal of the standing of *Herapath*, representing as it does the good sense of the great business public of England, heartily endorses and eulogizes as a "sensible measure of defence," a proper course to pursue, and one which it would have been folly not to have adopted. The remarks form a fitting rebuke to the rapid outcries of the Grit press in this country, which seeks every opportunity of belittleing the "sensible defensive measure" that has been taken with such salutary effect.—*London Free Press.*

—The boundless prosperity and rapidity accumulated wealth of the Western States is a theme upon which American newspapers and popular orators are never tired of dilating. The cholomontade thus persistently indulged in has been the means of inducing many Canadians to leave comfortable homes in search of fortunes in that quarter, only to meet with bitter disappointment. The New York *Times* pricks the air-bubbles with a few pertinent facts, which those who think of emigrating to that region will do well to ponder. The west has great natural resources, no doubt, but they are heavily mortgaged to the eastern capitalists. A farmer in that section must plough three times as much ground, and plant, hoe and carry to market three times as much corn to get $1 as the eastern farmer does. Western farmers grow prosperous, not so much on the products of their labor as by buying land at $5 an acre, and selling it after a few years' cultivation and the introduction of a railway, at from $25 to $50 an acre. The wealth of the west is all on the surface, while in the east great sums of capital are invisible, often sustaining western interprises. Of the $800,000,-000 in United States savings banks in 1879, the Eastern States owned all but $50,000,000, and not $15,000,000 belonged to the Western States. The East owns $316,000,000 of the National Bank capital, the West only $80,000,-000. Most of the private as well as the larger portion of the municipal and railroad obligations of the west are due to eastern capitalists. In short, the west, financially and industrially considered, is a sort of American Ireland, with the eastern railroads and money lenders in place of the absentee landlord.

DEATHS.

BRUNNETTE.—At Lachute, on Friday the 2nd inst., the wife of Antoine Brunnette.

HARDIE.—At Brownsburg, on Monday the 5th inst., James Hardie, of inflammation of the lungs.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

April 8, 1880.

FLOUR.—		
Superior Extra	$6.10	to 0.00
Extra Superfine	6.00	6.05
Fancy	0.00	0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.95	6.00
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	2.90	3.00
Oatmeal	4.50	4.60
Cornmeal	2.90	2.95
PROVISIONS, &c.—		
Pork, mess, per brl	$15.00	to 16.00
Pork, thin mess, per brl	1.450	00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.10	0.11
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0. 9½	0.10½
Dressed hogs	5.75	6.00
Beef, prime mess, per brl	14.00	15.00
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04	0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.14	0.15
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	3.70	3.75
DRESSED POULTRY.—		
Turkeys per lb	09	10
Geese ditto	06	07
Chickens per lb	08	09
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	23	24
fair to good dairies	21	22
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	23	24
fair to good	21	00
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	22	23
fair to good	20	21
Western dairy choice lines	20	21
fair to good	18	19

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, April 8, 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
Mouilie " " "	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	0.50	0.00
Butter " lb.	0.15	0.20
Cheese " "	0.12	0.16

JOHN McNIECE,
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. 2916.

Worth Knowing.

THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS &c., &c.
From a very large stock, purchased before the late advanced prices, and from
THE BEST MAKERS,
IS AT THE
CHEAP IMPORIUM,
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
3tf1

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.

JOHN WATSON,
370 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
of every description,
Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
2tf1

THE RESULT OF THE FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH SYSTEM.

Increase in cash sales over February of last year, 31 per cent.
Increase in cash sales over March of last year, 48½ per cent.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Steamship "Austrian," three cases new Fancy Prints and Cretonnes.
Per Steamship "Circassian," three cases new Fancy Cotton Hosiery.

These goods will be marked cheap, and sold upon our usual terms of
FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
JOHN MURPHY & Co.
469 and 465 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

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, Abscesses, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhuem, 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. 39tf

Established 1835.
FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE
We would remind the GOOD People of our FALL STOCK
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.
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. BUSCH'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—
Dodderidge's Rise and Progress.
Beecher's Domestic Melbine.
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.
1m2.



Failed.—The subscribers are happy to state that they have not failed to convince the public generally that this 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, $25, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Sets at $30, black walnut. Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.50. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.
O. McGARVEY & SON.
Nos. 7, 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. DERAGON,
Artist.
28w4.

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.

WANTED AGENTS.
We make the fastest selling small articles out, and will send a sample to any address, with our catalogue for a 3 cent stamp, and 3 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, pleasant and permanent. write us. Seven-shot Nickel-Plated Revolver, reduced to $10.50 per doz.; sample by mail, $1.10. Geo. L. Felton & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 479 Broadway New York City.
14y1.

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.

NOW IS THE TIME TO Subscribe for the "WATCHMAN," Only $1 Per Annum.

FOR SALE
HIGH BRED POULTRY.
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
BLACK SPANISH, and
B.B.R. GAME BANTAMS,
Have fine young fowl and a few first-class one year old hens of each variety, from $3.00 to $4.00 each.
T. COSTEN,
133 St. James Street
Opposite the Post Office Montreal.
51y.

$1500 TO $3000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. Some can fail to make money fast. Any one can go on 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 busines 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. 6y1

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, gold gold medal at Philadelphia, Paris, Dublin &c. Warranted to wear fifteen years.
C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, March 25, 1880. 3m2.

Ladies Attention.



Now is your time to get a perfect fitting pair of corsets, price from 50c. per pair, to be had only at MONTREAL HOUSE, Lachute.

DRESS GOODS.
For Quality, Style, and Variety of patterns the Montreal House, Lachute takes the lead. Call and examine and be convinced.

BOOTS and SHOES
In Great Variety, in buttoned, laced and ties for Ladies Misses and children, at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS for MEN and BOYS
In all styles, Long Boots, Laced Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, at very low prices. Pennsella boots from 60c per pair.

HATS and CAPS.
All kinds and prices, both hard and soft.

SPRING SUITS.
Now is your time to get a first class suit of clothes cheap. Read-made, or made to order by a first-class workman. We have now on hand a very large stock of Tweeds, Worsted Coatings and Broad cloths of English, Scotch, and Canadian makes.

GROCERIES.
We have still a very large and well selected stock of Groceries. Teas from 40c. Black, Green and Japan in caddies and half chests, and by the pound.
SUGARS, BROWN, YELLOW, and WHITE.
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.
In all styles and qualities at very low prices.

COTTONS and PRINTS.
We got the name of keeping the largest and best selected stock in Lachute. What everybody says must be true.
J. PATENAUDE,
Lachute, April 2, 1880. 31tf.



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, Bone 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 inflammatory 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, overwork or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Asthma or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Wasting Away, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful relief in Consumption and a life-saving life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is published for the use of any Government.

Look out for the name and address, J. L. 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.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed to active men to sell our staple goods. Salary paid at home each week. Expenses advanced when necessary. Permanent employment. Address at once, stating age, and enclose stamp, SHAW & CLARK, Augusta, Maine.

CANADIAN NATIONAL HYMN.

The following is the Hymn which has been composed by Lord Lorne, and dedicated to Canada. It has been set to music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan:—

God bless our wide Dominion,
Our father's chosen land;
And bind in lasting union
Each ocean's distant strand.
From where Atlantic terrors
Our hardy seamen tame
To where the salt sea mirrors
The vast Pacific chain.

O bless our wide Dominion,
True freedom's fairest scene;
Defend our people's union,
God save our Empire Queen.

Fair days of fortune send her,
Be thou her Shield and Sword;
Our land, our flag's Defender,
Unite our hearts as one.
One flag, one land, upon her
May every blessing rest;
For loyal faith and honor
Her children's deeds attest.

O bless, etc.

No stranger's foot, insulting,
Shall tread our country's soil;
While stand her sons unsulting
For her to live and toil.
She hath the victor's mature,
Her [illegible] hope;
No foeman a stroke shall hurt her,
"This Canada of ours."

O bless, etc.

Our sires, when times were sorest,
Asked none but the Divine,
And cleared the tangled forest,
And wrought the buried mine.
They tracked the floods and fountains,
And won, with master hand,
Far more than gold in mountains,
The [illegible] land.

O bless, etc.

O, Giver of earth's treasures,
Make Thou our nation strong;
Pour forth Thine hot displeasure
On all who work our wrong;
To our remotest border
Let plenty still increase,
Let liberty and order
Bid ancient feuds to cease.

O bless, etc.

May [illegible]
Keep house for hearts as bold
As their's who o'er the waters
Came hither first of Old.
The pioneer of nations!
Thou showest the world the way,
Time's to keep their stations
And lead the van to-day.

O bless, etc.

Inheritors of glory,
O countrymen! we swear
To guard the [illegible]
Sha[illegible]
Where [illegible] earth's far regions
Its triple crosses fly,
For God, for home, our legions
Shall win, or fighting die!

O bless, etc.

THE BRAKEMAN AT CHURCH.

On the road once more, with Lebanon fading away in the distance, the fat passenger drumming idly on the window pane, the cross passenger sound asleep and the tall, thin passenger reading 'Gen. Grant's Tour Around the World,' and wondering why 'Green's August Flower' should be printed above the doors of 'A Buddhist Temple at Benares.' To me comes the brakeman, and, seating himself on the arm of the seat, says:

'I went to church yesterday.'

Yes! I said with that interested inflection that asks for more. 'And what church did you attend?'

'Which do you guess?' he asked.

'Some union mission church?' I hazarded.

'Naw,' he said, 'I don't like to run on these branch roads very much. I don't often go to church, and when I do, I want to run on the main line, where your run is regular and you go on schedule time and don't have to wait on connections. I don't like to run on a branch. Good enough, but I don't like it.'

'Episcopal?' I guessed.

'Limited express,' he said all palace cars and two dollars extra for a seat, fast time and only stop at the big stations. Nice sleep but too exhaustive for a brakeman. All train men in uniform, conductor's punch and lantern silverplated, and no train boys allowed. Then the passengers are allowed to talk back at the conductor, and it makes them too free and easy. No, I couldn't stand the palace cars. Rian road, though. I'll not often bear of a receiver being appointed for that line. Some mighty nice people travel on it, too.'

'Universalist?' I suggested.

'Broad gauge,' said the brakeman, 'does too much complimentary business. Everybody travels on a pass. Conductor doesn't get a fare once in fifty miles. Stops at all flag stations and won't run into anything but a union depot. No smoking car on the train. Train orders are rather vague though, and the train men don't get along well with the passengers. No, I don't go to the Universalists, though I know some awfully good men who run on that road.'

'Presbyterian?' I asked.

'Narrow gauge, straight,' said the brakeman, 'pretty track, straight as a rule; tunnel right through a mountain rather than go around it; spirit level grade; passengers have to show their ticket before they get on the train. Mighty strict road, but the cars are a little narrow; have to sit one in a seat and no room in the aisle to dance. Then there is no stop over ticket allowed; got to go straight through to the station you've ticketed for, or you can't get on at all. When the car's full no extra coaches; cars built at the shops to hold just so many and nobody else allowed on. Not you don't often hear of an accident on that road. It's run right up to the rules.'

'May be you joined the Free Thinkers?' I said.

'Scrub road,' said the brakeman, 'dirt road bed and no ballast; no time card and no train despatcher. All trains run wild, and every engineer makes his own time, just as he pleases. Smoke if you want to; kind of a go-as-you-please road. Too many side tracks, and every switch will open all the time with the switchman sound asleep, and the target lamp dead out. Get on as you please and get off when you want to. Don't have to show your tickets, and the conductor isn't expected to do anything but amuse the passengers.

No, sir, I wouldn't go there, but I don't like the line. I don't like to travel on a road that has no terminus. Do you know, sir, I asked a division superintendent where that road run to, and he said he hoped to die if he knew. I asked him if the general superintendent could tell me, and he said he didn't believe they had a general superintendent and if they had, he didn't know anything more about the road than the passengers. I asked him who he reported to and he said 'nobody.' I asked a conductor who he got his orders from, and he said he didn't take orders from any living man or dead ghost. And when I asked the engineer who he got his orders from, he said he'd like to see anybody give him orders; he'd run that train to suit himself, or he'd run it into the ditch. Now you see, sir, I'm a railroad man, and I don't care to ride on a road that has no time, makes no connections, runs nowhere and has no superintendent. It may be all right, but I've railroaded too long to understand it.

'May be you went to the Congregational church?' I said.

'Popular road,' said the brakeman, 'an old road, too; one of the oldest in the country. Good solid road-bed and comfortable cars. Well managed road, too; directors don't interfere with division superintendents and train orders. Road's mighty popular and it's pretty independent, too. Yes, didn't one of the division superintendents down east discontinue one of the oldest stations on this line two or three years ago? But it's a mighty pleasant road to travel on. Always has such a splendid class of passengers.'

Did you try the Methodist? I said.

'Now you're shouting,' he said with some enthusiasm. 'Nice road, eh? Fast time and plenty of passengers. Engines carry a power of steam; and don't you forget it; steam guage shows a hundred and enough all the time. Lively road; when the conductor shouts all aboard,' you can bear him to the next station. Every train-light shines like a head-light. Stop-over checks are given on all through tickets; passenger can drop off the train as often as he likes do the station two or three days and hop on the next revival train that comes thundering along. Good, whole souled companionable conductors; ain't a road in the country where the passengers feel more at home. No passes; every passenger pay full traffic rates for his ticket. Wesleyanhouse air-brake on all trains, too; pretty safe road, but I didn't ride over it yesterday.'

'Perhaps you tried the Baptist?' I guessed once more.

'Ah, ha!' said the brakeman, 'she's a daisy, isn't she? River road; beautiful curves; sweep around anything to keep close to the river, but it's all steel rail and rock ballast, single track all the way and not a side track from the round house to the terminus. Takes heaps of water to run it though, double tanks at every station, and there isn't an engine in the shops that can pull a pound or run a mile with less than two guages. But it runs through a lovely country; those river roads always do; river on one side and hills on the other, and it's a steady climb up the grade all the way till the run ends where the fountain head of the river begins. Yes, sir, I'll take the river road every time for a trip, sure connections and good time, and no prairie dust blowing in at the windows. And yesterday, when the conductor came around for the tickets with a little ticket-punch, I didn't ask him to pass me, but I paid my fair like a little man—twenty-five cents for an hour's run and a little conceit by the passengers thrown in. I tell you, Pilgrim, you take the river road when you want—'

But just here the long whistle from the engine announced a station, and the brakeman hurried to the door, shouting:

'Sausville! This train makes no stops between here and Indianapolis!—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Robert Moffat and His Mother.

Several years ago, when the Nestor of African missions was in his seventy-sixth year, I had the great pleasure of spending a long evening with him. The veteran had addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting that evening, but his work, instead of exhausting, seemed only to have put him in good spirits. Story after story, illustrating freely the power of the Gospel, delighted his hearers, and, among others, these: 'When I was home the first time, that is in 1810, I preached in Newcastle, and was going home from church with the minister's wife. We met an old man, dressed like a minister, to whom she spoke and introduced me; but I did not catch his name. He seemed anxious to talk, but the lady said, 'Come to tea, and you'll have more time to talk to Mr. Moffat;' and he said, with a strong Scotch accent, 'Weel, I'll see.' Sure enough, when tea time came there was the old man very frail and worn-out looking. He was sitting at one end of a long sofa and I at the other, and he began to say, 'Your name, Mr. Moffat, minds me of a worthy woman that used to come to my church long ago when I was minister at Carrombridge. She was a very godly woman, and she always brought her son with her, a boy with a curly black head. They came into my house sometimes for books and tracts. It's long since I left, near thirty years since; but her name was Moffat, and hearing your name has put me in mind of her. I wonder what has become of her curly headed boy' by this time.' My heart was too full to let me speak a single word, so the old man said it all over again, thinking I was deaf. By that time I had got back my tongue, and said, 'You cannot be Mr. Caldwell?' I think I never saw anybody more astonished than the old man was when he found that I was the curly headed boy. I had to tell him the shape of his house and of his garden, and where the potatoes grew, before he seemed quite sure; and then we talked of my mother.' Some one suggested that probably the man who had done so much for Christ in Africa, and was then handling the proof sheets of a corrected revision of the Sechuana Bible, owed his conversion to his mother. 'It was this way,' said Dr. Moffat, 'When I was leaving home for Warrington to work as a gardener, my mother asked me to give her a promise. I wanted to know what I was to promise; but she would not tell me, and still insisted that I would promise. I was very loth to give my word to do a thing I did not know; but I loved and trusted my mother, and so, at length, I promised, 'Well,' said she, 'you'll read a portion of the New Testament, and pray for a blessing on it every day, and wherever you may be.' I kept my word to my mother, and it was some time after that I was brought to the saving knowledge of Christ.' 'And did you then devote yourself to the mission work?' some of us asked. 'No, that was later. I had gone in from the place I was working at to the town of Warrington to buy a book on a Saturday night, when I saw a placard about a missionary meeting. It was an old placard, the meeting was past; but it fixed my thoughts. I went to the minister whose name was on the placard, and after I had knocked I would liked to have run away. He introduced me to the London Missionary Society, and two years later, (1822) I was sent out." eighteen twenty two and eighteen eighty [illegible] much [illegible] day at Home.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in correspondence with his respective Journal. The Watchman. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessary to be published.

OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1880.

To the Editor of The Watchman.

SIR:—I observe in the "*Globe*" and also in the "*Dryestuff Advertiser*" of the 31st ult, a statement that up to that date I had not yet presented a petition [illegible] the supposed intentions of Sir Chas. Tupper in respect of the Greece's Point Works. I beg to say that the petition in question was addressed to myself, and not to the Minister. That I received it about the 15th of March last; and that on the following day I communicated its purport to Sir Charles Tupper, together with the signatures to it. This, therefore, is only one of the innumerable malignant personal slanders which constitute the main political capital of certain persons and periodicals. And I should have passed it over as contemptuously as the remainder, but for the occasion it affords me of informing those of my friends who signed the Petition that I had given the best effect to it which its irregular form permitted, I am sir,

Your obed. servant,
J. J. S. ABBOTT.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with a previous announcement, a funeral sermon was preached on Sunday, 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McKechnie, in the Methodist Church, in West Dalesville, to a large congregation; the members of Dalesville L. O. L., of which the deceased, Samuel Kennedy, was a member, who lost his life in a snow-slide on the mountains of Nevada, the particulars of which the public are already acquainted with through the press. The sermon was very impressive and suitable for the solemn occasion. Deceased was a member of the church here for some time before he went away; and the quiet unassuming manner in which he tried to lead a christian life, was an example to some older christians. He was the youngest son of the late Robert Kennedy of this place, and was 20 years of age, was greatly respected by all that knew him, and his death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and relations. No. 1453, of which the deceased was a member in good standing, and in consideration of the [illegible] cloud of sorrow that is now passing over our Bro. Deputy Master and his family, it was moved that this Lodge do offer to Bro. George Moncrief, Senr., father of the bereaved widow, and to Bro. Wm. Kennedy, brother of the deceased, and family relations, our deep-felt sympathy for the grief that they have been so unexpectedly thrown into; and that this Lodge do offer to the bereaved widow and her little family, our heart-felt sympathy, that while they are called on so unexpectedly and under such trying circumstances to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and a kind father, that we also are called on to mourn the loss of a much esteemed brother, and the more keenly as we looked forward to the time when we would greet him in our lodge, and that our Secretary be authorised to convey to the bereaved widow and her little family our deepest feelings of sorrow for the great grief they have been so unexpectedly thrown into; and that as passing through the terrible ordeal she may find comfort and consolation that alone can be found in Him who has promised to be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.—Carried.

JOSEPH MOORE,
Chaplain L. O. L. 1453.

Dalesville, April 5th, 1880.

SHAWBURY, April 1st, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow space in your journal to notice briefly a paragraph in the *Advertiser* of the 31st ult. Mr. Hickson deigns to notice me in the following polite manner, viz. Rusty, effete, drivelling. "Here is richness!" Mr. H. is well up in his adjectives. He seems to have taken Messrs Pott & Slurk, of Eatonawill, fame for his models. His abuse, however, is not argument and does not disprove my argument. He has not answered that nor attempted to, and he will find that foul abuse is no way of doing it. He says I am evidently ashamed of my weakness. Does he know me better than I know myself? I am not conscious of any such feeling. What I wrote is true and he knows it is true. All his utterances in the number referred to are marked by a stronger fetor than usual. I have not yet used personalities. It were well not to compel me to do so. I will for once, "answer the fool according to his folly," and tell him that the more rusty and effete I am, the more nearly I approach his level.

With thanks to you,
Mr. Editor,
I am, yours truly,
AN OLD SWORD.

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 24, 1880.

NEW LIME.

ANY QUANTITY of New Burnt Lime can be had on Monday, the 5th of April, and at any time afterwards from

T. C. NOYES.

Front of Chatham, April 2, 1880. 3in.

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 SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS.

3in.

Lachute Bakery.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons, for past favors and 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 Mill.
F. N. Neaubert, Muddy Branch.
[illegible], Lachute.
A. McArdor, Dalesville.
Alex. Paul, Brownsburg,

and the Subscriber's own Store where a supply of Plain and Fancy Bread, Buns, Rolls, Cakes, &c., &c, [illegible] 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. 1in.

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.

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H. HARD WHITE,
Managing Director.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.,
MONTREAL.

No Patent, No Pay.

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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 its arts 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 hundred 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.



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	7.30	4.30
Arrive at Hull at	2.00 p.m.	9.00
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.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 5.55a.m., 11.07am., and 6.07p.m.
Going East, 8.09a.m., 12.14p.m. & 7.14p.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 NotreDame St.

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late Dame Jane Rivet, widow of the late ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, in his lifetime of St. Andrews, P. Q., are requested to settle the same with the undersigned without delay, and those to whom the said estate is indebted are requested to file accounts duly attested with the undersigned executor immediately.

SAM MACDONALD, N.P.
St. Andrews, March 29, 1880. 3in.

BLACKSMITHING.

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable

E. MILLNER,

Ray's Old Stand, Lachute. 1in.

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 27, 1879. 6in

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 BANFORDS' 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. 2in

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. 34y1.

THE CITY HOTEL,

78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,

Informs his friends and the public in general that he has reopened 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.

ALEX. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. 34y1.

J. PALMER, & SON,

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

COMINGS 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

257 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 39y1.

WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due performance of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of ten per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 20th March, 1880. 31-9



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,
3 Express and Baggage Cars,
3 Postal and Smoking Cars,
[illegible] Box Freight Cars,
100 Gravel 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 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. 25w1s.

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.

BOOK AND JOB Printing

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE

LATEST STYLES,

—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.

WITH THE

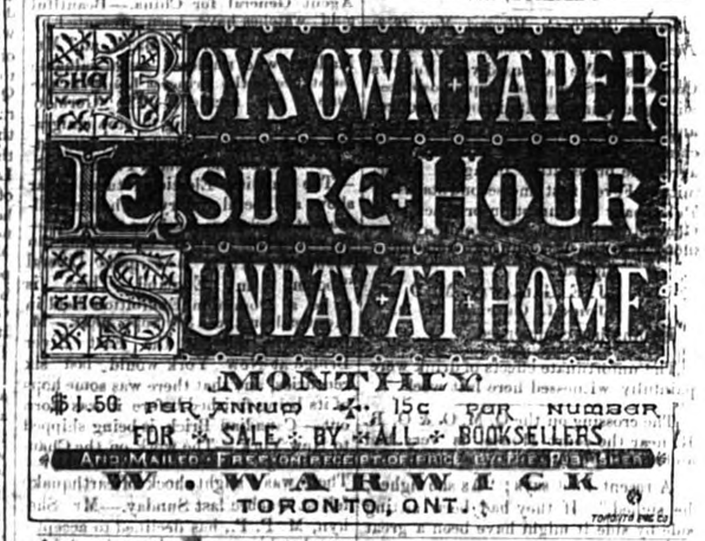
Greatest Despatch,

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.



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WM. HAY, Agent, at Lachute. 5in.



TRADE-MARK.

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 weary 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 Inqipient cases..... 2 50
Body or Feet 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 Vomiting—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 5, 1878.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Privileges 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. 3Y1.



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 A NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS. Making an old horse look and feel like a young one, thereby increasing their market 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.

WANTED

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.

The above paper is printed and published

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by D. Ritchie & Co.

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

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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. 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. Pallister, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa.) 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 Rossille Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne. Eutrope Grignon, Deputy Sheriff. Jules R. Berthelot, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Crown; Alphonse Raby, his Deputy. Olivier Drouin, Gaoler of the District Gaol; Louis Prezeau, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. H. Filion, Crown Attorney; Chas. S. Champagne Attorney for the Inland Revenue (Recuse); Edward Lemay, Tipstaff.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgouin, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 19 h, May 25th to 20th, and September 12th to 16 h, *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. 2 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 Coommissioners 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.

AYUCA—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.

CHATSBORO—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-week-ly.

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

EDNA—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. The mails from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, nineteen miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated midway between the Grenville and Antionette offices. The mails from Grenville and Antionette leaving their respective offices on Saturday mornings call for at the intermediate Offices, meeting each other at Lost River, exchanging mails and returning to their respective offices on the same day. William Maurice, 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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47y1.

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B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
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Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

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

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

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THEIR MILLINERY
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
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If you want a good
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or any other kind of goods, call at the
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NEW GOODS,
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Beautiful Patterns,
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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.

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SHAWL STRAP,
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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 Loi, Monstre de toutes sortes de nouveautes.
Mases d'encan sans parelilles
AU BON MARCHEE.
Chez A. Pilon & Cie.
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GOODWILL TO MEN.

In every church throughout the land,
We hear an anthem old and grand
In waves of music roll;
And day by day its echoes still
Repeat the vows of "Peace, good-will,"
In many an earnest soul.

The angels who first taught the song
Around us in a glistening throng
Have stooped with listening ear,
But hear the sweet melodious tones,
Mingled, alas, with sighs and groans
Of nations far and near.

Ah, can it be, the angels say,
The men who thus can sing and pray
Are earnest and sincere?
While, as the world moves on its round,
Such evils reign, such crimes abound,
Unchanged from year to year?

Are they all Christians who thus sing
"Glory to God, our Father-King,"
Ye sing so long in vain?
Why rise they not in God's own might;
Expel the wrong by doing right,
And bid sweet peace to reign?

They sing of peace, good-will to men;
They preach, they teach with busy pen,
Then cast all care behind.
They seem to think man may be fed
With words mere "stones instead of bread,"
And "empty as the wind."

Deeds! deeds! not words, are what man needs
'Tis deeds that sow the fruitful seeds,
Of peace, wood-will to men,
Naught else can ever raise the earth
Up to the dignity and worth
Of Paradise again.

Alas! in the degenerate days,
Truth, sunk into empty phraise,
Seems banished and despised;
From base to zenrth of the state,
Dire falsehood, shameful to relate,
Appears more highly prized.

Good-will to men will ne'er be found,
Where lusts of wealth and power abound,
And selfishness is rife;
These canker and corrupt mankind,
Render man deaf and dum and blind,
And rob the soul of life.

The path of peace and good-will, too,
Is simple, easy, plain, and true
To all who wish to learn;
Cherish the love of doing right,
Shun evil deeds with all thy might,
And filthy falsehood spurn.

The life of peace is easier far
Than the dread state of tidal war
The men now hourly wage.
Resolve, then, by your life to teach
Good-will to men, that nobly preach
A new and golden age.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER X.

HUMAN NATURE.

The dismal tidings from the lower regions, that the larder had been stripped and that scarcely even a pie remained, soon became an open secret, about which every one was whispering and commenting. The supperless wore a defrauded and injured air. The eyes of many who had not left so important a duty to the uncertainties of the future, but, like Auntie Lammer, had availed themselves of the first opportunity, now twinkled shrewdly and complacently. They had the comfortable consciousness of taking care of themselves. But the greater number were honestly indignant and ashamed that such a thing should have happened. This feeling of mortification was increased when the committee reported but a small sum of money handed in as yet. The majority were provoked at others, and a few at themselves, for having brought so little. As the situation became clearer, all began to act characteristically, some preparing to slink away and escape a disagreeable state of things, and others putting their heads together in the wish to remedy matters. Some giggled, and others looked solemn. Some tried to appear resigned, as if it were a dispensation of Providence, and others snarled about "them mean Joneses and Rhams."

Lottie hastily summoned her party together, and told them of the dire emergency, as Mrs. Gubling had stated it.

"Now," said she, "if you gentlemen have got any wit worth the name, you must hit on some way of helping the parson out of his scrape, for I have taken a great interest in him, or rather his wife. She is the queerest little woman I ever saw. I shouldn't wonder if she were an angel in disguise."

"As you are undisguised," whispered De Forrest.

"Oh be still, Julian. That compliment is as delicate as Antie Lammer's appetite. But see, some of these mean 'Locusts of Egypt,' after eating their minister out of house and home, are preparing to go. We must get a collection before a soul leaves the house. Julian, you look the back door, and Mr. Hemstead, you stand by the front door; and now, Mr. Harcourt, you are a lawyer, and know how to talk sharply to people: you give these cormorants to understand what we expect them to do, before they leave."

Hemstead obeyed with alacrity; for the effort to help the overburdened pastor of Scrub Oaks to meet the rigours of winter seemed about to end in disastrous failure. He had noticed, with satisfaction, that many of the people shared his regret, and wished to do something; but through lack of leadership the gathering was about to break up, each one blaming some one else, and all secretly mortified at the result.

Harcourt thought a moment, and then stepping to a position where he could be seen through open doors and heard from the upper story, clapped his hands loudly to secure silence, and draw attention to himself.

"Do you know where your pastor has gone?" he ashed. "He is out now buying provisions with his own money to feed a crowd who came here under the false pretense to give a donation, but in truth, seemingly to eat him out of house and home."

Flushes of shame and anger flushed into nearly every face at these stinging words, but Harcourt continued remorselessly:—

"You know who I am, and I thought I know something about you. I had heard that the people back in the country were large handed, large-hearted, and liberal; but we must be mistaken. I think this the quintessence of meanness; and if you break up tonight without a big collection, I will publish you throughout the land. I want you to understand that your minister has nothing to do with what I say. I speak on my own responsibility."

"Capital!" whispered Lottie. "That was red-hot shot, and they deserved it. If that don't drain their pockets, nothing will."

But she was not a little surprised and disgusted, when a stalwart young farmer stepped out, and with a face inflamed with anger, said in harsh emphasis:—

"I was sorry and ashamed to have this affair end as it promised to, and was going to come down handsomely myself, and try to get some others to; but since that sprig of the law has tried to bully and whip us into doing something, I won't give one cent. I want you to understand, Tom Harcourt, that whatever may be true of the people back in the country, you, nor no other man, can drive us with a horsewhip."

The young man's words seemed to meet with general approval, and there were many confirmatory nods and responses. They were eager to find some one to blame, and upon whom they could vent their vexation; and this aristocratic young lawyer, whose words had cut like knives, was like a spark in powder. Many could go away and half persuade themselves that if it had not been for him they might have done something handsome, and even the best-disposed present were indignant. It would seem that the party would break up before the minister returned, in a general tumult.

The young farmer stalked to the front door, and said threateningly to Hemstead:—

"Open that door."

"No, don't you do it," whispered Lottie.

He threw the door open wide.

"Oh, for shame!" she said aloud; "I did not think that of you, Mr. Hemstead."

Without heeding her, he confronted the young farmer and asked:—

"Do you believe in fair play?"

"Yes, and fair words too."

"All right, sir. I listened quietly and politely to you. Will you now listen to me? I have not spoken yet."

"Oh! certainly," said the young farmer, squaring himself and folding his arms on his ample chest. "Let every dog have his day."

Hemstead then raised his powerful voice, so that it could be heard all through the house, and yet he spoke quietly and calmly.

"The gentleman who last addressed you, now in the spirit of fair play offers to listen to me. I ask all present, with the same spirit of candour and politeness, to hear me for a few moments. But the door is open wide, and if there are any who don't believe in fair play and a fair hearing all round, they are at liberty to depart at once.

No one moved. And the young farmer said, with the sternness of his square face greatly relaxing:—

"You may shut the door, sir. We will listen when spoken to in that style. But we don't want to be driven like cattle." Then, yielding further to the influence of Hemstead's courtesy, he stepped forward and shut the door himself.

"Thank you, sir," said Hemstead heartily, and then continued:—

"I am a stranger among you, and are here tonight very unexpectedly. My home is in the West, and, like yourselves, I belong to that class who, when they give, give not from their abundance, but out of their poverty. There has been a mistake here tonight. I think I understand you better than my friend Mr. Harcourt. From the pleasantness of the evening more are present than you looked for. There are many young people here who I suspect have come from a distance, unexpectedly, for the sake of a ride and frolic, and were not as well prepared as if their households had known of it before. Long drives and the cold night have caused keen appetites. When the result became known, a few moments ago, I saw that many felt that it was too bad, and that something ought to be done; and no one was more decided in the expression of this feeling than the gentleman who last spoke. All that was needed then, and all that is needed now, is to consider the matter a moment and then act unitedly. I ask you as Christian men and women, as humane, kind-hearted people, to dismiss from your minds all considerations save one—your pastor's need. I understand that he has six little children. A long, cold winter is before him and his. He is dependent upon you for the comforts of life. In return, he is serving the deepest and most sacred needs of your natures, and in his poverty is leading you to a faith that will enrich you for ever. It is not charity that is asked. A Church is a family, and you are only providing for your own. How could any of you be comfortable this winter if you knew your minister was pinched and lacking? The Bible says that the labourer is worthy of his hire. You have only to follow the impulse of your consciences, your own better natures, and I have no fears. A few moments ago your pastor had a painful surprise. You can have a very agreeable one awaiting him by the time he returns. You can make his heart glad for months to come, and so make your own glad. Though I am a stranger, as I said, and a poor man, yet I am willing to give double what I proposed at first, and if some one will take up a collection, will hand in ten dollars."

"Give me your hand on that," said the young farmer heartily, "and there's ten more to keep it company. When a man talks like that, I am with him, shoulder to shoulder. Will some one bring me the dominie's hat?"

One was soon forthcoming.

"And now," said the young man, stepping up to Lottie, "you seem to take a sight of interest in this matter, miss. I think you can look five dollars out of most of the young chaps here. I'll go around with you, and see that each one comes down as he or she ought. If anybody ain't got what they'd like to give, I'll lend it to 'em, and collect it too," he added, raising his strong hearty voice.

Thus, through Hemstead's words and action, the aspect of the skies changed, and where a desolating storm had threatened, there came a refreshing shower.

What he had said commended itself to so many, that the mean and crotchety found it politic to fall in with the prevailing spirit.

Amid approving nods, whispered consultations, and the hauling out of all sorts of queer receptacles of money, the graceful city belle and the blunt, broad shouldered farmer started on an expedition that, to the six little Dlimms, would be more important than one for the discovery of the North Pole.

"No coppers now!" shouted the young man.

Lottie, fairly bubbling over with fun and enjoyment of the whole thing, was all graciousness, and with smiles long remembered by some of the rustic youth, certainly did beguile them into generosity at which they wondered ever after.

The result was marvellous, and the crown of the old hat was becoming a crown of joy indeed to the impoverished owner, who now had the promise of some royal good times.

The fast filling hat meant nourishing beef occasionally, a few books for the minister's famishing mind, a new dress or two for the wife, and a warm suit for the children all round.

No one was permitted to escape, and in justice it could now be said that few wished to, for all began to enjoy the luxury of doing a good and generous deed.

When, having been to nearly all, Lottie said to her now beaming companion,—

"Go and get Mrs. Dlimm, and seat her in the large rocker in the parlour."

The poor little woman, having witnessed all the earlier scenes from the stairs with strong and varying feelings, had, during the last few moments, seen Lottie pass with such a profussion of greenbacks in her husband's hat, that, in a bewildering sense of joy and gratitude, she had fled to the little nursery sanctuary, and when found by some of the ladies was crying over the baby in the old contradictoriness of feminine action. She was hardly given time to wipe her eyes, before she was escorted on the arm of the now gallant farmer to the chair of state in the parlour.

Then Lottie advanced to make a little speech, but could think of nothing but the old schoolboy formula; and so the stately introduction ended abruptly, but most effectively, as follows:—

"As a token of our esteem and kindly feeling, and as an expression of—of—I—we hereby present you with—with the reward of merit; and she emptied the hat in the lady's lap.

Instead of graceful acknowledgment and a neatly worded speech in reply, Mrs. Dlimm burst into tears, and springing up, threw her arms around Lottie's neck and kissed her, while the greenbacks were scattered round their feet like an emerald shower. Indeed the grateful little woman, in her impulse, had stepped forward and upon the money.

The city belle, to her great surprise and vexation, found that some spring of her own nature had been touched, and that her eyes also were overflowing. As she looked around deprecatingly and half ashamed, she saw that there was a prospect of a general shower, and that many of the women were sniffling audibly; and the brosque young farmer stood near, looking as if he could more easily hold a span of runaway horses than he could hold in himself.

At this moment Hemstead stepped forward, and said:

"My friends, we can learn a lesson from this scene, for it is true to our best nature, and very suggestive. Your pastor's wife standing there upon your gift that she may kiss the giver (for in this instance Miss Marsden but represents you and your feeling and action), is a beautiful proof that we value more and are more blessed by the spirit of kindness which prompts the gift, than by the gift itself. See, she puts her foot on the gift, but takes the giver to her heart. The needs of the heart—the soul—are ever greater than those of the body; therefore she acknowledges your kindness more. Hereafter, as you supply the temporal need to your pastor, as I believe you ever will, let all be provided with the same honest kindness and sympathy. Let us also all learn from this lady's action to think of the Divine Giver of all good before His best earthly gifts."

Mrs. Dlimm had recovered herself sufficiently by this time to turn to the people around her and say, with a gentle dignity that would scarcely have been expected from her:—

"The gentleman has truly interpreted to you my very heart. I do value the kindness more even than the money which we need so sorely. Our Christian work among you will be more full of hope and faith because of this scene, and therefore more successful."

Then, as from a sudden impulse, she turned and spoke to Hemstead with quaint earnestness:—

"You are a stranger, sir, but I perceive from your noble courtesy and bearing—your power to appreciate and bring out the best there is in us, that you belong to the royal family of the Great King. Your Master will reward you."

Poor Hemstead, who thus far had forgotten himself in his thought for others, was now suddenly and painfully made conscious of his own existence, and at once became the most helpless and awkward of mortals, as he found all eyes turned toward him. He was trying to escape from the room without stepping on two or three people, to Lottie's infinite amusement, though the tears stood in her eyes as she laughed, when Mrs. Gubling, ignorant of all that had happened, appeared from the kitchen, and created a diversion in his favour.

The good woman looked as if pickles were the only part of the donation supper in which she had indulged; and in a tone of ancient vinegar, said,—

"Them as hasn't eaten, had better come and take what they can git now."

A roar of laughter greeted this rather forbidding invitation. But before any one could reply, Mr. Dlimm, red and breathless from his exertions, also entered, and with a faint smile and with the best courtesy he could muster under the trying circumstances, added,—

"I am sorry any of our friends should have been kept waiting for supper. If they will now be so kind as to step down, we will do the best we can for them."

The good man was as puzzled as Mrs. Gubling had been by louder explosion of mirth. The stout farmer whispered something to Lottie, and then he, with an extravagant flourish, offered his arm to Mrs. Gubling.

"Go 'long with you," she said, giving him a push; but he took her along with him, while Lottie brought the parson to where his wife stood surrounded by greenbacks like fallen leaves, which in the hurry of events had not been picked up. The good man stared at his wife with her tearful eyes, and Mrs. Gubling stared at the money, and the people laughed and clapped their hands as only hearty country people can. Lottie caught the contagion, and laughed with them till she was ashamed of herself, while the rest of her party, except Hemstead, laughed at them and the "whole absurd thing" as they styled it, though Harcourt had a few better thoughts of his own.

Mrs. Rhamm's lank figure and curious face now appeared from the kitchen in the desire to solve the mystery of the strange sounds she heard, and the unheard of delay in coming to supper. Lottie's coadjutor at once pounced upon her, and escorted, or rather dragged her to where she could see the money. She stared a moment, and then, being near sighted, got down on her knees that she might look more closely.

"She is going to pray to it," cried the farmer; and the simple people, aware of Mrs. Rhamm's devotion to this ancient god, laughed as if Sidney Smith had launched his wittiest sally.

"Mrs. Gubling," continued the young man, "if you are not chairman of the committee, you ought to be, for you are the best man of the lot."

"I'd have you know I'm no man at all. It's no compliment to tell a woman she's sumpen like a man," interrupted Mrs. Gubling sharply.

"Well, you've been a ministering angel to us all, this evening; you can't deny that, and I now move that you and the dominie be appointed a committee to count this money and report."

It was carried by acclamation.

"Now while the iron is hot, I'm going to strike again. I move that we raise the dominie's salary to a thousand a year. We all know, who know anything, that he can't support his family decently on six hundred."

In the enthusiasm of the hour this was carried also by those who, at the same time, were wondering at themselves and how it all came about. Strong popular movements are generally surprises; but the springs of united and generous action are ever within reach, if one by skill or accident can touch them. Even perverted human nature is capable of sweet and noble harmonies, if rightly played upon.

LONDON, April.—A dramatic story comes from St. Petersburg to the effect that Lord and Lady Dufferin, with several persons belonging to the Imperial Court, were hunting in a forest the other day when suddenly a ferocious bear, which had been concealed in the underbrush, sprang upon Lady Dufferin. She would undoubtedly have been killed, the report states, had it not been for the gallantry of Lord Hamilton, an *attaché* of the Embassy, who came to the rescue. After firing several shots from his revolver, he succeed in despatching the brute.

A shrewd little fellow who had just begun to read Latin astounded his mamma, an instructress, who was fast approaching a "certain age," by the following translation:—Vir, a man; gin, a trap; Virgin, a man trap!"

DANCING.—"Dancing," said Madame Gay, "is very nice pastime for young girls; but I would have all females to stop skipping when they get married. With the young married females it is generally *heads* morning, mid-day, and evening an everlasting bust.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

JUSTICE FOR ARGENTEUIL.

We have had occasion lately to remark upon one gross case of Government negligence which is afflicting one portion of our County. We allude to the new Rouge Bridge. We regret to hear that no material step has yet been taken in the direction of protecting the work already done, or of completing that which remains unfinished. We care not whether neglect of the interests of the country is committed by our political friends or our political opponents, it is our duty, and we intend to perform it, to hold up such neglect to reprobation, whether it be our friends or our enemies who are guilty of it. We do not know that we can justly charge such neglect upon the present Government. The wretched mismanagement and jobbery which left the Rouge Bridge in its present condition deserved exposure and censure; and we bestowed it calmly and impartially. To authorise the undertaking of an enterprise like that, by day work, was likely to produce but one result: and strange to say no party or set of men has ever cried out so loudly for letting public work by public tender, than the men who so grossly abused their trust in the arrangements for building the Rouge Bridge. If proper specifications had been made, and a proper contract procured, after opening the work to general competition; we know that our energetic friend Mr. McINTOSH would have taken good care that the contract would have been faithfully performed; but working as he was compelled to do, at the disadvantage of being deprived of money wherewith to pay the men, and without any fixed price for the work itself to regulate the expenditure upon it; it is only natural that the cost should have exceeded the grant. In all this; in the way in which the money was doled out; and in all the details which surrounded the transaction; we hold that the late Government and its partisans were grossly to blame, and we have stated our opinion freely more than once.

But now that the facts have been laid before the present Government, as we understand they have been, we think something more should be done than the payment of arrears. We think the people who waited so long for their pay, may well be grateful to Mr. CHAPLEAU'S Government, for so prompt a reply to that portion of their late petition, which solicited the payment of these arrears. But something more is required now that the Government has been made aware that the money already expended is in danger of being lost for want of the work: and that the injury likely to follow further delay is caused by no fault of the people; or of the Superintendent on the spot who has been acting for the people; but solely by the faulty administration of the affairs by their predecessors.

But it is not alone from the River Rouge, that we hear complaints of injustice and neglect, resulting from the acts or negligence of the late Government; and these grievances require a remedy.

The Government, though proprietors of the Railway, cannot be sued. This should lead them to study with greater care their exact line of duty towards the citizens, than if they were liable to suit. But we hear of wood contracts made by their agents, which have either been repudiated or attempted to be repudiated! We hear complaints of the killing of horses by wholesale by the Railway through access to the track over the private roads of the Government, not protected either by gates or cattle guards! It appears to us that the Railway is sufficiently officered to look after such things, but yet we ourselves saw lately at the Rouge station, the track perfectly open to any animal that might accidentally find its way to the back of the station House there being neither fence, gate, nor cattle guard at the east end of the station.

How is it that the hard working pioneers of the Forest who are rapidly settling up Arundel and Desalaberry, have to travel thirty or forty miles to make their payments on their lots or to procure location tickets authorising them to settle? How is it that the stations and local offices about the Railway within the limits of the county are filled by strangers? Have we no people within this county fit to be station masters, assistants, laborers, wheelwrights, and the like; that they have to be sought for elsewhere? Or is it grounded that this county pays no taxes, contributes nothing to the maintenance of the Government, and has contributed nothing towards paying for this Railway or in the payment of the interests of its cost? How is it that the wrong done to a lamented citizen of this town by the late Government, for refusing with rudeness his just demand for compensation for his land taken for Railway purposes, has not been redressed? It would be easy to continue questions of a similiar character, but we desire only to direct attention to our wants, and for that purpose the allusions we have already made are sufficient.

While our political opponents usurped power at Quebec, we expected but little from them beyond the personal aggrandizement of their supporters. We saw the establishment of the station on a steep grade; we remarked the pleasant little dissolution of partnership, and the consolatory wood contracts which followed. We have already adverted to the mismanagement of the money granted to the Rouge Bridge, which no doubt owed its existence to electoral exigencies; but we have heard no word of reproach or complaint from our representative at Quebec in respect of the matters to which we have referred. These evils were initiated and in the main perfected by the Joly Government. It is to them we owe the importation of our officials and the disregard of the rights of the people in the other matters we have mentioned; but from them we expected nothing better. Now, though it is found not so easy to cure an evil as to prevent it; we look to the present Government for an effort to set these matters right. They are but small in themselves it is true; but small things in the estimation of the rulers of the country at Quebec, are frequently very important things in the eye of the sufferers who are struggling with rough territory and low prices for an honest subsistence. We know the legacy of embarrassment to which the present Government has fallen heir. We are perfectly aware of their troubles and difficulties in preventing the disasters to which the policy of the *Rouges* were rapidly hurrying the country. But we think that if those more important matters of state demand their whole attention they might at least find some intelligent and judicious official who could be instrumental in rendering that justic which the people demand.—And if we had a representative in the local legislature, such as this increasing and intelligent county requires; it would not be long before that demand would be successful.

LORD HARTINGTON AS LEADER.

For the past six years Lord HARTINGTON has been the leader of the Liberal Party in the English House of Commons. Though he possessed neither the eloquence of a BRIGHT nor a GLADSTONE, he had other qualities which caused him to be unanimously chosen as party leader upon the resignation of GLADSTONE. To become the guiding spirit of an English political party was no easy task; yet this young nobeman, a little over forty years of age, has acquitted himself so creditably, that it is not probable his party will now hesitate to give him the position of Premier of England. This being the case, a short account of his career must be interesting to every one. He was born in 1833; was educated at Trinity College and took his M. A. At the early age of twenty one, and was created L. L. D. in 1862. When only twenty-four years of age he was elected in the Liberal interest for the north division of Lancashire. When in 1859, the Liberal Party resolved upon moving a vote of want of confidence in the DERBY-DISRAELI Government—a step which had not been taken for twenty years—the honor of moving the resolution was offered to Lord HARTINGTON. The young politician accepted it and acquitted himself well of the task. With this exception, he maintained all the reticence of a private member until four years afterwards when he became Civil Lord of the Admiralty. After a year or a little more he became Under Secretary of War. He was afterwards appointed Postmaster General, and after two years was made Secretary of State until the break-up of the GLADSTONE Ministry in 1874. In 1875 Lord HARTINGTON was unanimously, as we have said, chosen leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, as DISRAELI had put it. GLADSTONE had resigned after he found the tide of public opinion so much against him in the elections of 1874. It was discouragement, no doubt, that caused him to do so. He became weary of political life. "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," might well be applied to this guiding spirit; and he resigned. The new leader, at first, did not gain that support which a new leader ought to receive. The first session passed without any marked brilliancy on his part, yet he maintained some plausible objections of the proposals of the Ministry which enabled him afterwards to refer to, in a manner that kept the Liberal Party together. Session after session he became more successful as a leader, and united his party, so that they became a solid phalanx in the House and in the country until, today the tide of public opinion has unmistakeably advanced in his favor; so much so, that up to the last week or ten days the public press has spoken of Lord HARTINGTON as the future Prime Minister of England. Soon, however, it became rumored that GLADSTONE would not accept a subordinate position in the new Cabinet. He must be Premier or not in the Ministry. Then again Earl GRANVILLE is spoken of as Leader. We consider these rumors very uncomplimentory to Lord HARTINGTON. He became leader of the Liberal Party at a time when GLADSTONE appeared not to have courage enough to continue. He took it at a time when there was the greatest disorganization that the party had ever had; and through his perseverence and indomitable energy brought order out of confusion and victory out of defeat. To him then belongs the honor of forming a new Ministry, if it shall so please the Queen. He is entitled to be the first Minister as he has proved of such substantial benefit to his party, and we consider it very improbable that his past usefulness as leader of his party will be overlooked.

FRUIT GROWING.

Plenty of fruit. Delicious ripe fruit. How attractive is the very sound of these words. The importance of this question is so great to the people of Argenteuil, that we would like to present it in as promising a light as possible. To promote this interest, however, in its best form and make it most attractive to the people, we would urge the formation of a Fruit Growers Association for this County, by means of which meetings can be held for the discussion of subjects relating to Horticulture; prizes offered for essays relating to fruit; holding exhibitions and awarding premiums for the production of different varieties of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

A Fruit Growers Association may be formed when not fewer than twenty members agree together to pay a subscription fee of one dollar and sign an application to be sent to the Council of Agriculture; when after recognition by the Council, Government aid will be granted, and the Society go on its way of usefulness. If some one would take the initiatory steps to form such a Society, it, no doubt, would succeed. If any persons interested in the matter would send us letters for publication in this paper, it might tend to promote a greater interest on the subject. There might be large quantities of fruit raised in this district if proper attention were paid to it. Any one who saw the beautiful ripe strawberries raised in considerable quantities by Prof. Stevenson last summer, can certify to their excellency; while only moderate attention, but competent skill, had been given to the work. Grape culture has also received attention by some who are so encouraged that a large number of new vines are to be planted this spring. Apples also are promising; and so are several other kinds of fruit-trees. We sincerely hope that with the opening of spring work some attention will be given to the fruit trees, and that ornamental tree planting will also receive that attention which it deserves.

The above has been suggested from an article which we publish taken from the report of the Horticultural Society of this Province, and from the pen of the Rev. R. HAMILTON, of Grenville.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

This great undertaking of our Government, the great monument of Confederation, the great achievement of a Conservative policy, and the first link in our great Water-way to the Atlantic, is giving the Americans considerable of alarm. The New York *Herald* says of it:—"We cannot afford to ignore what Canada is doing to take away our trade, and we shall be blind to our interests if we do not 'take time by the forelock' by countervailing measures. The danger is not imaginary. It is not, indeed, so formidable that it cannot be averted by timely precautions, but it is of sufficient magnitude to put us on the alert if we are not willing to see Montreal eclipse New York as the great point of exportation for the American grain trade."

RECIPROCITY BEGINNING.

Application was recently made by the Superintendent of Foreign Mails to our Post Office Department in Ottawa, at the request of the manager of the American News Company in New York, urging the necessity of such a change in the Customs laws and regulations of Canada as would accord to United States publications, sent by mail to Canada, the same privilege of exemption from customs dues as is granted by their laws to Canadian publications sent by mail to that country. It was urged that the circulation in the international mails of all periodical publications should be unrestricted by customs exactions and an entire reciprocity of treatment accorded to them in both countries. Our Government, it appears, recognized the justice of placing on the free list all American publications sent by mail into Canada, and the manager of the American News Company at New York has, in behalf of American publishers, addressed letters of acknowledgment and thanks to the Postmaster General and the Superintendent of Foreign Mails for the success which has attended the efforts of the Post Office Department in removing the customs restrictions heretofore imposed on United States publications transmitted through the mails to Canada.

FRUIT-GROWING IN ARGENTEUIL.

By Rev. R. Hamilton, Grenville, Que.

Although almost every part of this large county is well adapted to the production of fruit, especially apples, very little is grown. This is not due to lack of enterprise on the part of the inhabitants, but apprehension that the climate is not favorable to the production of any but wild apples, or crabs. Very few farms are without a few apple trees, but they are almost invariably wild or seedling apples. Not that grafted apples have never been planted, but that those who did plant bought from tree pedlars and agents, who very rarely indeed supplied good trees, and when the trees themselves were good, they were of sorts unsuited to the climate. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the farmers, time and again, for trees, with the same result continually—failure, so that a great many have given up in despair of being ever able to produce fruit from grafted trees. And yet several sorts of good quality do succeed, as I have seen in several instances. Fameuse, St. Lawrence, Peach, Duchess of Oldenburg, Pomme Grise, and some others, are found bearing good crops on healty trees. And these are found in widely separated localities, so that it is not merely in certain favorable spots that they are produced, but wherever reasonable pains are taken in the preparation of the ground and in the choice of sorts. I have not seen nor heard of an orchard of any considerable size of grafted trees. In an orchard in Grenville, planted by the Late Alex. Beauchamp, there are about twenty Fameuse trees, and a large number of others grafted from fairly good wild apples. The Fameuse in this orchard were very handsome fruit last year, and the trees are from fifteen to twenty years old. Trees that stood the test of so many years may be called hardy. Mr. Wilson, of the Calumet, has a small orchard of grafted trees of from twelve to twenty years that are quite healthy and produce sound, well flavored fruit. Mr. Wm. Heatlie, of Chatham, has a small orchard in which are a few grafted trees that succeed admirably, among others are Fameuse, St. Lawrence, and Duchess of Oldenburg. These bore very handsome fruit last year. Mr. David Ogilvie, of Grenville, also has a small orchard. Some of his trees are grafted, though not with any well known old sorts. One sort that he has and calls Fameuse, while it resembles it, is not that apple, but probably a seedling of the nieghborhood, though Mr. Ogilvie does not know anything of its origin. It is a good keeper. Mr. John Thompson, of Chatham, has also in his orchard an apple called Fameuse, not true, and unlike Mr. Ogilvie's. He has also a sort called "Pomme Grise," which resembles very much an apple described in the report of 1877, and called "Pomme Grise tendre." Mr. Gowanlock, of Chatham, has a young orchard of very healty and handsome trees, that are with two exceptions seedlings, and the majority of them are crabs, some of them yielding very promising fruit. Fully three fourths of all the apples of this county are crabs. Some of them are, I believe, superior in appearance and flavor to our most widely cultivated kinds. In the front of Chatham a good many young trees have been planted of late years, some few of which have stood. I was shown a beautiful specimen of Duchess of Oldenburg, from a young tree in the orchard of a Mr. Miller. I have been informed by reliable persons that there are some good small orchards in The Gore. I have not been able to go there, but if true—and I do not doubt it—it helps to prove what I have already said, viz., that the whole county is well suited to the production of apples. There is a wide extent of land in this county that is unfit for cultivation with the plough, on account of its rockiness. A very great portion of such land might be made productive, by turning it into orchards. To attain this desireable end, a Pomological or Fruit Growers' Association would be necessary to inculcate correct ideas with regard to the best sorts of fruit to plant, &c. The members of such an association, meeting from time to time, and comparing notes, would turn the information gathered by such to the general advantage. Such an association might also be used to protect the farmers of the county against the operations of tree agents or swindlers, who have greatly hindered fruit growing by having sold useless trees, that quickly died and left the impression that apple trees would not succeed in it.

Small fruits of all sorts succeed everywhere in the county. None are, however, grown for market, as far as I am aware. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, in the gardens, as well as blueberries and cranberries in the swamps, abound and are very productive, and nothing is wanting but for the attention of land owners and others to be turned to the subject to make the county one of the principal fruit centres of Canada.

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

St. Scholastique, Monday the Twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Justice Belanger, J.U.S.

Joseph Edward Lefebre de Bellefeuille, Esq., Advocate, of the city and district of Montreal, Eustache Marc Antoine Lefebre de Bellefeuille, Gentleman, Charles H. Lefebre de Bellefeuille, Gentleman, both of St. Eustache in the District of Terrebonne, Dame Caroline Lefebre de Bellefeuille, *wife, séparée de biens*, of Eugene Panet, Esq., Deputy Minister of Militia, for the Dominion of Canada, and the said Eugene Panet for the purpose of autherizing his said wife *a ester en justice*, both of the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario

Plaintiffs.

vs.

Alexander Longpré, farmer of the Parish of St. Jerome in the District of Terrebonne

Defendant.

On motion of Charles L. Champagne Esq., Advocate for Plaintiffs, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Godfroy Guénette, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Terrebonne, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Terrebonne.

It is ordered that the said Defendant 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 the said District, to answer to the demand of the Plaintiffs, and in default of the said Defendant to do so before two months after the last insertion of the said notices, they shall be permitted to proceed against him as in a case by default.

(By the Court,)

ALPHONSE RABY.

G. C. C.

Dominion Controverted Election ACT OF 1874, AND AMENDMENTS.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, *District of Terrebonne.* } IN THE Superior Court.

No. 4.

IN the matter of the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for the electorial District of Argenteuil in the Judicial District of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec.

Thomas Hickson, of the village of Lachute and Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, printer, John Morell of the same place, shoe-maker, Robert Morrow, of the Village and Parish of St Andrews, Carriage-Maker; Gaspard de Coligny Denys de la Ronde of the said Parish of St. Andrews, notary public; James Middleton, junior of said parish of St. Andrews, farmer; John Martin of the said parish of St. Andrews, farmer; Hugh Pollock of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, farmer, and Robert Armstrong also of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, farmer, all in the County of Argenteuil and District of Terrebonne.

Petitioners.

vs.

The Honorable John Joseph Caldwell Abbott.

Respondent.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the election petition in this cause, has been published pursuant to the seventh rule of the general rules of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec, for the trial of contested elections of members of the House of Commons, made and promulgated in virture and under the authority of the Act of the Dominion of Canada, intituled, "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act of 1874" and according to law.

St. Scholastique April, 6th, 1880.

Z. ROUSSILLE.
Returning Officer at said election.

Electoral District of Argenteuil, 1880.

Abstract of detailed statement of Election Expenses on behalf of Thomas Christie, Esq., a Candidate at the Election for said Electoral District for the House of Commons held in the month of February last.

Paid for printing, advertising, Lists, postages, telegrams, etc.	$106.30.
Paid for speakers, and canvassers and their expenses	299.15.
Paid for Scrutineers and expenses	81.30.
Paid carters for driving, carrying messages, rent of Hall, etc.	87.75.
	$574.50.

DAVID RAITT,
Agent.

Lachute, April 6th, 1880.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a detailed statement of the above account with bills and vouchers relative thereto has been delivered to me by David Raitt, agent of Thomas Christie, Esq., a Candidate at said election, this 6th day of April, 1880; and I shall preserve all such bills and vouchers to be inspected by any voter in my office according to law.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, St. Scholastique, April 6th, 1880.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Returning Officer.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 15th DAY of JUNE next, for the construction of swing and fixed waterway bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 31st DAY of MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. } 32-15

TO LET.

THAT FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and premises known as the Commercial House, Grenville. The place has all accommodation necessary to run a First-Class Hotel business. Terms Reasonable and immediate possession given.

Apply to
D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

Grenville, April 6, 1880. 32tf.

SUPERFICIALNESS.

In glancing around at current events—commercial, civic and public—nothing seems more forcibly to arrest the attention than the homage paid to, and apparent influence of superficialness.

OBJECTIONABLE.—Commercially and publicly we witness the most objectionable means taken to accomplish good objects, and condoned on the plea that the "ends justly the means," and thus superficialness receives the reward of intrinsic merit or worth.

TOWELS! TOWELS!

LINEN TOWELS AT OLD PRICES.

All-Linen Towels, 4½c Each.

Bleached Linen Huckaback Towels 8c each.
Good All Linen Royal Crash Towels only 10c each.

200 dozen large Loom Huckaback Towels, only 11c each.

200 dozen large Loom Huckaback Towels, only 15c each.

150 dozen extra large fine Loom Huckaback Towels only 17c each.

Large India Bath Towels, extra good value only 21c each.

MUSLINS!

NEW DRESS MUSLINS AT S. CARSLEYS'.

New English Brilliants 10c per yard.
New American Hair Cord Pique 17½c yard.
New Striped Muslin 11c per yard.
New Satin-striped Brilliants only 15c yard.
Splendid new satin-striped Jaconets 16c.
New American Marseilels 18c per yard.
Good English Piques from 20c per yard

Black Silk Fringes 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 30c, 33c, 38c, 39c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 65c, 80c, 85c, up to $2.25.

Black Gross Fringes 15c, 16c, 20, 30c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c, to $1.

Black Corkscrew Fringes 17c, 25c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 80c, $1, up to $1.60.

Black Corkscrew and Jet Fringes $1.25, $1.40, $1 45, $1.50, $1.60, $1.70, $1.80, $1.90, $2, $2.10, $2.85, $3.

Very handsome Collarette Fringes 8 inch., $1.50, $1.75; 10 inch., $1.90, $2.10, $2 50, $3.25.

Black Bugle Fringes 17c, 20c, 25c, 40c upward

Grey, Brown, Marone, Myrtle, Bronze, Navy Blue Corkscrew Fringe 15c. 35, 40, 75c.

Grey, Brown, Marone, Myrtle, Bronze, Navy Blue Tape Fringes 17c, 25c. 40c.

Roman Friuges to match Brocaded Dress Goods 55c, 88c, 95c, $1, $1.06, $1.35.

Sky Blue, Pink, White, Old Gold Corkscrew Fringe., 75c.

Colored Wool Fringes at half price—10c, 13c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

S. CARSLEY.

393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.



Canada Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Saturday, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canada Pacific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. } 32w6

Canada PACIFIC Railway.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of Saturday, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. } 32w6.

Lachine Canal.

NOTICE To Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of June next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. } 32w8.

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

W. J. SIMPSON, & Co., Lachute

Saw Mills,

Full Stock of Lumber Constantly on hand; also

Planing, Grooving & Tounging, Rustic clapboards, Battens, Shingles, &c.



Advertising Terms.

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

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods—S. Carsley's.
$100 Reward—Montreal Novelty Co.
Tenders Wanted—F. Braun.
Oats—Fish & Ireland.

LOCAL.

☞ WANTED a good female servant who understands general house work, and who can give good references. Apply at this office.

VENNOR has not April fooled us this time.

There is talk of starting a Young Ladies School at Lachute.

THERE has been a good deal of talk about Fire Insurance Companies lately.

A Masonic Lodge and an Odd Fellows Lodge are spoken of for Lachute. Which will it be?

THERE is a good prospect of the Door, Sash, Moulding and Washboard business being resumed here soon.

WE thank our patrons for the prompt payment of their printing accounts and subscriptions generally.

THE Ottawa Valley interests are advocated in the WATCHMAN as far as it is in our power to do so just now.

GOOD FOR LACHUTE.—Messrs McOuat & McRae, of Victoria Foundry here, have been sending stoves to Manitoba.

Sociology should be practiced a little more and then there would not be so many pugilistic demonstrations at the Railway Station as of late.

NO ALCOHOL.—Bearine is prepared without the use of alcohol or any other Hair killing ingredient. It preserves the hair and will be found the most delightful Hair Dressing in the market.

☞ A TEA MEETING will be held in Olivet Hall, Tuesday evening April 20th, Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Leroy Hooker, of Quebec, and Resident Ministers of this place; Readings, Recitations, Music, &c., &c.,

GOOD TIME EXPECTED.

During the past week or two there has been quite an exodus from Lachute Mills. We suppose our Grit friends will say it is the N. P. and not the burning of the factories that is sending them away.

WE owe an apology to our readers and patrons for the meagerness of general news for some time past, and the seeming dilatoriness in getting out work intrusted to us—but the severe illness of Mrs. Kerr, who has been confined to her bed for the past five weeks, must plead our excuse, as a good part of our time was occupied in waiting upon her.

WERE man to conform *more* to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the power of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress in enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.

SORGHUM SUGAR.—There are several parties going to plant the sugar cane seed this spring, owing to the editorial in our columns on this subject some weeks ago. We wish them success in their enterprising and laudable undertaking.

TO TUNNEL THE ST. LAWRENCE.—A project is on foot to tunnel the St. Lawrence River at Longueil so that the cars of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R may connect with the Railroads leading to Boston, Portland, and all Eastern points.

FOR SORE THROAT, Sudden Colds and Diptheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN-KILLER. As a Liniment it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the public.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will leave Ottawa on the 20th April inst., for Manitoba. Any person having horses to send there, or any packages &c., for friends he would be willing to take charge of the same, upon application.

THOMAS PALLISER.
Lachute, April 8th, 1880. 2 in.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, has resigned.—Sir A. B. Guinness is to be raised to the peerage.—The railway up the side of Mount Vesuvius will be opened shortly.—The *Herald* Irish Relief Fund has reached $436,406.—Bismarck, on retaining office, will dictate his terms to the Federal Council.—A severe earthquake was experienced in Japan.—Earl Beaconsfield is "as well as could be expected."—European Ministers in China have asked for naval reinforcements from the powers they represent.—The Russian *Golos* recommends a better treatment of the Czar's Polish and Jewish subjects.—Louis Blanc, characterizes the result of the English elections as a "victory of political morality."—Gladstone declines to enter the Cabinet under any other capacity than Premier.—Hart, the winner of the O'Leary belt, is a Boston lawyer in full standing and scarce past twenty-one. His final score was 565 miles.—Poljakoff, the great Russo Jewish railway contractor, has donated the sum of 400,000 to 500,000 roubles for the purpose of erecting a building for the accommodation of poor students.—The Swedish Ministry has resigned.—The new German Army Bill is causing many to emigrate.—Prince Bismarck is opposed to the disarmament of Germany.—The Austrian Ministry has been defeated on the question of secret service funds.—Russia and Portugal will probably combine to expel the Chinese from Macoa, calling in Japan to their aid.—The British troops are to withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as the Afghan chiefs shall have elected a friendly Ameer.—The *Agence Russe* denies that the Emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria are to meet for the purpose of discussing European affairs.—Russia will not consent to restore Kuldja under Chinese threats. In case of war it is feared that foreigners residing in China will be massacred.—The King of Burmah is dead.—Prince Gortschakoff is dying.—Lord Lytton has left Calcutta for Simla.—Prince Leopold has postponed his visit to Canada.—German emigration to America is attracting Prince Bismarck's attention.—The Pope has formally protested against the anti-Jesuit decrees of the French Government.—A serge factory is talked of at St. Jerome.—Milk made by steam has been on sale in Montreal.—The snow storm extended to all parts of Canada.—Railway fares between Montreal and New York have been lowered.—The Nova Scotia Legislature has prorogued.—Lingham & Son, Belleville, have shipped 12,000 cattle to England since November.—A Nova Scotia volunteer regiment purposes being present at the Quebec review.—Berlin is filled with rumours, to the effect that Prince Bismarck has withdrawn his resignation.—An extension of ten years has been refused to the Northern Pacific Railway. Six years may be granted.—A cutaneous disease, bearing the external appearance of scarlatina, has shown itself in North Middlesex, and large numbers are afflicted with it.—Never since the time of the Constantinople conference, has so much unanimity been seen in the diplomatic world of Pera.—A Constantinople correspondent says that the results of the elections in England has produced on all classes there a profound impression and at the palace a panic.—The Duke of Edinburgh, who is now engaged in a man of war distributing, will take charge of that portion of the Constellation's cargo for the West ern Islands.—Lord Hartington's recent declaration that the Liberals would endeavor to create a European coalition for compelling Turkey to introduce reforms, produced much comment.—The principal Chiefs and Sirdas of Cha seni including the majority of Mahomed Jans supporters have arrived at Cabul to confer with General Roberts.—It is confidently expected the change in the Ministry of England will extend unanimity to the Greek frontier question on which the Porte has hitherto counted on British support.—Jas. F. Joy, of Detroit, has sailed for England in the Scythia, with instructions to secure the lease of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway Company.—Mr. A. Nelson, who graduated from Montreal Presbyterian College a short time since, has accepted a call to Colquhon, in the Brockville Presbytery.—It is rumoured that Mr. Gladstone will be called to the House of Lords and assume the Premiership as First Lord of the Treasury.—Marquis of Salisbury will be created Duke.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have had a lively week. The Budget debate, though at times dull, brought forward many of our best speakers on such subjects; and last night the efforts of Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. Mackenzie were effective deliverances, each from his point of view. The Budget debate has been varied by occasional discussions each possessing their own importance. The bill to reduce the rate of interest upon mortgages, was read a second time by a small majority, all the ministers voting against it, and as it has been facetiously observed it only wants a clause compelling every man who has money, to lend it at the rate mentioned to whoever asks for it or go to the penitentiary; to make it render money cheap. Most people think that if an act is passed to reduce the interest on money to less than what can be got on it elsewhere, it will only drive money out of the country; although others, especially the Lower Canadians, appear to believe that if they can only make the rate of interest low, they can also make people lend it at the low rate. I venture to think that their conclusion will not prove to be warranted by experience.

Mr. ABBOTT's bill for winding up Banks and Insurance Companies, which has been expected with much interest, was introduced on Thursday, and he explained its principles at the request of Mr. Ford Jones. The House was taken by surprise after he finished by an elegant compliment paid him by Mr. Blake who spoke in exceptionally high terms of his "vast experience, learning and ability." This, coming from so prominent a member on the opposite side of the House, was regarded as a high compliment, and was well received by the House.

In the Committees, business has also been moving forward. The disputes between the Credit Valley Railway, the Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, have occupied the Railway Committee for two or three days; the latter corporations resisting the attempt of the Credit Valley to get down to the front of Toronto through their properties. This question is most interesting to us, as it is to the Credit Valley Railway that we look for our western connection at Toronto in the event of a Railway being pressed forward from here to that city, which seems now to be universally expected, and I am pleased to say that means were arranged for the desired access.

The Act to legalize the premium notes held by the Beaver Insurance Company of Toronto was brought forward to day by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, and met with warm opposition. Mr. Abbott led the attact upon it as being retroactive legislation calculated to compel payment of premium notes given by hundreds of poor men who were unaware of the character of the Company, and whose policies being valueless had returned them no value for the notes; and he insisted that such legislation was unjust and should not be permitted. He was followed by Sir Albert Smith, Mr. McCuaig, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Mackenzie and others, and after a warm debate the bill was submitted to a sub-committee of five composed of Mr. McCarthy, Sir Albert Smith, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Charlton to enquire into the facts, and, if necessary, take evidence respecting them. It is hoped that this step will prevent the possibility of such an unjust measure being got through this session, which I imagine will be good news for some of our Farmers in the back country who have been victimized by the company.

The galeties of the capital continue; dinner and evening parties being the order of the day. There were private theatricals at Rideau Hall on Tuesday and Thursday, and evening parties by Lady Tilley, Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Pope and other notables. The Princess came to the House yesterday and sat for half an hour, but as she was compelled during that time to listen to Mr. Anglin, I doubt if she returned much edified by the performance.

C.

Ottawa, 10th April, 1880.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From an occasional Correspondent)

OTTAWA, April 13, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Ottawa city, considering that the Parliament is now in session, is exceptionally quiet.

Of late a number of Ottawaites have left for the Great Lone Land, in search of that good fortune which has been denied them in more eastern parts.

A Mr. Towle, is at present in the city hiring carpenters, and painters, to work on the Rockaway Beech Hotel, Coney Island. The former, if good, will be paid $2.50 per day.

The steam tug which has been built for use on the Chaudiere Bridge Works was launched yesterday. An accident occurred at the time which might have resulted fatally:—one of the employees named George Rains, who was assisting at the launch, was making wedges, when his axe struck a plank above his head and glanced, the edge cutting him on the back of the head making a bad scalp wound, the flow of blood was great but no serious results are anticipated.

The decision was given by the Judges of the Supreme Court to-day relative to the Scott Act. The appeal case of the city of Fredericton *vs.* the Queen in re Scott Act has been dismissed with costs.

The New Brunswick Penitentiary case has again been adjourned in order to make some changes in the case. The point at issue is whether the Dominion or the Local Government of New Brunswick is responsible for the maintenance of short-term prisoners in penitentiaries.

A re-union of the several Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of this city, took place in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening. The Most Worthy Patriach of British North America and others were present.

The snow storm which set in on Saturday night has again given the streets a wintery appearance. There is a proposal on foot now to give Vennor some land in the Northwest, conditionally that he will only act as weather prophet for that part.

The Rev. T. D. Phillips, of this city will shortly leave for England, as a member of the Canadian Team of cricketers.

$200 reward has been offered by the city authorities for information as to the person or persons who on Sunday week set fire to the Presbyterian Church, on Bank street, and the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. No information has as yet been received.

Last week the world renowned infidel Col. R. Ingersoll, delivered his now famous lecture on the "Gods" in the Opera House. Your correspondent was present. Colonel Ingersoll though at times in his lecture eloquent, is nevertheless in many instances coarse of expression, and his arguments anything but good, in fact verging on at all times and often absolutely absurd. If the Free Thinkers cannot "trot out" a man of more learning than Col. Ingersoll, as an exponent of their views, then the educated classes will not suffer. There is no doubt that he has a style of coarse wit, which will attract the unlearned and even captivate them, particularly those who are unable to reason for themselves. They allow others to reason for them. Col. Ingersoll takes a ground in his lecture of suggestions which are calculated to injure certain classes. It is surprising to me in this age, that there should have been opposition offered by the clergy and laymen of certain cities to a hall being hired to Col. Ingersoll wherein to lecture, it was a sign of weakness—of want of confidence in the faith of their fathers. Amongst the class commonly styled "Free Thinkers" as also amongst the ignorant who are wavereers, it has caused a feeling of triumph at what they term the proper of 'Free Thought' and thus, those over-officious gentlemen instead of having scared away the unbelievers as they expected, have put a weapon in their hands, whereby they can more successfully battle with Christianity; for they argue "see these people,—these followers of a doctrine of a bygone age are afraid to face and know that they cannot rebut our arguments, else would they not act thus towards us, they are afraid, they know their doctrine to be false." That is where the evil of such a course comes in. Now for my part I say a doctrine or a person who is placed in a position to expound a doctrine that cannot stand investigation, the sooner he and his doctrine are out of the world the better. The duty in my estimation of a minister of the Gospel is to uphold the weak, to see that those of their flock who are inclined to be wavereers should be given proof of the confidence, the doctrine is worthy of, and therefore every opportunity which offers for the giving of light should be seized hold of. There was a chance during Ingersoll's visit in Canada for the "bold suggestor," and his pernicious doctrines to be done away with, but the opportunity was not seized, and the example of some clergymen has weakened the slender rope by which a number held on to Christianity. As I have said in previous communications to your valuable paper, it is necessary that the young men of Lachute should be better instructed in matters in general; and as you will recollect, I recommended a debating club, but it was not taken up, no one would come forward—the young men of Lachute, like many others, already know too much. If a man is not instructed he cannot argue, and he is in a position in which he is liable to lean to the opinions of others, every Tom, Dick and Harry he hears speak he coincides with, simply because he has no opinion of his own; and in order to keep Christianity united, in order that our young men may believe it, in order that they may be able to defend it against the attack of an adversary, when he comes along, they *must* be *educated*. Remember this young men of Lachute and of Argenteuil.

"'Tis education forms the youthful mind,
As the twig is bent the tree inclined."

Educate yourselves then, and be fit to defend the Christian religion—the one which has given comfort to so many on their dying beds, and the one which gives a consolation in life and a hope in the future.

A man named James Hamal, has made an application to the Dominion Government for £26,000 sterling, as compensation for murder, arson, and robbery, committed on the 2nd of August, 1856, in the township of Potton, Canada East. From the story he tells, and which, by the way, so far as the murder, arson and robbery committed, is according to newspaper reports substantially true; it appears that in 1866, he gained the ill-will of a family named Whilcombe, of which there were two brothers. On several occasions the brothers in company with another Confederate soldier set fire to the residence of Hamal, brutally beat his wife and child. On the 2nd of August, whilst Hamal was away, the old Confederate soldier returned and after brutally beating Mrs. Hamal who then fled, took hold of the child brutally murdered it and cast its remains into the house and set fire to the house. The fellow was arrested and tried, and sent to the Penitentiary for seven years for setting fire to the house, but was acquitted on the more serious charge of murder. Hamal complains that the release was due to the influence of the Freemasons, and claims the Counsel for the Defense and Prosecution, as also the Judge before whom the case was tried was a Freemason, and that they all conspired together in order to obtain the prisoners exoneration from the charges. The newspaper reports say that the case was tried with the utmost impartiality. The probability is, and Hamal's appearance warrants the assertion, that he is *non compos mentis*. I have no doubt though that he has lost his mind through the troubles from which he has been laboring.

Additions have been made to the Police Force here.

Yours, &c.,
C. E. SIRON.

Brownsburg.

The Pœnix Woollen Mills, which have been idle mostly all winter, are now running full blast, and turning out splendid work. Twenty-one young men (principally French Canadians) left Muddy Branch, on Monday last, for Lake Superior, where report says wages are good, and work plenty. Times are improving, and farmers are looking forward to good prices for Farm Produce this summer. Butter is in good demand at 25c. per pound, but still we don't hear the 'Grit' farmers blaming Sir John A., or the N. P., for it! if it was only ten cents, it would be different, you know! The Brownsburg Division Sons of Temperance, Lodge No. 107, is in a very splendid condition, and meets once a week, at which there is always a good attendance. P.

—The Catholic churches of Ottawa have subscribed $3,243.75 towards the Irish relief fund.

—Mr. Blake has taken the seat in the front row of Opposition benches, recently occupied by Sir Albert Smith. The latter gentleman occupies the late Mr. Holton's seat, and Mr. McDonnell Mr. Blake's.

OATS.



The Undersigned Want

2,000 BUSHELS

Of Good Clean Oats, For Closing an Order, for which they will pay

From 36 to 40 cents per 40 pounds.

OATS.

OATS.

Fish & Ireland

Lachute Mills.

Lachute, April 15, 1880.

$100 REWARD.

PROBABLY no article has ever had such a tremendous run, within such a short time, as the G m Puzzle. Up to late last Fall it was comparatively unknown, and now it is the leading topic of the day. Old and young, rich and poor, are alike puzzling their brains and racking their minds over this apparently simple puzzle. The above reward has been offered by a prominent firm in Boston, who are large manufacturers, and in reply they have received some bushels of letters; but, as yet, they maintain that the correct solution has not been discovered. Its origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in the mind of a member of an insane asylum somewhere in the States.

Easy as it looks, we will send a box free to any one sending us the correct solution, and give them, besides, the name and address of the parties who offer the above reward.

This is the newest thing out for Agents and storekeepers, and we offer them at first but half what other houses ask us to pay us to the enormous number we handle we can turn them out at prices that defy competition.

	Cardboard Boxes.	Wooden Boxes.	Extra Qual.
Sample, Mail prepaid.	$0 15	$0 20	$0 25
1 doz. " "	01 00	01 25	01 50
1 gross by Express	09 00	10 00	12 00

MONTREAL NOVELTY Co.,
617 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET,
MONTREAL, QUE.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon of TUESDAY, the 20th APRIL, instant, for the immediate supply of FOUR LOCOMOTIVES.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and other information obtained, on application at the Mechanical Superintendent's Office, Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N.B.

By order,
F. BRAUN
Secretary.

Dept. Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 6th April, 1880. 3lw1.

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. 39tf

Established 1835.

FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE

WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK!

FELT HATS,

Which embraces all the latest styles.

We are still going a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.

FURS! FURS!!

We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of FUR SACQUES, MUFFS

BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.,

And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City,

We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest

Paris & New York Fashions,

Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm

JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.

Practical Furriers,

416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3yl.

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

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.
81y1.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

Work up in Mrs. BURGH'S building, opposite *France & Morin's*. 8 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.
8tf.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A

"CABLE CIGAR,"

BE SURE YOU GET IT.

The best 5 cent cigar in the world.



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 $35, black walnut, Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 35c; 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.

D. 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. DERAGON,
2in4. ARTIST.

No Patent, No Pay.

PATENTS

obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other 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.

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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 p.m.	8.00
At Aylmer at	2.45 p.m.	8.45

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	2.35
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 ..... 1.00 p.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 5.35a.m., 11.07am., and 5.07p.m.
Going East, 8.09a.m., 12.14p.m. & 7.15p.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 136 Notre Dame Sts.

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late Dame Jane Rivers, widow of the late ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, in his lifetime of St. Andrews, P. Q., are requested to settle the same with the undersigned without delay, and those to whom the said estate is indebted are requested to file accounts duly attested with the undersigned executor immediately.

HAM. MACDONALD, N.P.
St. Andrews, March 29, 1880. 3lw1

THE RESULT OF THE FIVE

PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH SYSTEM.

Increase in cash sales over February of last year, 31 per cent.

Increase in cash sales over March of last year, 60 per cent.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Steamship "Austrian," three cases new Fancy Prints and Cretonnes.
Per Steamship "Circassian," three cases new Fancy Cotton Hosiery.

These goods will be marked cheap, and sold upon our usual terms of

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

JOHN WATSON,

370 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

IMPORTER OF

SILVER PLATED WARE,

of every description.

Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Worth Knowing.

THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE *CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS &c., &c.* From a very large stock, purchased before the late advanced prices, and from

THE BEST MAKERS,

IS AT THE

CHEAP IMPORIUM,
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
19 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
8tf1

JOHN McNIECE,

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 JACOBS, where he is prepared to do every description of Tinsmithing in the most style of the art. All his work is warranted 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. 3m.

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.
51v1.

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 wear fifteen years.

C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, March 25, 1880. 15m6

Ladies Attention.



Now is your time to get a perfect fitting pair of corsets, price from 25c. per pair, to be had only at MONTREAL HOUSE, Lachute.

DRESS GOODS.

For Quality, Style, and Variety of patterns the Montreal House, Lachute takes the lead. Call and examine and be convinced.

BOOTS and SHOES

In Great Variety, to suit men, boys and ties for Ladies, Misses and children, at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS for MEN and BOYS

In all styles, Long Boots, Laced Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, a very low prices. Rubbers boots from 65c per pair.

HATS and CAPS.

All kinds and prices, both hard and soft.

SPRING SUITS.

Now is your time to get a first class suit of clothes cheap. Read-made, or made to order by a first-class workman. We have now on hand a very large stock of Tweeds, Worsted Coatings and Broad cloths of English, Scotch, and Canadian manufacture.

GROCERIES.

We have still a very large and well selected stock of Groceries. Teas from 10c. Black, Green and Japan in caddies and half chests, and by the pound

SUGARS, BROWN, YELLOW, and WHITE.

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

In all styles and qualities at very low prices.

COTTONS and PRINTS.

We got the name of keeping the largest and best selected stock in Lachute. What everybody says must be true.

J. PATENAUDE.
Lachute, April 2, 1880. 81tf.



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 Structure, while Life itself is directly dependent upon some of these.

By its union with the Blood, and its action 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 thereby cause pulmonic cavities to close.

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, Hypochondriasis (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, Spasmodic Cough, Nervousness, and is unequalled for all cases in either sex entailing life during the process of Dentition.

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. L. FELLOWS, St. John N. B., on the outside 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 address with our catalogue for a 3 cent stamp, and 3 one-cent postage stamps.

EMPLOYMENT at salaries, Local or Travelling, made to order. Expenses and commission allowed. Goods very saleable, honorable, permanent employment. Address Seven-shot Nickel Plated Repeater, retailing at $10.50 per doz.; sample by mail, $1.10. Geo. L. FELTON & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 629 Broadway New York City. 18tf.

Cash. Cash.

WE are as usual SELLING GOODS at BOTTOM PRICES.

And we now offer a LIBERAL DISCOUNT on ALL GOODS when settled paid in CASH.

FRASER & McOUAT.
Lachute, March 1st, 1880. 3tf.

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.

An Axe to Grind.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In the *Advertiser* of March 31st, I noticed the following among the local items:—

"There does not seem to have been much enthusiasm taken out in this section this season. Is it the fault of these wicked Grits in changing the Railway Locomotives to coal burners? Of course!"

Now Sir, I will just explain to the Editor of that paper, the reason there was not so much wood delivered at Lachute this winter, as there was last winter. A year ago last fall several parties in the rear part of Chatham Township, waited on Mr. R. G. Meikle, our present local member, asking him to intercede on their behalf, in trying to get the Government to take on cord wood, and put in a siding at a place known as Douglas' Crossing, on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., about seven miles up the line from Lachute. Mr. Meikle said he would see about it, and after a great deal of running by these parties (his own political friends), and evasive answers by Mr. Meikle he finally said, that no wood could be taken from that point and no siding would be put in unless those interested would bind themselves to take out the enormous amount of three thousand cords each year for five years. This was a nice way of saying we won't take your wood. He might as well have said ten thousand cords, because the people would not bind themselves to take out that amount. It is plain to be seen that Mr. Meikle did not want the wood to be taken on there. He wanted it to come to Lachute. He was buying wood that winter, as also his brother, who is a merchant in the place, and together with outstanding accounts due the late firm in that quarter, it made it very desirable that the wood should come to Lachute, although it caused those poor farmers to haul their wood between three and four miles further, up hills almost insurmountable.

This was the same fall that the station was built. All Mr. Meikle had to say to the Joly Government was, "Build me a station." The order was at once given. "Give the contract to my dear Political friends." The contract was at once given as ordered. "Build us a wood shed." The wood shed was built, although the Government intended burning coal. Mr. Meikle could be effectual in having all these accommodations at his own door for his own personal interests, but could not be effectual in having the small matter of a siding put in for the accommodation of those who elected him to parliament. What are the facts this winter? The Chaplean Government is taking away all the wood that can be laid down there—without any siding—in spite of Mr. Meikle, and there is every prospect of a siding going in there this spring. Although the people were opposed to the present Government, yet it is doing more for them than ever their political friends did.

But a day of reckoning will will soon come and the people of Chatham can see far enough past their nose to discern who they have been hoodwinked by. It behooves the Electors of Argenteuil, when the proper time comes, to secure the services of a gentleman who can be depended upon, and who will not stoop to such miserable tactics for personal gain.

Yours etc.,
TRUTH.

Chatham, April 13th, 1880.

Rouge Bridges.

RAVENSTON, April 9th, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I have seen in the *Argenteuil Advertiser*, some hints thrown out with reference to Mr. Abbott, our member for the House of Commons, and the Rouge Bridge. The articles contain something like this: "Neither R. G. Meikle, or Dr. Christie, has anything to fear at the Rouge Bridge business." Now out of duty to Mr. Abbott, in reference to the Rouge Bridge, I wish to say that if the honorable gentleman is as free from wrong doing in every part of the county of Argenteuil as he is concerning the Rouge Bridge he need not fear the result of a Contested Election, and if there are no better grounds for investigating other charges against Mr. Abbott, than can be found against him in the Rouge Bridge business, as the *Times* collait, they had better pay costs, and let the matter drop at once; for so far as I am acquainted with the affair, there is no shadow, let alone the substance for a charge against Mr. Abbott, in connection with this affair. He is willing to look after a neglected business such as the Rouge Bridge, he does it as a case of necessity and not of delivery.

Yours, Truly
ONE WHO KNOWS.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., Feb. 10, 1880.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

THANK KIND.—THE WATCHMAN of December 12th, was the only copy of your interesting paper yet received; and you may imagine how quickly the wrapper came off, and how eagerly the contents were read; hardly an advertisement escaping notice. We are now anxiously waiting the arrival of the next mail to bring us more good news from Lachute.

Some of these slight misprints in the Northwest letter, stand corrected thus: "Glynden." From "St. Vincent," and "Shoal Lake."

Having promised in the last letter to you, that I would write and send a few jottings respecting our "new home" and its surroundings, I will endeavour to do so, but very cautiously, as much has already been written and published in one form and another, describing this section of country, in detail as to its climate, resources, and future prospects; so I will be as brief as possible and state simply my own observations.

Edmonton, a little over 113° west and 53° North, is pleasantly situated on a bend of the North Saskatchewan River. It has long been known in the Northwest, as a chief trading post of the Hon. H. B. Co. Their Fort with its stockades, and wooden Bastions mounted with small cannon, presents a somewhat formidable appearance, and must have, in the days of yore, struck terror into any who may have become rapacious or malicious. At present however there is no such danger anticipated. Within the enclosure, which covers a space of four acres, are the chief trader's office; one apartment of which is used as the Post Office, a store, a storehouse, three ranges of one story dwelling-houses, a blacksmith shop, and other out-houses, altogether forming quite a small town. A little way from the Fort is the Chief Trader's residence, and also a Telegraph Office, the latter of which was projected from Hay Lakes, 30 miles south, to its present position, last Fall, by the public enterprise of the people resident here. Three small-sized steamboats ply at intermediate distances, between here and Winnipeg, during a part of the summer months. One runs between here and Fort Carlton, another between there and the Rapids, and the other between the Rapids and Winnipeg. If there be proper connection the trip can be made in seven or eight days. Formerly these boats were used for freight only—but I learn that they intend taking passengers next season; this will be a great convenience, as the land journeying is so wearisome. Th is you will see, that as a country we are on the onward move—even if we have not the railway facilities as in the East, yet in four or five years we expect this great accommodation will also be afforded us; then we may expect a grand rush hitherward.

The river with its steep banks alternating at each turn with a flat of arable land, takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, 200 miles further west, and runs in a circuitous course till it empties into Lake Winnipeg. Its width varies from 200 to 400 yards. Its flow is rapid, especially in the spring of the year. Its numerous shallow places and sandbars make it difficult for navigation. Gold deposits are found on its sandbanks. The *modus operandi* of procuring it is very simple—All that is required is a shovel, a sieve, a strainer and some quicksilver, and a steady worker. A miner told me that he averaged about $5.00 per day, last summer—other years he averaged about $15 to $20. Thus a person may obtain the pure metal and be his own master, if he will but take the trouble. Then, besides this valuable deposit, there are veins of coal, plainly visible along the shore and on the banks. Up to the present only a very small quantity has been utilized, and this was found to be of medium quality.

The *soil* in and around Edmonton for miles is of a very excellent quality, being the rich black earth such as a gardner would prefer for his hot-bed or flowerpots. It needs but very little top dressing, if any, and has a deep subsoil of clay, and is always ready for the plough, without the least danger of breaking the point against a boulder. Its fertility has always been tested and proved satisfactory, judging of the fine exhibit of vegetables and cereals at our first agricultural show, held on the 16th of last October and also of the superior growth of vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, and cabbage in the Parsonage garden.

Wheat and barley are the principal productions, our farmers raised about 3,000 bushels of wheat last season. These facts give one a tolerable idea of the capabilities of the soil.

It appears that *stock raising* is not of much account among the farmers generally. Their horses and cattle a great part of the year, are obliged to look out for themselves. Many of them remaing all winter unhoused, and are left to wander out on the plains, where by pawing away the snow, they feed, or otherwise they must freeze, or starve to death. Some are driven one or two hundred miles south, where there is very fine pasture, and hardly any snow or cold weather. Those that are stabled are fed on the wild hay of the marsh; oats and timothy being a rare article. The horses are small and tough, but not so swift as the French Canadian pony. Domestic *sheep* are not; I fear the ever hungry dog wouldn't allow them to be. Domestic *fowl* likewise fear foul play, such as dare venture, are esteemed very highly for their eggs' sake. *Swine* ever prolific, and independent, keeping pace with the march of civilization, are here to be seen rooting away, grunting out the old song "Root hog, or die."

Of the *climate*, I cannot speak too highly. Of course I can only judge for part of the year. In order to give you a fair notion, I will note the weather for each month, from last September. It was delightfully fine that month, and through October only one or two showers of rain having fallen. This pleasant weather continued through November, with the exception of two light falls of snow which quickly passed away, the nights being cold and the days warm. Then on the last day of November, winter set in with another fall of snow of six or seven inches; this has remained on the ground ever since and affords excellent sleighing. It was somewhat surprising that so little snow lasted so long. During the month of December we had about the sharpest winter weather that has been known here for many years. Jack Frost brought the thermometer down as low as 50° F. below zero; and yet he was not near so severely felt as in some of the cold snaps of Montreal. Since the new year it has been more variable, one or two slight falls of snow, with wind, but the weather has been very mild especially since the beginning of this month. I have been told that last winter was quite mild compared to this; and the winter before remarkably so; and in March of that year some of the people held a picnic at Sturgeon River, about 18 miles distant.

The *population* is small. Within a radius of five miles, there are only about forty families; three-fourths of which are half-breeds, of Scotch descent, on the paternal side. Either they, or their father or grandfather, were at one time in the employ of the Hudson Bay Co. Years ago it may have been, these young Scotchmen, quite naturally, went in search of a wife; and as in those days it would have been a risk to venture too far—I expect the object of their look would be the prettiest, nearest to hand, and of course the choice would be the pure aboriginal, after which, would be the inter marrying of this mixed blood; thus we have the present mixed race that form the greater part of the population of the Northwest. On the maternal side they still retain many of the customs of their ancestors; such as their language, of which the women especially, are very tenacious; and although they understand the English, yet they are very reticent in speaking it, especially to strangers; their manner of going bare headed either in winter or summer; when the weather is intensely cold they put their shawl over their head; their mode of carrying the babe on their back; their custom of tying it in a moss bag, a simple arrangement, in which the naked little youngster is enveloped, except its face, and looks as snug as a bug, &c., the little fellow thus adjusted, is out of mischief, and is ready to be hung on a nail, or swung in a hammock, or slung on the shoulder, or flung into a cart. It is very amusing, how the little chap may be tumbled about. Could not the mothers in the East adopt a similar plan and thus be relieved of many little cares? Besides these families there is quite a number of bachelors and grass widowers, who at times appear forlorn, and then they subside into a seeming indifference, contented to remain a while longer in single file.

The *Public Buildings* are "few and far between." There are three places of worship, representing the Roman Catholic, the Church of England, and the Methodist. The first seems to be a temporary building put up as an expedient. They are better provided for at St. Albert's Mission 9 miles distant, where a settlement of French half-breeds has been formed, who have a more substantial Church, a Convent, and an Orphanage. These are presided over by a Bishop, Priests and Sisters of Charity. The second Church is a small but neat structure, lately erected and in charge of the Rev. Wm. Newton, Ph. D., whose place of residence, which he calls "The Hermitage," is eight miles distant. The third is also a neat church, considerably larger than the former and was erected seven years ago by the late Rev. Geo. McDougal, whose untiring energy has stamped his good name indelibly upon the minds and hearts of thousands in the East, as well as in the Far West—surely "it is as ointment poured forth!" Adjoining the Church are a burying ground, and the Mission premises, but these are not public buildings, they very properly end at the burying ground. The *Private or Dwelling Houses* as might be expected in a new country, are log buildings, plastered with straw and clay mixed, and lined inside with plane t boards grooved and tongued. Laths and lime are more of the things rare, and also Grist and Saw Mills. That is our reason why flour is ten and fifteen dollars a hundred—There is one grist mill near by which is in running order a few days in the Spring, another 20 miles away that has the monopoly of all the country around, and grinds when it pleases, the people grind their teeth at the proprietor very often. A Government Saw Mill, sixty miles up the river has been negotiated for, by the H. B. Co., which they intend to remove near to the Fort and also to erect a Steam Grist Mill. A private company are now erecting a similar mill only a short distance from here, so that in time we will be well supplied. As far as I have learned there is not an unlimited extent of timber to be found along the river banks, and in the interior; and that it is with difficulty a log can be obtained that will cut a board twelve inches at the smallest end.

Business is represented by four Traders; *One Physician*, who has acknowledged that his profession does not pay here, it is such a healthy country, and three first class *Carpenters*, and two *Blacksmiths*, one *Millwright*, one *Shoemaker*, who I'm sure has not much to do in that line at present, as moccasins are principally worn:—One *Tinsmith*, one *Tailor*, one *Cooper*, and no *Lawyer* nor *Rum Seller*, the one not necessary just now, and the other not allowed according to law.

With regard to the *future prospects* of the country, I will withhold my views in favor of *"Old Father Time,"* who never fails to declare "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

To any that are decided to make this their future home I would say, "bring all the wherewith to buy that you can honestly scrape together;" and be determined to allow no one to *fleece* you as *wool*, is in great demand up this way.

To all that have good homes, and have all they need to keep them happy, I would say: stay where you are, and be thankful.

Your Old Friend,
A. WHITESIDE.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Tous les journaux, tous les hommes d'affaires s'accordent à dire que la Manitoba sera, dans quelques années, le grenier du continent américain. Aussi, voyons nous les anglais, le Ecossais et les Mennonites s'y rendre en masse et s'emparer de ces belles prairies qui n'attendent que la main du laboureur pour devenir des champs exceptionnellement fertiles.

Pourquoi les Canadiens n'iraient-ils pas s'emparer de leur part de ce bel héritage? Cela leur appartient plus qu'à tout autre, puisque les premiers colons de cette région appartenaient a notre nationalité.

L'acte de faillite n'a plus force de loi à partir d'aujourd'hui. Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général s'est rendu au Sénat à trois heures, cette après-midi, et a accordé la sanction royale au bill demandant l'abolition de cette loi.

Le télégraphe nous apprend que Winnipeg a été éclairée pour la première fois dans la nuit du 5 courant. 25 lampes à huile de charbon ont été placées à des points convenables sur les principales rues de la ville.

Ottawa, 5.—Dans lanuit de samedi à dimanche, des tentatives criminelles ont été faites pour incendier quatre des églises de cette ville. A 2 heures du matin, l'église presbytérienne était en feu. Après des efforts désespérés, les pompiers réussirent à maitriser les flammes, mais les dégâts sont considérables.

A 3½ heures, on signalait un incendie dans l'église catholique de Wilbrod. Le sacristin, en allant pour allumer les fournaises, aperçut des flammes dans l'orgue et un individu qui se sauvait à toutes jambes mais il ne put le reconnaitre. Il donna alors l'alarme et l'incendie fut bientôt maitrisée.

L'église anglicane de la rue Daly et l'église presbyterienne de la rue Wellington ont aussi été l'objet des tentatives de ces misérables incendiaires.

On fait d'actives recherches pour trouver les auteurs de ces tentatives.

Aucune arrestation n'a encore été faite.

LE CHEMIN DE FER SUR LA GLACE.—Le trafic sur le chemin de fer entre Hochelaga et Longueuil est maintenant terminé. Afin d'éviter les accident les propriétaires du chemin ont décidé d'enlever la voie. Près de cent hommes étaient à l'ouvrage vendredi et une partie des lisses, pièces de bois, etc, ont été transportés à Longueuil.

Cette nouvelle voie ferrée a réussit audelà de toute espérance et a donné une grande vigueur au commerce. Les recettes ont été magnifiques. Au-delà de 1,2o0 wagons chargés de fret sont passés sur le chemin, et ce chiffre aurait encore augmenté si on avait pu se procurer un plus grand nombre de wagons.

C'est l'intention des directeurs de la compagnie, aussitôt que la glace sera partie, de mettre entre Hochelaga et Longueuil au bateau traversier capable de contenir quatre wagons. Par ce moyen le commerce pourra se faire sans transbordement entre les deux rives. On parle de creuser un tunnel sous le fleuve et à la prochaine réunion de la Législature Locale on se propose de demander une charte.

NOUVELLE MANAFACTURES.—Des préparatifs importants ont été faits depuis plusieurs mois pour l'établissement d'une industrie encore inconnue ici.

Une compagnie riche et entreprenante s'est mise à la tété du mouvement et après des efforts, constants elle est aujourd'hui capable d'offrir au public toutes sortes d'articles électro-plaqués pouvant être donnés en présents et capables de servir aux usages domestiques.

Les amateurs des beaux arts apprendront avec plaisir que cette compagnie vendra autant en détail qu'en gros.

Les dames en par ticulier trouveront à cet cet établissement tous les bijoux et les argenteries qu'elle pourront désirer à des prix très bas.

On parle le française et l'anglais dans tout le magasin.

Toutes marchandises portant la marque de commerce sont garanties.

Le magasin se trouve au No. 18, rue de Bresoles, près de la rue St. Sulpice et la compagnie porte le nom de *Simpson Hall, Miller & Cie.*

Londres, 9.—Une dépêche de St. Petersbourg, nous annonce que lady Dufferin, femme de l'ambassadeur anglais, vient d'échapper à un grand danger. Lord et Lady Dufferin, ainsi que plusieurs personnes de la cour Imperiale, chas aint dans la forêt, lorsque tont à coup, un ours, caché dans les broussailles se précipita sur Lady Dufferin, qui aurait certainement succombé sans le courage de lord Hamilton, un des attachés de l'ambassade qui réussit à la sauver en tuant l'animal à coup de revolver.

LE ROLE DES LETTRES S ET M.—La lettre *S* a joué un grand rôle dans la vie de Napoleon I^er^: Il était citoyen *Suisse* il se révéla par le coup d'Etat de Strasbourg et prépara celui de 1851 à la revue de *Satory*; *Sebastipol* et *Solferino* ont marqué l'apogee de sa gloire; sa décadence date de *Sadowa* et il est tombé à *Sedan* en semptembre. D'un autre côté, la lettre *M* marque aussi dans celui du maréchal *MacMahon*. Son nom en compte deux, *MacMahon*; son fait d'armes le plus glorieux a été *Malakof* et il fut créé maréchal et duc de *Magenta*; il fut investi du pouvoir suprême le 24 *mai* et la campagne réactionnaire du 16 *mai* prépara sa chute; enfin il résigna la présidence sur une question militaire et se retira dans son domaine de *Montargis*.

Canada Pacific Railway.

Tenders for a secon l 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 Birch tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form which with all other informa'ion, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineers 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. 30w3.

BLACKSMITHING.

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable

E. MILLNER,
Hay's Old Stand. Lachute, yl.

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. 81f

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 Estab ishment 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. 23f

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
HAWKESBURY, Ont.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.
Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired. 34y1.

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.

WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender is proposed to accept will be required that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 31-9

CANADIAN Pacifi 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.
16 First-class Cars (proportion being sleepers)
20 Second-class Cars, do
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.
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. 25w18.

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.

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. Hammond, Montreal House.
W. Banford & Co's. Cash Store.
Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills.
F. N. Neaubert, Muddy Branch.
E. Lablance,
R. McArthur, Dalesville.
Alex. Pash, 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

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. ☜

THE BOYS OWN PAPER
THE LEISURE HOUR
THE SUNDAY AT HOME

MONTHLY
$1.50 PER ANNUM + 15c PER NUMBER
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS
AND MAILED FREE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE PUBLISHER
W. WARWICK
TORONTO, ONT.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - - - 214 St. James Street, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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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 Incipient 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 Vomiting—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 Priviliges with Wter Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

New Butcher Sh op

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. 40y1.

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 danger of over-dosing, it is given to cattle 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 sargling 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.

NEW LIME.

ANY QUANTITY of New Burnt Lime can be had on Monday, the 5th of April, and at any time afterwards from

T. U. NOYES,
Front of Chatham, April 2, 1880. 31w4.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880. NO 34

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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 (St 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.

"BAPTISTES" 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. J. Campeau, 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. Melkle, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq Lachute.

LOCAL REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, R. D. Meikle, Wm. McFeeters, John Hood, and John Smith.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Bos, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa,) 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 the Aubelotstics' Court Room of the District of Terrebonne, on the Seventeenth 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. Zepherin Rocheille Sheriff of Terrebonne; Edward Delisle Grignon, Deputy Sheriff; Jules R. Berthelot, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Crown; Alphonse Raby, his Deputy; Olivier Drouin, Goaler of the District Goal; Louis Prezeau, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. H. Fillon, 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 13th to 16th, May 24th to 29th, and September 12th to 18th; *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 o. 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 onday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 4 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 Deschenbury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in 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 nine 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 North, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

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

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

CUSHING—Is on the Ottawa river, the 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 about nine 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-week ly.

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 Bannette 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 Mountfield 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.

SYMINGTON, 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

Professional Cards.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.
Collections made and all legal business promptly executed. Attends the Courts in Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts.
Counsel and Montreal Correspondent
Hon. J. J. C ABBOTT, Q.C.
47y1.

M. DESJARDINS,
ADVOCATE,
Opposite Medical Hall, Lachute.
Attends all the Courts in the Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts. 49m3.

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

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

DENTISTRY.

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

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

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

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. T3-tf

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

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

Business Notices.

D. P. BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods, 17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 4y1

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
Collections made and Insurance effected (Life) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 8tf.

J. B. LAFLAMME,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
249 St. James Street,
OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER, 7y1

J. & A. LOWE,
MILLINERS,
LACHUTE.
HAVE now opened their SPRING STOCK of New Millinery, and call particular attention to their new Trimmings 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. 31tf.

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
British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c.
A Full Assortment of Fret-Work, Saws, machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.
185 St. James Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments. 32y1

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,
These lines have all been bought on most
FAVORABLE TERMS
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Et nous sommes en état de faire la concurrence a ceux qui nous envient maintenant que nous avons achetés
Deux Stock de Banqueronte
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"The Fool hath Said in his Heart There is No God."

Is there no God? no central Power to guide
The planets in their spheres—to rule the tide—
To stay the foaming ocean's mighty roll,
And order all aright from pole to pole?
No God! Whence came the earth, the sea, the sky,
Whose "million torches" light the vault on high?
Whence came the mountains towering in their height—
The sun, that incandescent sea of light—
The moon, which gilds the world with silvery ray—
The clustered radiance of the milky way—
Whence came they, puny mortal? earth-born clod!
Those wondrous wonders, if there is no God?

No God! whence, how, or where the birth
Of all the mystic glories of the earth?
What power clothes the fields in living green?
And decks the forest in its leafy sheen—
Teaches the stars to shine, the birds to sing—
Opens the blossoms with the breath of spring—
Ripens the fruit 'neath summer's genial ray,
And sends the dews of night to cool the day—
Suspends the world in the fields of space,
Appointing each its own allotted place,
While through the blue Empyrean they roll
Order sublime pervades and rules the whole?

No God! did all creation spring by chance
From some anknown mysterious Titan trance
Of slumbering power in creative might,
Dormant for cycles in eternal night,
Till touched by evolution's potent wand
Which scooped the ocean's bed and built the land—
Planted the craggy mountain on its base—
Gave to the shapeless earth its dwelling place,
And by some weird, inexplicable slight
Over the primal darkness called forth light?
Nay, was it thus this world to being sprung—
Thus on its axis it was placed and hung?

No God! whence came man's upright, stately form?
Whence came his soul with mighty instincts warm?
Whence came his intellect, whose giant grasp
All but Infinity itself can clasp?
Terrestial God! he stands alone, beside
All else below, creations boast and pride!
Casting all other objects in the shade,
A being strangely, "wonderfully made!"
Surely, he is immortal! else it were
An infinite mistake to place him here;
This body, armed with Angel Powers—this clod—
Whence came he, doubter, if there is no God?

Creation's voice, with tireless gladness sings—
The ocean's roar—the rivulet's rippling springings—
The mountain torrent rushing to the sea—
The forest musical with minstrelsy—
The firmamental cadence of each star—
The lightning's flash—the elemental war
By which the darkening clouds aloft is riven—
The comet flying through the arch of heaven
The glorious sun—the fructifying showers—
The incense which bears the fragrance of the flowers—
The immortal soul of man, with restless wings,
Aspiring to unseen and hidden things—
The angel whose pure, sinless feet have trod
"The sea of glass" proclaim, THERE IS A GOD!

WILLIAM PITMAN LEIT,
Ottawa, April 13, 1880.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER XI.

A POSSIBLE TRAGEDY.

While the money was being counted, Lottie led Mrs. Dlimm into the hall, and introduced her to Hemstead, saying:—

"This the magician whose wand has transformed us all."

"You are the wand, then," he said, laughing.

"What is the wand without the magician?" she asked, shyly watching the effect of her speech.

His quick blush bespoke the sensitive nature that it was becoming her delight to play upon, but he said:—

"According to legends, magic power was exerted in two ways, by a magician, as you suggested, and by ordinary mortals who happened to find a wand or spell, or some potent secret by which they and any one could perform marvels. Now, I assure you that I am the most ordinary of mortals, and without my wand I could not conjure at all."

Lottie gave him a look at this point which heightened his colour, but he continued:—

"Miss Marsden, in her generosity, shall not give to me the credit for events which I trust will add a little sunlight to your life this winter, Mrs. Dlimm. It is to be shared chiefly by herself and that manly young fellow there, who is a member of your Church, I suppose. It was Miss Marsden who brought us the tidings of the evil out of which this good has come. She not only took up the collection with such a grace that no one could resist, but she suggested the collection in the first place."

"What do you know about my irresistible grace? You haven't given me anything."

"You will place me in an awkward dilemma if you ask anything, for I have given you all the money I have with me," he said, laughing.

"Perhaps he would give himself," said simple, innocent Mrs. Dlimm, who, from Lottie's coquetry, and the expression of Hemstead's eyes, imagined that an understanding or an engagement existed between them.

Lottie laughed till the tears came, at Hemstead's blushing confusion, but said after a moment:—

"That would be a graceless request from me.

"I don't think you would have to ask twice," whispered Mrs. Dlimm.

"D.d you ever hear of the man who was given a white elephant?" asked Lottie in her ear.

"No, what about him?" said Mrs. Dlimm, simply.

Lottie laughed again, and putting her arm round the little lady said, aloud:—

"Mrs. Dlimm, you and your baby could go right back to the Garden of Eden, and I rather think Mr. Hemstead could be your escort."

"I trust we are all going to a far better place," she replied quickly.

"I fear I'm going the other way," said Lottie, shaking her head. But she was surprised at the expression of honest trouble and sympathy that came out upon the face of the pastor's wife.

"Miss Marsden does herself injustice," said Hemstead quickly. "You have seen her action. All that I have seen of her accords with that."

"But you have not known me two days yet altogether," said Lottie.

"No matter. The last time I was in a picture-gallery, I spent most of the time before one painting. I did not require weeks to learn its character."

"I shall judge you by your action, Miss Marsden," said Mrs. Dlimm, gratefully. "My creed forbids me to think ill of you. Those tears I saw in your eyes a short time since, became you better than any diamonds you will ever wear. They were nature's ornaments, and proved that you were still nature's child—that you had not in your city life grown proud, and cold, and false. It is a rare and precious thing to see outward beauty but the reflex of a more lovely spirit. Keep that spirit, my dear, and you will never lose your beauty, even though you grow old and faded as I am. I wish I could see you again, for your full sunny life has done me more good than I can tell you."

Again Lottie's warm heart and impulsive nature betrayed her, and, before she thought, exclaimed in sincerity:—

"I wish I deserved what you say; and I might be better if I saw more of such people as you and Mr. Hemstead. If he will drive me over to morrow, I will come and see you. I think he will, for I haven't told you that he is a minister, and would, no doubt, like to talk to your husband."

"I might have known it," said the little woman, stepping forward and shaking Hemstead's hand most cordially. "I congratulate you, sir. You have chosen a princely calling—a royal one rather, and can tread directly in the steps of the Son of God. I predict for you success—the success a true minister craves. You have the promise within you of winning many from evil."

"Believe me," said he earnestly, "I would rather have that power than to be a king."

"You may well say that, sir," she replied, with a dignity that Lottie did not think her capable of. "Any common man may have kingly power, and the meanest have cursed the world with it. But the power to win men from evil is godlike, and only the godlike have it."

Lottie looked curiously at the object of her practical jest. The words of the pastor's wife seemed to have drawn his thoughts away from the speaker and herself, and fixed them on his future work and its results. It is in such moments of abstraction—of self-forgetfulness, when one's mind is dwelling on life purposes and aims, that the spirit shines through the face, as through a transparency, and the true character is seen. Lottie saw Hemstead's face grow so noble and manly, so free from every trace of the meanness of egotism and selfishness, that in the depths of her soul she respected him as she had never any man before. Instinctively she placed Julian De Forrest, the rich and elegant idler, beside this earnest man, self-consecrated to the highest effort, and for the first time her soul revolted from her cousin with something like disgust.

What she had imagined, became real at that moment, and De Forrest appeared, looking bored and uneasy.

"I have found you at last," he said; "we became so wedged in the parlour, that there was no getting out; but now they have completed the laborious task of counting a sum that a bank clerk would run over in two minutes, and it is to be announced with a final flourish of trumpets. Then the stingy clodhoppers that you have inveigled into doing something that they will repent of with groanings that cannot be uttered tomorrow, will go home resolving to pinch and save till they make good what they have given." He then added carelessly to Mrs. Dlimm, not waiting for an introduction, "I am surprised that you and your husband are willing to stay among such a people."

Before she could answer, he said to Lottie, "Are you ready to go home? Harcourt and Addie say we ought to start at once."

Lottie was provoked at his rudeness, and furtively watched Mrs. Dlimm's face, to see what impression he made upon her. Indeed her face was a study for a moment, as she measured De Forrest's proportions with a slow, sweeping glance, which he thought one of admiration. But instead of turning contemptuously or resentfully away, her face was pitiful.

They were now summoned to hear the result, but Lottie found opportunity to whisper to Mrs. Dlimm:—

"What do you think of him?"

"I don't know what to think. It is painfully evident that he is not a man."

Mrs. Dlimm's verdict had a weight with Lottie that she would hardly have believed possible a few hours before. There was a quaint simplicity and sincerity about her, an unworldliness, that gave her words something of the authority of the other world.

The abstraction that had been on Hemstead's face passed to Lottie's, and she heard with inattentive ear the young farmer say with hearty emphasis:—

"We present you, as an expression of our good-will, with two hundred and fifty dollars."

She heard, but still did not heed the pastor's grateful reply. De Forrest whispered to her often; but her brow only contracted at his interruption to her busy thought. Suddenly, she noted Hemstead's eye resting on her with a questioning expression.

Then, with a seeming effort, she came out of her reverie, and tried to be her old self again.

When Mr. Dlimm ceased, the farmer called out heartily:—

"Good for you, dominie. Now I call for a vote of thanks to the stranger who showed us a way out of our scrape. I understand that his name is the Rev. Mr. Hemstead. Also a vote of thanks to such a young lady as the city doesn't often send us, who, if she will permit a country compliment, is like the rose, good enough for a king, yet sweet to all. I call on both for a speech."

Lottie, blushing and laughing, declared that she was one who believed that a woman should keep silence in meeting," and requested Hemstead to answer for both.

"Miss Marsden does not need words," said Hemstead. "She has a better kind of eloquence, and speaks to us through good and kindly deeds. My part in the happy results of this evening is slight. It is comparatively easy to suggest good and generous action, but it is harder to perform. It is one thing to preach, and quite another to perform. You have had the hard part—the practising, and yet have done it as if it were not hard, as duty seldom is when performed in the right spirit; and therefore deserve the greater credit. If what you have done from generous impulse to-night, you will henceforth do from steady principle, you will all have cause to remember this evening gratefully. That it is more blessed to give than receive is true, not only because the Bible declares it, but because human experience proves it."

Loud applause followed these words, and then the farmer said:—

"Now, Mr. Harcourt, you are welcome to publish all you have seen at Scrub Oaks tonight."

"Although not called on for a speech, I shall make a short one. I have learned a thing or two this evening. When I make a blunder I am not ashamed to acknowledge it. Mr. Hemstead and I both wished to bring about the same thing, only I went about it the wrong way, and he the right. What I then said as a threat, I now say as a promise I shall write for our county paper a report of this meeting, and it will be greatly to your credit. I take back my former harsh words. I congratulate you on your action, commend you for it.

"Give me your hand on that," cried the farmer. "Three cheers for Tom Harcourt. If you are ever up for office, sir, you may count on the vote of Scrub Oaks."

Thus with cheery laughter and mutual good feeling, the eventful donation party broke up, leaving a happier family in the little parsonage than ever dwelt there before.

In a few moments the party from Mrs. Marchmont's were on the road, though it proved difficult to hold the chilled and spirited horses long enough for them to get seated. De Forrest again took his place by Lottie; but she determined to make the conversation general.

"I've had a splendid time," she exclaimed, "and am very much obliged to you, Addie and Mr. Harcourt, for bringing me."

"I'm glad you enjoyed yourself," said Addie, "and hope that you have now had enough of the 'other set,' as you call them. I don't see how you can endure them."

"Nor I either," said Bel, "although I suppose we ought to mingle with them occasionally. But I am tired to death."

"I was disgusted with them from first to last," said De Forrest; "the uncouth, ill-bred crew. I couldn't endure to see you, Miss Lottie, going round with that clod-hopper of a farmer, and worst of all, how could you touch that great mountain of flesh they called Auntie Lammer?"

"Many men of many minds," trilled out Lottie; but she thought of Hemstead's treatment of the poor old creature in the contrast.

"Whoa there, steady now," cried Harcourt to the horses; and Hemstead, though sitting with his back to him, noted that he was too much engrossed with their management to speak often, even to Addie who sat beside him.

"Mr. Hemstead said that Aunti Lammer was more than a duchess," added Lottie, laughing.

"True, she's a monster. But what did Mr. Hemstead call her?"

"He said she was a 'woman,' and was as polite as if paying homage to universal womanhood."

"I think," said De Forrest satirically, "that Mr. Hemstead might have found a better, if not a larger type of 'universal womanhood' to whom he could have paid his homage. I was not aware that he regarded bulk as the most admirable quality in woman. Well, he does not take a narrow view of the sex. His ideal is large."

"Come, Mr. De Forrest," said Hemstead, "your wit is as heavy as Mrs. Lammer herself, and she nearly broke my back going down stairs."

"Oh, pardon me. It was your back that suffered. I thought it was your heart. How came you to be so excessively polite then?"

"I think Miss Marsden is indulging in a bit of fun at my expense. Of course a gentleman ought to be polite to any and every woman, because she is such. Would it be knightly or manly to bow to a duchess, and treat some poor obscure woman as if she were scarcely human? Chivalry," continued he, laughing, "devoted itself to woman in distress, and if ever a woman's soul was burdened, Aunt Lammer's must be.

But how do you account for this, Mr. De Forrest? It was Miss Marsden that took pity on the poor creature and summoned me to her aid. She was more polite and helpful than I."

"I have just said to her that I do not understand how she can do such things, save in the spirit of mischief," he replied, discontentedly. "It really pained me all the evening to see you in contact with such people," he added tenderly, aside to Lottie.

"Well, I can understand it," said Hemstead, emphatically.

"I suppose Mr. Hemstead believes in the brotherhood, and therefore the sisterhood of the race. I was, in his estimation, taking care of one of my little sisters;" and Lottie's laugh trilled out upon the still night.

"Whoa now, steady, I tell you," cried Harcourt, and all noted that as Lottie's shrill laugh the horses sprang into a momentary gallop.

After a moment Hemstead replied, "You are nearer right than you think. In weakness, helplessness, and childish ignorance, she was a little sister."

"Well, so be it. I have had enough of Mrs. Lammer, and undeserved praise. Now all join in the chorus.

"Three fishers ——" and she sang the well-known song, and was delighted when Hemstead, for the first time, let out his rich, musical bass.

But before they had sung through the first stanza, Harcourt turned and said:

"You must be still, or I can't manage the horses."

In fact, they were going at a tremendous pace, and Hemstead noted that Harcourt was nervous and excited. But no one apprehended any danger.

"How cold and distant the stars seem on a winter evening," said Lottie, after a moment's silence. "It always depresses me to come out into the night after an evening of gaiety and nonsense. There is a calm majesty about the heavens which makes my frivolity seem contemptible. The sky tonight reminds me of a serene, cold face looking at me in silent scorn. How fearfully far off those stars are; and yet you teach, do you not, Mr. Hemstead, that heaven is beyond them?"

"But that Limbo," added De Forrest, with a satirical laugh, "is right at hand in the centre of the earth, and therefore handy."

"The real heaven, Miss Marsden," said Hemstead gently, "is where there are happy trusting hearts. Where the locality is I do not know. As to that matter world, if you know its location you know more than I do, Mr. De Forrest. I don't propose to have anything to do with it. Prisons may be a painful necessity, but we don't fear them nor propose to go to them. On the same principle we need not trouble ourselves about God's prison house."

At this moment, from an adjacent farm-house, a large dog came bounding out with clamorous barking. The excited horses were ready at the slightest provocation to run, and now broke into a furious gallop. Harcourt sawed on the bits and shouted to them in vain. He was slight in build, and not very strong. Moreover, he had grown nervous and chilled, and had lost his own self control, and of course could not control the powerful creatures that were fast passing from mere excitement into the wild terror which is akin to a panic among men when once they give way before danger.

"Good God!" exclaimed Harcourt, after a moment. "I can't hold them, and we are near the top of a long hill with two sharp turnings on the side of a steep bank, and there's a bridge at the bottom. Whoa! curse you, whoa!"

But they tore on the more recklessly. Bel and Addie commenced screaming, and this increased the fright of the horses. Hemstead looked searchingly for a moment at Lottie, and saw with a thrill that her white face was turned to him, and not to De Forrest.

"Is there danger?" she asked, in a low tone.

"Good God!" exclaimed Harcourt again, "I can't hold them."

Hemstead rose instantly, and turning with care in the swaying sleigh braced himself by planting one foot on the middle of the seat. He then said quietly:

"Will you give me the reins, Mr. Harcourt? I am well braced and quite strong. Perhaps I can manage them."

Harcourt relinquished the reins instantly.

"Hush!" Hemstead said sternly to Addie and Bel, and they became quiet, the weaker minds submitting to the roused and master mind.

Fortunately the trouble had occurred where there was a straight and level road, and a little of this still remained. The question with Hemstead was, whether he could get control of the rushing steeds before they reached the hill.

—We learn that within the past few weeks an organized system of grave robbery has existed in Papineauville. Eight bodies are said to have been recently carried off, and great excitement has been occasioned by the discovery of these outrages. It is to be hoped the guilty parties will be found out and punished according to their deserts.

—The Canada Cotton Company, at Cornwall, are this month making important additions to their already extensive dyeing department, the building being enlarged, with facilities for cotton dyeing in colours not heretofore attempted are being introduced. It is the intention of the Company, when the additions are completed, to dye every thing in the way of cotton goods that the country may require. It may be added that the stock of this Company has advanced to 40 cents in the dollar, from 10 cents last December.

LORD DUFFERIN AS COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *New York Herald*, says:—"From private information received from England it would appear that there is a probability of Lord Dufferin entering the new British Cabinet as Colonial Secretary. The appointment would be very popular in Canada should the late Governor-General accept an office so closely identified with Canadian interests."

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 unaltered for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

FRUIT CULTURE AGAIN.

The season is so appropriate for referring to this interesting subject, that we again give attention to it.

No one who saw the beautiful collection of apples and other fruits at our autumn exhibition in September last, can doubt the fitness of the soil and climate of this County for their production. And it has been well established in the neighbourhood of Montreal and of Toronto, and even in localities more distant from market, that no crop which the cultivator of the soil can produce is more profitable than fruit. The orchards of some of the counties in England, though not producing apples equal to ours, have been sources of wealth to their possessors from time immemorial. The great part of New Jersey is one vast fruit garden; the owners of which live a cultured and comfortible life, upon the abundant product of their small fruit farms. Here, within forty miles of a large city, which imports thousands of barrels of fruit from the West; and did import equally large quantities from the United States,—until the National Policy gave our farmers their own market; there is no reason why we should not supplant both these sources of production, by supplying that market ourselves. There is no soil in the world more suitable for fruit culture than the gravelly slopes of the Laurentian range, and along its fertile vallies, as several orchards in the County prove. As we said last year, in calling attention to this subject in our editorial columns, it is only necessary to see Captain SHEARITT's "Emperor Alexanders," and the excellent fruit in Mr. WILSON's orchard above Grenville; to be convinced that nothing is wanted to clothe our slopes with rosy fruit than a little of that care and diligence, without which nothing in this world is acquired.

Try a few hardy trees, farmers of Argenteuil! Get them from our own nurseries at Abbottsford; at Cote des Neiges; at St. Hilaire; at Renfrew; and elsewhere in our own neighbourhood; where climate and soil are similar to ours. Give each tree as much cultivation as a hill of corn; and it will not be long till the golden fruit gladdens the eyes of the wife and children, and adds to the store in the Saving's Bank. Avoid tree peddlers, and trees from a Southern climate. Keep the cows from scratching their heads among the branches, and the sheep from eating the bark off the stems; and the outlay this spring of a few shillings for trees and a little care in planting and protection will be amply rewarded.

TENANT FARMING & EMIGRATION.

The letter which we publish today on our fourth page from Dr. BEERS on the above subject, is one of deep interest. As we have before showed in these columns, time after time, there was likely to be a great increase of emigration this year from the old world. Canada should make some special efforts to attract them to our large dominion. In the United States from 1820 to 1879 there were over ten millions arrived in the country, so that the total number of Immigrants and their descendants in that country, form about one half of the population of the North and North-western States; and this has contributed more than any other cause to the wonderful growth and prosperity of the country. During the past three months of this year over 35,000 arrived in New York, chiefly from Europe, and with the intention of settling in the States. The estimated amount of cash brought by these emigrants is put down at $60 per head; and taking the estimate for the year at 400,000, it is at once seen what an increase of wealth is taken into that country in one year—being about $25,000,000.

We are happy to know that Canada is now getting a good share of the emigration, and during the past week a large number arrived by the ALLAN Steamer, for settlement in Ontario and the far West. It was our privilege to meet on Thursday of last week an intelligent Englishman with his wife and six children, who had just arrived from Liverpool, on their way to Manitoba to settle on farm land. We took pleasure in giving him all the information we could about that country. It was a source of regret to find that efforts had been made by a person in high authority at Ottawa, to influence this man, not to go to Manitoba, as the winter was represented to him as being so severe that he and his family could not live there. The fact is, if this man had been diverted from going to Manitoba, he would have gone to Dakota, and so have been lost to our country. He knew nothing of the claims of Quebec as a place worth living in for a farmer. We are pleased to have Dr. BEERS' letter to publish, as such communications must do good and stir up efforts to attract emigrants to our old settled neighborhoods as well as to our wild lands, who by work and economy may enrich themselves and our province.

THE N. P.

The *Globe* and its blatent *confreres* have ever since its inauguration cried down the National Policy, and said through their columns that it would only benefit a few capitalists. But time is proving, despite what is and what may be said to the contrary, that such is not the case; as proof of which, look at the numerous factories which have sprung up under our protective tariff and the happy homes that have been made of those which were formerly but harboranges of half starved and half clothed families; for now working men can obtain employment and are receiving remunerative salaries. This prosperous state of affairs is not alone felt by Conservatives, but it extends to our Reform friends, for despite this so-called injurious tariff, the rise in the price of paper &c., the *Globe* printing and publishing company has declared a large dividend, and has enlarged the size of its daily to a double sheet. Yet in spite of all the proof to the contrary, the *Globe* belches forth in its old style, and saying "the country is going to destruction, these Conservatives with their policy will ruin the country for all time," and such like. In the policy of the *Globe* there is a strange perversion of facts. How can it be that the country is going to the dogs, when the *Globe* can declare a dividend of considerably over twelve per cent and enlarge the size of its sheet. Pray Mr. *Globe* will you not give us the receipt for this *elixer vital* you have discovered!

We have received from the Publishers, Messrs Wm. Warwick & Son, of Toronto, the April Nos. of *The Sunday at Home* and *The Leisure Hour*; but we regret to say we have not received *The Boy's Paper* for February, March and April. For some unexplained cause, these magazines come very irregular, which we very much regret, as we prize them highly. The contents of the *Leisure Hours* are, "Nine-tenths of the Law,"—continued; "Curiosities of Commerce and Trade"; "The troubles of a Chinaman"; "Cyprus"; "Some Scottish Characteristics"; "Thos. Rowlandson, the caricaturist"; "Ants"; "Folks Lore from Unst, Shetland" "The Underground Geology of the South-East of England"; "Louis Philippe and the Marseillaise"; "Floating Iron Coffins"; "The Happy Season"; "Snow in Spring"; "An old Letter"; and "Varieties." The contents of the *Sunday at Home* are:—"The Young Refuge"; "The sleeping Apostle"; "Bible Emblems and Oriental Proverbs"; "Crossing the Threshold"; "Horse Petrina"; "Incidents of a Journey round the world"; "Beginning at the wrong end"; "Cousin Mabel's experiences"; Pat Macdonogh"; "Gold versus Mosquitoes"; "The Supernatural in Nature"; "The Pulpit, Ancient and Modern"; "Letters to my Children from the Holy Land"; "Sabbath Thoughts"; "Poetry," etc., etc. The contributors to these magazines are some of the first writers of Europe and America. They must therefore have a wide circulation from their intrinsic merit.

A GOOD JOKE.—A Dissenting minister who was an ardent admirer of Mr. GLADSTONE, in praying for a blessing on the ex-Premier, used the somewhat ambiguous words that he and his fellow redeemers of England might "hang together." On hearing this prayer, a brother sitting below, who was accustomed to say "Amen" in prayer time, and who approved of Lord BEACONSFIELD's policy in the Eastern question, exclaimed, "Amen, amen; may they hang together!" The Radical parson felt that he was misunderstood, and by way of explanation said, "I do not mean 'hang together' in the sense which our brother down below means it. I mean, may they in accord and concord hang together." "Amen, amen," replied the Conservative worshipper. "I don't mind what the 'cord' is, so long as they hang by the same cord."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Ottawa City Council have offered a reward of $200 to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons who set fire to the Bank street Presbyterian and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic churches of that city.

The Montreal *Witness* says:—The Coaticook cotton mill, being erected for some time past, will, it is expected, be in operations early next month. The machinery has all been placed, and a large quantity of cotton has this week arrived. The new mill will be of the capacity of 200 looms, and will commence with a run of 12,000 spindles.

—A Syracuse special says Tilden is master of the Convention.

The Hon. George Brown's medical advisers report that he is making satisfactory progress; that his condition is better than for a week previous, and that no dangerous symptoms are visible.

—The storm which swept over Wisconsin and Illinois on Monday, was the most terrible ever known in America. A vast region has been desolated, whole villages wrecked and over a hundred lives lost.

CHATEAUGUAY ELECTION.—The result of the election in this county, held on Saturday last, was the return of Mr. S. Holton, (Reformer) son of the late Hon. L. H. Holton, by a majority of 125, over his opponent, Dr. Laberge, Conservative. The result is not looked upon as a condemnation of the Government's policy, as the county is a Reform stronghold; besides this there was great sympathy for Mr. Holton, on account of the sudden death of his father, who was respected by both political parties.

—Beecher on a recent occasion in his prayer made the following allusion to Great Britain and Canada:—"Remember the great Dominion lying upon our border, that it may flourish by Thy blessing, and that the intercourse between it and this nation of ours may be for the advancement of peace and righteousness. And remember, too, that great nation over the ocean from which our own people have sprung. Bless the Queen who has so long reigned over that country which was the home of our ancestors, and has been so long a power in the world. Make these two great nations, speaking the same tongue and resting upon the same great principles of liberty, the power of the right hand of the Most High for the regeneration of the world, and the spread of Thy truth among the people."

—Mr. Gladstone, it is said, will not take office. There is a rumor however that he is to be Prime Minister for a year or a year and a half, on the understanding that he will then retire into private life, or remove to the Upper House. Even without him, the Liberals will have rather too much than too little material out of which to form a Government. Lord Cardwell, Lord Granville (the probable Premier), Lord Hartington, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Foster, Mr. Childers, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lowe, Mr. E. J. Reed, Sir Henery James, Mr. Herchell, Q. C., Professor Fawcett, Sir Charles Dilk, are all spoken of as probable Cabinet Ministers or leading members of the Government, and the majority of them will probably be found in the Ministry when it is formed.

—All the most terrible and deadly weapons of war have been thrown completely in the shade by the new Gatling gun which was exhibited on the 27th of March, at the offices of Sir W. Armstrong, the manufacturer, in St. George's, Westminster, before a number of experts. This fearful weapon is capable of firing a thousand shots per minute and killing a man on a horse at a mile range. It has a compact appearance, can be taken to pieces and easily carried about, can be applied to military and naval use, and the mechanism of it is simplicity itself; the revolving band has two compartments, into which, as they wirl round, metal cartridges drop from a tall oblong case fixed over the centre of the barrel. At each turn of the handle ten shots are fired, and their dispersion is accomplished by a sliding apparatus. The size of shot in different calabre, guns of this class ranges from musket balls to half pounders. By the use of this implement three men can do the work of three hundred single men. A quarter of a million of dollars is said to have been spent on experiments necessary to perfect the gun, which is now declared by every military expert to be a complete success.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is said Lord Dufferin will be the next Lord Lieut. of Ireland.—Parnell's followers number 24 and Shaw's, the leader of the Moderate Home Rule party, 36.—Jean Stanley will abandon his idea of erecting a monument to the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey.—It is rumoured a battle has taken place at Moquequa, Peru, with adverse results to the Chilians, who seem to be getting worsted on land as well as on sea.—On Saturday, Quebec, Halifax, Toronto and Ottawa were visited, like Lachute, with severe storms. From the Californian Sierras comes the report of the severest storm of the season.—Callao has been blockaded by a Chilian fleet.—Columbia is exercised over the presence of U. S. men-of-war, and has asked for an explanation.—The officers and men of a post at Chaman, on the Quetta road, have been massacred by Pathans.—A French traveller is about to explore the Niger and Benue rivers, the latter being also known as the Chadda.—Turkish army and navy contractors decline to supply any further provisions until they are paid what is due to them, about £1,000,000.—De Lesseps thinks that the cutting of the Panama Canal will be an easier task than the cutting of the Suez Canal. If needs be, he will accomplish his enterprise without the United States.—Hon. Geo. Brown's condition is much worse.—The late gale did much damage in Ohio and Western Virginia.—The Irish distress is again reported increasing.—The N. Y. *Herald* has sent $75,000 more to Munster.—The spotted typhus fever has made its appearance in St. Petersburg.—A Hamilton curer is sending canned meats to Manitoba and to the West Indies.—New Brunswick Government will place $25,000 in the supplementary estimate for Irish relief.—Russia is to issue through the Rothschilds a railway loan of fifteen million pounds.—Nineteen German and other Socialist agitators ordered out of France, have left Paris.—The Duke of Edinburgh's relief fleet consists of five steam gunboats and two cruisers.—The *Times* cordially welcomes Mr. Jas. B. Lowell and M. Leon Say as Ambassadors to England.—The Central Pacific is closed by the severest snow storm known since its construction.—Five persons residing at Stuttgart in Germany, are claimants for the Springer property in New York.—In consequences of the distress in Hungary 5,000 people have left for America during the past winter.—The general opinion in London is that the missing training ship *Atalanta* has foundered.—M. De Lesseps states that he has pledged subscriptions in America to the Panama Canal scheme amounting to 300,000,000 francs.—A despatch from Cabul says the Afghan chiefs that recently conferred with Gen. Roberts are facilitating the advance of the British on Ghuznee.—Otero, who was lately garroted for an attempt on the life of the king, confessed that he was instigated by an unknown association.—Moody and Sankey arrived at New Orleans on Saturday and received a grand ovation. They officiated in three churches on Sunday and left for Galveston on Monday.—The Bulgarians are attacking the Mussulman villages in Eastern Bulgaria, and Moukhtar Pashe has demanded reinforcements to protect them.—The British royal mail steamer from Southampton, for the West Indies, has been towed into St. Michaels by the steamer Tylgia, who brought her passengers to Lisbon.—The C. R. N. Co's Steamers are being fitted up for the opening of navigation.—An attempt has been made to poison the Czar.—The Reichstag has passed the German Army bill.—The Atlantic cable of 1873 is again in working order.—Prince Gortschakoff is still alive, but his death is hourly expected.—The steamer Scotia is shortly to engage in the laying of the new Anglo-American cable.—Newfoundland has contributed £1,600 to the Irish relief fund.—Newfoundland wants to borrow $5,000,000 to build a railway.—Gold mining is being successfully prosecuted at Moose River, N. S.—Immense hauls of seals are being made off the shores of Newfoundland.—The Queen has signed the charter of the new Royal University.—April the 25th has been fixed for the opening of navigation at Winnipeg, Man.—A land slide at San Francisco on the 17th buried fifteen men, four being instantly killed.—The United States Electric Light Company are preparing to light New York by electricity.—The Grand Trunk central offices will be completed and ready for occupation in October.—A number of Russians are preparing an address to be presented to Mr. Gladstone congratulating him on the success of the Liberals in the Parliamentary elections.—Princess Clothilde has written a letter to her son, Prince Victor, warning him not to follow his father's example in taking part with the Government against the Jesuits.—Fogarty & Bros., of Montreal are suing Fortin, Confant & Co., shoe manufacturers of Quebec, for $12,500 damages for alleged violation of their patent for the Gordon Seam.—Wm. Elliott, of Blyth, has entered for the Hop Bitters rowing competition at Washington, 19th May, and it is believed that Boyd will also compete.—A Butcher of Montreal on Thursday last tested the flying powers of an Antwerp carrier pigeon, and let it loose at Papineauville, and it returned to the city in two hours, a distance of seventy miles.—A new telephone with patent transmitter having been placed within a foot or two of where Beecher stood on Sunday, lines reached several cities where congregations assembled, who had the pleasure of listening to the sermon, and all the services in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—The Queen is in poor health.—A great Democratic party is being organized in Germany.—The President of the French Senate has tendered his resignation.—The officers of the Constellation will be given a banquet at Cork.—The International Fishery Exhibition was opened on Tuesday in Berlin.—News from Turkey say that the Government is falling to pieces through official corruption.—Shanghai advices announces that in all probability China will declare war with Russia.—At latest accounts, the Marquis of Hartington was to be Premier of the English Cabinet.—On Sunday a service was held in the Church of La Madeleine, Paris for the relief of the distressed Irish.—On Tuesday the Conservative Ministry went in a body to Windsor and presented their resignation to the Queen.

OUR OTTAWA LETTERS.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 20, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—During the past week very little of importance has transpired in Ottawa local circles, the following is a fair account of the week's news:

Another batch of emigrants left for our great Northwest to-day, taking with them a quantity of cattle. A Mr. Clarke of Napanee sent by this train a couple of splendid Durham heifers which had been purchased for the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

To show the results of over indulgence in strong drink; there is a case in point which took place at the St. Lawrence Hall, a few days since. A man named Price, who had for some days been indulging freely in spirituous liquors, was seized with an epileptic fit, and before medical assistance could be obtained, he breathed his last, thus offering another protest to the enormous drink traffic which is engaged in in this country. He leaves behind him with no protection and no means of subsistance, a daughter of ten years of age.

The two men who were engaged in the horse swindling operations here some time ago, have been arrested in Philadelphia, and Chief Sherwood, has left the city for that place, to take them in charge.

The Assizes (April term,) for the County of Carlton, opened here on the 19th. Mr. Justice Patterson presiding. The criminal docket is comparatively light. Mrs Labourie, who is charged with murdering her husband at Billing's Bridge, will come up for trial late in the session.

During the past week a few small fires have occurred here, but none at which very great loss has been sustained. The most serious one being that of one Brown, whose candle factory and stock was injured to the amount of some $2,000. Mr. Brown is insured in the "Ætna," for $1,000.

Another snow has passed over the "Big Kettle" uninjured, this occurred on Monday. It appears that a tug was towing the scow across when she broke loose from the hawser, and the wind and current was rapidly driving the barge down to the falls, when the three men were rescued. The scow later on in the day after having crossed the falls was found all right, opposite Allan Gilmour & Co.'s Wharf.

The lumbermen I have met are of the opinion that it will be a late season for the drive, on account of the recent frosts.

The farmers in this vicinity are making preparations to commence ploughing at the end of this week.

Mr. Dulmage, of Carleton Place, shipped a car load of cattle to the States last week. The consignment consisted chiefly of milch cows.

The guage of the Canada Central Railway will be changed at the end of this week. The proposal is to commence operations directly after the last train passes over on Saturday night, and have the railway again ready for use by Monday morning.

Mr. McLaren's large saw mill, Carleton Place, is again in working order, and two gangs of men are employed, one for night work. Some fifty men are at present working, and this number will be increased shortly.

Yours, &c.,
C. E. SIROS.

OTTAWA, April 22, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—The vote upon the motion of Mr. Blake, to suspend the construction of the Pacific Railway in British Columbia, dragged its slow length along from Thursday, till this morning 2.15 a. m., when the motion was rejected by the overwhelming majority of 32. Mr. Skinner, a liberal, voted against his leaders, and with the Government; and but for the accidental absence of Messrs. Mousseau and Ouimet, the majority would have been 34. It was quite enough however to show that an overwhelming majority of the people of this Country, are determined to develope its resources, and keep faith with the Imperial Government, and with British Columbia.

The points at issue are few, and easily stated. The Opposition contend that the obligation to build the road across the continent was left to them by the Conservatives in 1873, and that they had done their best to obtain a relaxation of its conditions, and to prevent the expenditure of money, especially in British Columbia. And they now insist that further expenditure in British Columbia should be postponed. And as they always do, they declared that our Country is being depopulated and ruined. Mr. McKenzie even went farther, and by reading extracts from newspapers and reports, many of them written before the nature and capabilities of the Country were known, he endeavored to prove that the quality of arable land in the North west, was greatly overrated; that much of it was rendered barren by sandy tracts, marches, alkali, and other causes, &c.

Both Mr. Blake and Mr. McKenzie spoke at great length after Sir Chas. Tupper, who commenced the debate. One of the finest speeches of the discussion was the impromptu of Sir Charles, caused by a remark thrown across the floor by Mr. McKenzie, that "everybody was going to the United States." Sir Charles instantly stopped his animated detail of statistics and figures; and dropping his arms, and deepening his voice, he said in his most expressive tone: "I never despair of my beloved country, except when I "hear her statesmen and leaders ready for "the sake of a momentary party triumph; to "belittle her resources; depreciate her policy, and exaggerate her defects." And followed this by a most scathing rebuke, of this part of the tactics of the Opposition. His resumption of the thread of his argument was preceded by enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Blake, always able and argumentative, was overcome by the weight of a bad cause; and it was obvious that the slight impression he was producing, made it unnecessary for Sir John to detain the House by a reply. Many looked for a spirit-stirring address, from the grand old leader; and the Princess came down to hear it. But again she had to sit out two hours of Anglin, and returned disappointed.

The feeling here to-day is that the overwhelming majority was owing to the failure of the Opposition to make out even one point of its case. It was shown that the expenditure in British Columbia rose under Mr. McKenzie from a few thousands per annum to about half a million for surveys alone; which had cost during his time about $1,500,000. And that he had actually called for tenders for the Yale Kamloops section, before he left office, that being the very section he now desired to censure the Government for proceeding with. And it was also shewn that the annual deficit of about $2,000,000, under which the Country labored, under the former *regime*, would be this year reduced by at least three-fourths of its amount.

There has been a continuous struggle in the Railway Committee of its last two sittings, over the Canada Central Railway extention to the Sault Ste. Marie; the Ontario members insisted that every railway reaching the line of the Canada Central from the front should have the right of running trains over it, and thus divert the traffic from the Ottawa valley. Mr. Abbott conducted the struggle on behalf of the Ottawa valley route in which he was supported by Mr. Alonzo Wright, Mr. M. P. Ryan, Mr. Bourbee and others; while Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Hector Cameron, and others from Central Ontario, moved successive amendments to gain their ends. One of these in favor of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway was supported even by the ministers present; and there was considerable amusement in the Committee, when, on the division on Mr. Kirkpatrick's motion—only two ministers, himself and Mr. Cameron, stood up in the yeas; while Mr. Abbott had more than ten times that number.

Petitions were presented to-day by Hon. Mr. Masson, Mr. Abbott and Mr. D'Aoust against the Beaver Insurance Company's Bill; and it is hoped that it will be defeated.

There is a great quantity of private business before the House, a large proportion of which is for Railways and telegraphs, in the Northwest. It is encouraging to find the attention of capitalists so strongly directed towards that country, and nothing proves it more clearly than the fact that there are six Railway Companies applying for charters.

GENTLEMEN,
S. Carsley sells English Regatta Shirts, with two collars, never sold at least at $1.10.

GENTLEMEN,
S. Carsley sells very best French Printed Regatta Shirts with two collars at $1.25.

GENTLEMEN,
S. Carsley keeps the largest variety of White and Colored Shirts in the city.

GENTLEMEN,
The reason why S. Carsley can sell White and Regatta Shirts and Collars so much cheaper than other stores is because he buys direct from the makers in Europe, and makes the goods in his own Shirt Factory, thus saving three or four profits for his customers.

GENTLEMEN,
S. Carsley states, without fear of successful contradiction, that he keeps decidedly the best assortment of Gentlemen's first-class Furnishing Goods in the Dominion.

GENTLEMEN,
If you require Silk Underclothing, or Silk Socks, Carsley's is the store.

GENTLEMEN,
If you require Gauze or Merino Underclothing, or Socks, Carsley's is the store.

GENTLEMEN,
If you require Cotton or Balbriggan Underclothing or Socks, Carsley's is the store.

GENTLEMEN,
If you require Handkerchiefs, Ties, Braces or any other article in Furnishing Goods, S. Carsley's is the store.

GENTLEMEN,
If you require Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, or Waterproof Tweed Coats, Carsleys is the store.

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at CRAIGWOOD FARM, St. Andrews, Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull Calves, with pedigree; also Calves sired by thorough-bred Short Horn Bull, (Colonel Townley), on reasonable terms.

T. CRAIG FEELDS.
St. Andrews, April 19, 1880. 34w2

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 15th DAY of JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 31st DAY of MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the amount in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 32 10

TO LET.

THAT FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and premises known as the Commercial House, Grenville. The place has all accomodation necessary to make First-Class first business. For immediate and immediate possession given.

Apply to
D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.
Grenville, April 6, 1880. 33tf.

Canada Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Saturday, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several stations along the line of the Canada Pacific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 32w3

Canada PACIFIC Railway.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of Saturday, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructure over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 32w6.

Lachine Canal.

NOTICE To Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of June next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $200 for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 32w8.

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. R. Murphy, Chemsides, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. References 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, $2.00, $3.00, $3.00.

W. J. SIMPSON, & Co., Lachute

Saw Mills,

Full Stock of Lumber Constantly on hand, also

Planing, Grooving & Tounging, Rustic clapboards, Battens, Shingles, &c.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion;	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	63 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One inch (12 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$ 10 00
Two inches " " "	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.

Hop Bitters.
Dry Goods—S. Carsley's.
Lamps—Fred R. Cole.
Shoemaker Wanted—J. Campbell.
For Sale—T. Craig Fields.

LOCAL.

WANTED a good female servant who understands general house work, and who can give good references. Apply at this office.

BOGUS AND COUNTERFEIT.

THERE IS NO GENUINE HOP BITTERS made or sold in Canada, except by Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., of Toronto, Ont.; nor can anyone, for the sale and exclusive right to use the name Hop Bitters is secured to said Company by the laws of Canada, by two registered trade marks, and it is a heavy penalty for any one to use the name Hop Bitters or make or sell anything pretending to be such. Druggists and consumers should remember this and shun all spurious, injurious stuff made by others or elsewhere. Hop Bitters is the purest and best *medicine* made.

Roads are very bad.

There are two ladies preaching in the village.

The Stud Horse show this year, is to be held in Lachute, on May 13th.

Remember the Lacrosse meeting on Saturday night in Victoria Hall.

The North River is very high, and is still rising.

Is it the N. P. that has pulled down the "TEA" (T) in *Advertiser*?

THE Q. M. O. & O. R. R. commences reduced summer rates on the 15th inst.

The "*entire community*" of Brownsburg is represented by one man. So "Another P." says.

HIGH WIND.—Mr. Seliot's house was blown down on Tuesday night by the high wind, he is rebuilding.

THE ELECTION CONTEST.—The trial is to be held at Lachute and to commence on the 1st of June. The Bill of Particulars must be filed by the 15th of May.

BUT ONE OPINION prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongley in favor of Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity.

FACTORY PROSPECTS.—Two gentlemen visited Lachute on Tuesday with a view of getting a site for a new factory for making rope. They wanted 30 horse power, and were well pleased with the place.

BEARINE.—It is not only well prepared and in every way a perfect hair dressing; but it is well that it is prepared, as the public have long suffered for the want of a healthful hair invigorating and pleasant hair dressing. Sold by Druggists.

TEA MEETING.—One of these nice social entertainments, where every one is pleased and delighted with choice Music, able addresses, recitations &c., came off on Tuesday evening in Olivet Hall and was a success. The Rev. L. Hooker, of Quebec was present and gave a splendid address.

A. T. J. C. Wilson was here last week making arrangements for the erection of his large paper mills. Building operations will likely commence in the course of a few weeks. The building or the main part of it, will be on the high ground, and present a splendid appearance from the Railroad and surrounding country when finished, with its stately chimney of 80 feet high.

From observation, under the microscope, of the *Blood* of patients (using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of *diseased and dead blood particles*, and the substitution of *vitalised discs*, so necessary to the construction of *healthy muscle*.

Mr. W. H. Scott, of St. Jerome, was here the other day. He is interested in opposing the Bill brought before Parliament by the Toronto Beaver Mutual Insurance Company to make people pay up old notes which the Company holds. He has been greatly assisted at Ottawa by Mr. Abbott who is doing his utmost also in opposing the Bill. May they have success.

CHANGE OF TIME.—There is to be a new time-table issued soon, for the change of time for running the trains on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., to come into force from the 1st of May. We learn that the freight train going East will leave Lachute at 7 a.m., the express going East will leave here at 11 a. m., and 7.30 p.m., or thereabouts, and the time for these trains leaving Montreal will likewise be so arranged that considerable time in the city will be allowed to persons who wish to go to Montreal and return the same day.

THE DUNKIN ACT REPEALED.—The result of the vote on Tuesday last for and against the repeal of the Dunkin Act in this County resulted, as far as we can learn, in a repeal of the Act. In this municipality there were 20 votes for repeal and one against. In St. Andrews some 108 for repeal and one against. In Muddy Branch 25 for repeal and one against. The old regime will now be resumed and the old license law come into effect, which we hope will be adhered to, as the law is very good, if only enforced—as it should be.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that on Saturday evening while the Rev. Robert Hughes, Presbyterian Minister of L'Orignal, and two young men were attempting to cross the Ottawa river from Cumberland over to Buckingham, in a canoe, and when about half way across the canoe filled, precipitating the whole party into the water. The Rev. Mr. Hughes grasped the canoe and held on to it till he was rescued, but the other two young men were unfortunately drowned.

HULL IN ASHES.—A terrible fire broke out in the city of Hull on Wednesday afternoon about 2:30, destroying property to the amount of at least $300,000, and rendering homeless seven hundred families. A woman confined the previous evening and her child are reported as having perished in the flames there not being time to remove her; a child too whilst seeking its parents was burned to death; men who had climed to the roof for saftey falling amidst the burning ruins mangled and bleeding; women and children rushing hither and thither, helpless and heartless, endeavoring to save their little property, excited commiseration in the most obdurate heart. The fire lasted altogether five hours. The burned out families are now quartered in the City Hall, a convent, the college an other places, and every means have been taken to ameliorate their condition. The extent of the district destroyed being about one mile in length by some four hundred yards in breadth. Several theories are promulgated as to the origin of the fire. One is that it was caused by a defective flue in a house on Bridge street, but it is hard to get at the truth. The Hull fire brigade assisted by the Ottawa brigade were early on the ground, but their efforts were rendered comparatively useless for want of water and the high wind prevailing at the time.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Brownsburg.

In the last issue of the *Advertiser*, I noticed an article from Brownsburg, signed "Another P," in which he makes some statements which will not admit of very close inspection. He thinks the WATCHMAN is getting a monopoly of Brownsburg news, and gives vent to his passion by asking a lot of simple questions, which any school boy of moderate intelligence could answer. In the first place he says, "We," (who he means by us, goodness only knows, unless he clubs himself with that party, who have to vote *to suit* a *gentleman* at the Front of Chatham), "did'nt hear the Grit farmers blaming Sir John A. for the high price of from 8 to 10 cents per lb. for butter last July." If "Another P." did not hear the remark made, I did, and if I mistake not it was in his hearing too; but then perhaps some of our "Quack Doctors" had something to do with his deafness. Tell him somebody, why it is that only one person leaves Muddy Branch *now* for Uncle Sam's domains, to every tree that left when Canada was under Grit rule. He also wants to know if it was owing to the N. P., that the Phœnix Mills were closed part of last winter. If he had not been so eager to show his ignorance to the public, he might have asked the proprietor and would have learned to his sorrow that it was not the N. P., but the waterwheel getting clogg d with ice which made it impossible to run except in warm weather. He says that maple sap has run better this spring than has been known for years. Why should it not? When nothing else could run under Grit rule, how could he expect sap to run? He winds up by stating that I am the only Conservative in this community. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." He may find to his sorrow at next election how far he is off the mark.

Yours, P.

Scholastic.

The scholars who passed first in the School Inspector's recent examinations in Jacques Cartier and Huntingdon counties, with the marks obtained by each (duly handicapped for age) are as follows:—

Franklin: School No. 1, Sarah Hall, 410; No. 3, Galen Craik, 269; No. 4, B. Walker, 126; No. 5, Christie Young 330; No. 6, Kate Edwards, 221; No. 7, Geneva Rowe, 111.

Hemmingford: No 3, Helen Smith, 200; No 5, Rebecca Ferns, 476; dissentient No. 2, Arthur McAlier, 131; No. 6, Minnie Fisher, 272.

Havelock: No. 2, Carrie Dowling, 271; No. 4, Kate Gordon, 110; No. 5, Mary Bastard, 189.

N. D. de Grace: George Edwards, 637.

The Inspector is offering a special prize for the best drawing of a common chair, sent in from each municipality before June 1st; but for the future will distribute no prizes at his visits, unless 1st, The Register is duly kept, the sum of each total attendance since Sept. 1st, being entered every month. 2nd, Drawing be taught to the whole scholars by law required, and 3rd, A time-table to be posted on the school-house walls, and rigidly adhered to.

F. C. EMBERSON.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, Eng., April 7th, 1880.

If there were anything necessary to prove that the ladies' interests are not in the ascendancy yet, whatever may be advanced by the advocates of women's rights to the contrary, it is supplied by the fact that our newspapers are now full of nothing but election matters. As a rule, ladies care little or nothing about elections, and it is really quite surprising what little trouble the press takes to please them. I hear them complaining on all sides that the newspapers have nothing in them—meaning nothing worthy of their attention—and there is really something to be said on their side of the question. Everyone—and especially every editor—is supposed to know his own business best, but yet I am of the opinion that the editors of our London newspapers, at least, are rather over-doing the platform business. I don't object to the yards upon yards of election addresses in the advertisement columns (because I never read them), but I could do very well with half a dozen candidate's speeches, instead of half a hundred. Divorce cases instead of being treated in *extenso*, are now announced with the brevity of railway stock. Accidents apparently do not occur. The American joke column has been bodily cut out from all the weeklies. As for letters of general interest they have no more chance of appearing in print than if they were accounts of the gigantic gooseberry which always appears (generally in Kent, I have noticed), in the middle of the Autumn vacation.

The news of the great victory of the Liberals, has ere this, reached your readers. The triumph belongs to Mr. Gladstone. The first impression one gets of his style is disappointing. It looks fatiguing. It does not invite, nor does it readily lead the reader along even when he has yielded to the impulse and felt the facinations of a strong mind. But at last it lays hold of the attention. You are caught in its sweep and made to feel that you are in the hands of a master who knows his subject and will not let you go till he has brought you to some share of his own knowledge. You may feel not unfrequently that he is far more subtle than *true*, more ingenious in theory than penetrating in insight, more intent on making out a case than in going to the root of a difficulty, that he is conventional rather than critical, and traditional when he ought to be historical; still, there is the glow of an intense genius everywhere, and the splendor of a rhetoric which often rises into passion and never degenerates into meanness. If we are to estimate writing not merely by the momentary pleasure it gives us, but by the elevation and moral, as well as mental stimulus it imparts, we must attach a high value to many of Mr. Gladstone's essays. It would be difficult to say how far they may survive as monuments of his literary genius. They are more likely to do so, I believe, than his Homeric speculations, labors of love and special knowlege as these are. But whatever may be their fate, they are remarkable and marvellously interesting as products of literary devotion and ambition in a mind of intense activity, amidst the pauses of a great public career.

Whenever you hear an American say that he likes Paris better than he does London, you may make up your mind to this: that he knows as much of Paris as an American tourist ever can, and he simply knows nothing of London. Get behind some of those gloomy house-fronts, which seem so dreary, seen from the outside. Become a member of some of the political clubs, where you are thrown daily in contact with men of birth, breeding, polish, education, refinement, even genius, sometimes. Enter the inner arena of London life, all the more delightful because difficult to penetrate. Be man and man with men, speaking your own language, with whom you have a common literature, a unity of view respecting morality, religion, and all the vital issues which go to make up life, and then tell me if you prefer Paris to London.

ALPHA.

A Good Story.

Judge Bay, the temperance lecturer in one of his efforts, got off the following hard hit at moderate drinkers:

"All those who in youth acquire a habit of drinking whiskey, at forty years will be total abstainers or drunkards. No one can use whiskey for years without moderation. If there is a person in the audience whose experience disputes this, let him make it known, I will account for it, or acknowledge that I labor under a mistake.

A tall man arose, and folding his arms across his breast, said:

'I offer myself as one whose own experience contradicts your statement.'

'Are you a moderate drinder?'

'I am.'

'How long have you been in drinking moderation?'

'Forty years.'

'And were you never intoxicated?'

'Never.'

'Well,' remarked the judge, scanning his subject carefully from head to foot, yours is a singular case; yet I think it is easily accounted for. I am reminded by it of a little story. A colored man with a loaf of bread and a bottle of whiskey, sat down to dine on the bank of a clear stream. In breaking the bread he dropped some of the crumbs in the water. These were eagerly seized and eaten by the fish. That circumstance suggested to the darkey the idea of dipping the bread into the whiskey and feeding it to them. He tried it. It worked well. Some of the fish ate it, became drunk, and floated helplessly on the surface. But in the stream was a very large fish very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread and whiskey with no perceptible effect. It was sly of every effort of the darkey to take it. He resolved to have it at all hazards, that he might learn its name and nature. He procured a net, and after much effort caught it, carried it to a colored neighbor, and asked his opinion on the matter. The other surveyed the wonder a moment, and then said:

'Sambo, I understan' dis case. Dis fish is a mullet-head, it ain't got any brain.'

'In other words,' added the judge, 'alcohol affects only the brains, and those having none may drink without injury.'

The storm of laughter which followed drove the 'moderate drinker' suddenly from the house.

DEATH.

HARDIE.—At Brownsburg, on the 8th inst., James Hardie, eldest son of Richard Hardie, Sr., in the 46th year of his age. The sympathy of many friends is tendered to the bereaved family.

Death has came and taken
Another friend to rest,
The Messenger has borne him
Where all evil is suppressed.

He's gone from all the pain
His mortal frame did bear,
Gone to the eternal world
There's no sorrow "Over there."

Oh, yes, he has left us,
We would not wish him back,
To share the ironical jeers
Along this thorny track.

Oh Thou indulgent Parent
Thy promise is to us,
Husband to the widow,
Father to the fatherless.

Prepare us Lord, to meet
Our loved ones gone before,
Beyond these trying scenes
To live and part no more.

M. J. W.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

April 22nd.

FLOUR—		
Superior Extra	$6.00 to	0.10
Extra Superfine	6.95	6.00
Fancy	0.00	0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.90	5.95
Superfine	5.50	5.90
Strong Bakers	6.40	6.60
Fine	5.00	5.10
Middlings	4.35	4.50
Pollards	3.50	4.00
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.85	2.95
Oatmeal	4.50	4.60
Cornmeal	2.90	2.95
PROVISIONS, &c.—		
Pork, mess, per bbl	$14.50 to	15.00
Pork, thin mess, per bbl	14.00	00.00
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb	0.10	0.11
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11	0.12
Dressed Hogs	7.00	7.00
Beef, prime mess, per bbl	14.00	15.00
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04	0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.10	0.11
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	3.75	3.80
DRESSED POULTRY.—		
Turkeys per lb	10	11
Geese ditto	07	08
Chickens per lb	09	10
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	23	24
fair to good dairies	21	22
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	23	24
fair to good	21	00
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	22	23
fair to good	20	21
Western dairy choice lines	20	21
fair to good	19	20

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, April 8, 1880.

Flour per barrel	$6.50 to	7.00
" " bag	3.40	3.50
Oats " bushel	0.35	0.40
Corn " "	0.60	0.70
Peas " "	0.65	0.70
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00	2.25
Cornmeal " " "	1.25	1.50
Moulie " " "	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	0.60
Butter " lb	0.15	0.20
Cheese " "	0.12	0.16

COAL OIL CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS, BRACKETS,
Table Lamps, &c.
F. R. Cole, Manufacturer,
Office & Salerooms, 418 and 420 Notre Dame Street,
Factory, 37 Bonaventure Street, Montreal.
Deale in Lamps and Lamp Fittings of all Descriptions. Send for Catalogue.

SHOEMAKERS.
WANTED A SHOEMAKER, a young man, one accustomed to Peg and Sew. Apply to
JAMES CAMPBELL.
Hawkesbury Village, April 19 1880. 3iw2

OATS.
The Undersigned Want
2,000 BUSHELS
Of Good Clean Oats, For Closing an Order, for which they will pay
From 36 to 40 cents
per 40 pounds.
OATS.
OATS.
Fish & Ireland
Lachute Mills.
Lachute, April 15, 1880.

$100 REWARD.
PROBABLY no article has ever had such a tremendous run, within such a short time, as the Gem Puzzle. Up to late last Fall it was comparatively unknown, and now it is the leading topic of the day,—old and young, rich and poor, are alike puzzling their brains and making their minds sore for this apparently simple puzzle. The above reward has been offered by a prominent firm in Boston, who are large manufacturers, and in reply they have received some bushels of letters; but, as yet, they maintain that the correct solution has not been discovered. Its origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in the mind of a member of an insane asylum somewhere in the States.
Easy as it looks, we will send a box free to any one sending us the correct solution, and give them, besides, the name and address of the parties who offer the above reward.
This is the newest thing out for Agents and Storekeepers, and we offer them at just about half what other houses ask, as owing to the enormous number we handle we can turn them out at prices that defy competition.

Sample, Mail prepaid	Cardboard Boxes	Wooden Boxes	Extra Quality
	$0.75	$1.00	$1.50
1 doz. "	01.00	01.25	01.50
1 gross by Express	06.00	10.00	12.00

MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.,
517 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET,
MONTREAL, QUE.

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, Inflammation, 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

ASTONISHING!
YET TRUE THAT 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 & SHOES,
AT ALL PRICES.
Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of
ReadymadeClothing
TEAS,
SUGARS,
RAISINS,
CANDIES,
ETC., ETC.
Hardware and Crockery
A large stock of Stationery.
Call and see for yourselves.
Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.
G. & M. SIMPSON.
St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1879. 20tf

Established 1835.
FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE
WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK of
FELT HATS,
Which embraces all the latest styles.
We are still doing a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.
FURS! FURS!!
We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of FUR SACQUES, MUFFS
BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.
And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City.
We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest
Paris & New York Fashions,
Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm
JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co,
Practical Furriers,
416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3yl

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,
223 & 225 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. 31y1

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.
GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.
Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite Fraser & McJunkin. 4—1y.

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.
4y1.

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



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 $30, black walnut Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.00. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.
O. McGARVEY & SON,
Nos. 7, and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to thank the people of Lachute and Vicinity for the very encouragement 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. DERAMON,
2tw4. ARTIST.

No Patent, No Pay.
PATENTS
obtained for mechanical devices, medicines or other 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 five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references to those in every county in the Union.
Address: LOUIS BAGGER & Co.,
Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, La Croix Building, Washington, D. C.



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	7.30	5.00
Arrive at Hull at	3.00 p.m.	9.00
At Aylmer at	2.35 p.m.	9.35
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	3.55
Hull at	8.40	4.00

Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.50 p.m. & 8.50
Trains for St. Jerome at ..... 4.50 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: 5.25 a.m., 11.05am., and 6.07p.m.
Going East, 8.05a.m., 12.14a.m. & 7.15p.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,
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division
G. A. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late Dame Jane Kirne, widow of the late ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, in his lifetime of St. Andrews, P. Q., are requested to settle the same with the undersigned without delay, and those to whom the said estate is indebted are requested to file accounts duly attested with the undersigned executor immediately.
SAM MACDONALD, N.P.
St. Andrews, March 29, 1880. 3iw

THE RESULT OF THE FIVE
PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH SYSTEM.
Increase in cash sales over February of last year, 21 per cent.
Increase in cash sales over March of last year, 46 per cent.
JUST RECEIVED.
Per Steamship "Anatolian," three cases new Fancy Prints and Grenonnes.
Per Steamship "Circassian," three cases new Fancy Cotton Hosiery.
These goods will be marked cheap, and sold upon our usual terms of
FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
JOHN MURPHY & Co.
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

JOHN WATSON,
370 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
of every description,
Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
3iv1

Worth Knowing.
THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
From a very large stock, purchased before the late advanced prices, and from
THE BEST MAKERS,
IS AT THE
CHEAP EMPORIUM,
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
33y1

JOHN M'NIECE,
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 JAMIESON, 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.

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.

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 wear fifteen years.
C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, March 25, 1880. 13m5.

Ladies Attention.



Now is your time to get a perfect fitting pair of corsets, price from 25c. per pair, to be had only at JOSEPH HOUDE, Lachute.
DRESS GOODS.
For Quality, Style, and Variety of patterns the most at this house, Lachute takes the lead. Call and examine and be convinced.
BOOTS and SHOES
In Great Variety, in buttoned, laced and ties for Ladies Misses and children, at prices to defy competition.
BOOTS for MEN and BOYS
In all styles, Long Boots, Laced Boots, Gaiters, and shoes, at very low prices, Prunnella boots from 60c per pair.
HATS and CAPS.
All kinds and prices, both hard and soft.
SPRING SUITS
Now is your time to get a first class suit of clothes cheap, Ready-made or made to order by a first-class workman. We have now on hand a very large stock of Tweeds, Worsted Coatings and Broad cloths of English, Scotch, and Canadian makes.
GROCERIES.
We have still a very large and well selected stock of Groceries, Teas from 60c, Black, Green and Japan in caddies and half chests, and by the pound.
SUGARS, BROWN, YELLOW, and WHITE.
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.
In all styles and qualities at very low prices.
COTTONS and PRINTS.
We got the name of keeping the largest and best selected stock in Lachute. What everybody says must be true.
J. PATENAUDE,
Lachute, April 2 1880. 3tf.



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 already dependent upon some of them.
By its action with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, reestablishing the one and tonicing 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, Wheezing Cough, Nervousness, and is a great soother of all pains to other remedies in substaining life during the process of digestion.
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. E. 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 address, with our catalogue for a 3 cent stamp, and 2 one-cent postage stamps.
EMPLOYMENT at extra profit. If not Travelling, state which preferred, also amount wanted per month for expenses and expenses. Goods were all salable. Business honorable, permanent and permanent. Write us. Sovereign Manufacturing Co (over), richmond to 210-22 one dozen sample by mail, $1.25. Geo. L. FELTON & Co. Manufacturers and Patentees, 419 Broadway New York city. 18tf.

Cash. Cash.
WE are now SELLING GOODS at BOTTOM PRICES.
And we now offer a LIBERAL DISCOUNT on all GOODS when strictly paid in CASH.
FRASER & McJUNKIN.
Lachute, March 1st, 1880. 1-3m

While there's Life there's Hope.

Ho! dispondent weary toiler,
Bow'd with labor, grief and care,
Marching o'er life's stony pathways,
Meeting burdens everywhere;
Toiling, stumbling, often falling,
As you onward sadly grope!
Don't despair, but battle bravely,
While there's life there's always hope.

Do not droop despairing mourner,
Ills your anguish o'er so great,
Time will heal the wounds of sorrow,
If you only trust and wait;
Don't give way though heart be riven,
Dry't repine and never mope;
t'est your care on Him above you,
While there's life there's always hope.

Life will always have its dangers,
And its pathways strewn with care;
Should the storm beat hard upon you,
Don't give way to vain despair.
Climb the mountain to its summit,
Give your faith and courage scope;
Crown the summit with the motto,
While there's life there's always hope.

J. H. D. E.

Lachute, April 19, 1880.

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 necessarily for publication.*

Tenant Farmers, Emigration to the Eastern Townships and Argenteuil.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—There seems to be an extraordinary apathy in this province in the matter of attracting here a portion of that most desirable class of emigrants,—the Tenant Farmers of the British Isles. At no time since the first systematic emigration of 1815, when 700 Scotchmen left Greenock, and came to Perth, in Ontario, has there been such an opportunity of securing a better class of people. Ontario is doing its utmost to draw them. The Western States are offering and suggesting every inducement; keeping their plagues, their yellow-fevers and their ills one to rowdyism out of sight. Manitoba is almost transformed into an El Dorado, where gold is picked up in the mud—if you wait till you get out of it,—and grain grows by a sort of mushroom instinct. We stand by stagnant, and emigration, better adapted for Quebec than elsewhere, passes our doors.

At the time of the Union, with Ontario, we had 225,000 more of a population than Ontario. I do not propose to give the causes of the decrease, or the real reasons why there seems to be no desire to push any scheme of emigration to this Province. It is evident that Government will do little or nothing; and it becomes a duty of individuals to try and present the claims of Quebec. We have not only immense tracts of wild and waste land, but we have splendid attractions in the old settled districts, for the Tenant Farmers who are expected here in large numbers.

When in England, Scotland and Ireland in the Summers of 1875-6, I had occasion to meet many Tenant Farmers. I attended several meetings where I heard depreciatory letters from the Far West of Canada read. Shortly afterwards I wrote a few letters to the English and Scotch press, suggesting the settlement of Tenant Farmers in the Eastern Townships, the Counties of Huntingdon, Argenteuil, &c., as well as I was able at the time, I presented the advantages over emigration to Manitoba and the Western States; and I may say that I have received many letters which convince me that if those who are directly interested, would get the matter into substantial shape, Quebec would have a good share of the agriculturists, who intend coming to America. It is natural that the same scheme would occur to many men. It cannot have too many friends and workers.

One of the first objections made to the purchase of cleared and improved farms in an old settled Province, is that there must be something wrong, and perhaps rotten, if the people want to sell. "Why," it has been asked, "do they want to move if the prospects are good enough to tempt us farmers from the old world?"

The fact is there is "something wrong and rotten." But it is and has been in the habits of the people; not in the land. The Townships contain hundreds of men who have made fortunes. They contain hundreds who might have made fortunes but for their extravagance. Sons and daughters are educated beyond the means, and beyond the needs of the farmer. A farmer who sends his son to a University need not wonder if he grows fonder of city life and a profession than of the farm. The extravagance in dress is something amazing. Most of our farmers, no sooner feel themselves getting on in the world, than in come the organ, the piano, and the luxuries of town life. When prices were good, money was spent freely, and debt incured largely. Farms were mortgaged, not as much to pay for themselves, as to pay for the needless extravagance. A good deal more might be said in explanation of the reason old settled farms are mortgaged and for sale.

The proposal to purchase cleared and improved farms with house, stables, barns, etc., commends itself to farmers who have had no experience in pioneering in a new country. The best pioneers are those who were the pioneers in Quebec. They can better repeat their experience, and are naturally tempted to do so. But men who had worked cleared farms in the old country, are more at home upon cleared farms in Canada.

The advantages over settlement in a new country like Manitoba, include Railways, Roads, Churches, Schools, Colleges, Grist and Saw Mills, Manufacturers, Markets, &c. All the difficulties of pioneering removed, can step at once into one's home, and the first year get crops, can buy a cleared farm for the rent of one in England,—are near the metropolis, near the American markets; and among a settled population of well-to-do farmers, surrounded by villages and towns. One might fill columns with the advantages offered by the Townships.

Among other plans, I would suggest the organization of an English Association or Associations, to promote this scheme; and which might include the registeration and ready sale of farm produce. The associations already in existence for the latter purpose, might include the former in their objects. The ways and means of getting the information conveyed to intending emigrants could be discussed, and settled subsequently. Each district might have its separate Association, and each district its separate "Register."

The "Register" to my mind, is the important matter. I found in the old country that intending emigrants asked all sorts of questions about this proposal to purchase improved farms; and I have arranged a form of Register, which might be kept by the Secretary of each society: the blanks to be filled up by those having farms for sale. Upon sale, a commission to be paid to the association by the party selling.

FORM OF REGISTER.

1. Position of farm.
2. Distances from cities, towns and villages.
3. Population of nearest ditto.
4. Proprietor—age.
5. Size of farm.
6. Buildings, and cost.
7. Amount of land cleared.
8. If bush, how much, and what kind.
9. Water facilities.
10. Amount of land cultivated last season.
11. Fences, condition of fences, cost.
12. Character of country, and soil; flat, hilly, or mixed.
13. What crops cultivated last three years.
14. Yield of bushels of each per acre ditto.
15. Price stocked do.
16. Stock, how bought at.
17. Implements.
18. Wages paid male and female servants.
19. Railroads, and distances from farm.
20. Roads, if macadamized.
21. Rivers and streams.
22. Mills in vicinity, distances.
23. Manufactories do.
24. Shops, hotel, doctor, dentist, post office, telegraph, banks, churches, schools, newspapers.
25. Markets, distances.
26. Title of land, any mortgages or judgments
27. Price wanted, and conditions of payment

I feel that I have very imperfectly explained myself in this hasty letter. The subject is too full for my pen or my time. It can be developed best by those most directly interested in it, and especially by the Press. It does not matter how the scheme is promoted, if it is only accomplished; and while I have no interest of any kind in any private plan, I am sure that in addition to the organized movement proposed among Eastern Township people themselves, the Colonization and Farm Agency of Mr. Jas. Whyte, formerly Government Emigration Agent, No. 31 Bonaventure Street, Montreal, is perhaps the best means of furthering the scheme.

Yours truly,
W. GEO BEERS.

Montreal, April 16, 1880.

SHREWSBURY, April 12, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—The perennial fountain which, during the brief time of uncertainty as to contesting Mr. Abbott's return, had somewhat moderated its flow, is now sending forth fresh streams of abuse. Tale-bearers are busy in the Devil's dirty work. Fertile though their fancy is, their powers of invention are exhausted, and tales that were old fifteen years ago are rehabilitated. Bear and forbear is a good rule, but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and Mr. Abbott, has passed that point. These creatures are indebted to their own obscurity as well as to Mr. Abbott's generosity, that the "last straw breaks the camel's back," as we Mr. Abbott, is supposed to know something of law, he may crush some of them. The leading editorial in the last *Advertiser* is written with more ability than many of them are, but it must be taken *cum grano salis*. It is possible that the Legislative Councils in the different provinces could be safely and profitably abolished. I leave that question to wiser heads than mine. It is possible that the government could be maintained with equal efficiency at less expense; but if so, why did not the late Ministry take the initiative and show that they were honest and that it could be done? Before they were in power they did as they are now doing, raise the cuckoo cry, "economize, economize." But in power no word then. Why did they not cut down their own salaries? If I remember correctly those salaries were condemned by them as extravagant at the time of Confederation.

"When the Devil was sick the Devil a monk would be,
But when the Devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

But the editorial contains no word of allusion to the deficits during the years that they were in power. Speaking of the English national debt he says "it is not really a burden." I suppose his meaning is (perhaps it is expressed, I have not the paper at hand) that it is owed to English capitalists. It is still a burden, and a heavy one, as the twenty odd millions needed to pay the annual interest abundantly prove. Not a burden! No Ministry could last an hour that would pass, or try to pass an act to raise funds to pay it off in fifty years. England would not stand sixteen millions additional tax annually for 50 years. "Cartwright's speech on the budget has been lauded as the most masterly effort ever made in the Commons' Chamber. Are the old grannies of the Opposition press demented?" It is no marvel that some of the Opposition should be sometimes false by design. It is surprising that they should never tell the whole truth even by mistake. Suppressing truth is falsehood. "*Hamlet.*" Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel? Polonius. By the mass, and 'tis a camel, indeed. Hamlet me thinks it is like a weasel. Pol. It is backed like a weasel. Ham. Or like a whale? Pol. Very like a whale." Hamlet Act 3rd: Scene 2nd. The childlike confidence with which Cartwright's followers accepted his manipulations of figures; and took extravagance for frugality, increase for retrenchment, and deficit for surplus; though touching in the extreme puts me in mind of the quotation given above.

The late Ministry did good "by stealth. The rest is *on record*." Some will say they did good openly. I stand corrected. The steal rail job, the deposit of a large sum without interest in the Ontario Bank, the Neebing hotel, the driving of the tea and sugar trade from Canada to the States, and many similar acts did good to friends, but were a curse to the Country. They did it very *openly*, but it was to buy support. All other good was by stealth, the rest is on record. "The evil that men do live after them. The good is oft' interred with their bones." There is much to live (after the Opposition) and little to inter with them. I have more to say, but I defer it lest I weary.

Yours truly,
AN OLD SWORD.

P. S.—In writing this series of letters I am only actuated by love of honesty and fair play. I never asked a favor from Mr. Abbott, and may never.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 14th, 1880.

Very many of of us in this city are wishing for two things, which appear likely—by present appearances—never to arrive: fine weather and the end of this parliamentary session. If Mr. Venner is responsible for the storms and colds of last week, he had better not come to this city. We are very patient, but,— well never mind.

Yesterday the sedate gentlemen of the Senate got amused by a personal affray between two Hon. (!) gentlemen in which language not exactly parliamentary was used, each accusing the other of being cowards, drunkards, etc. Business in the popular branch progresses very slowly. If it were not for the Hon. Mr. Abbott, who has done a very great deal of work in introducing, amending and forwarding commercial legislation, the members might take a long holiday. Several Ministerial caucuses have been held lately, in which the C. P. Railway policy was said to have been discussed and adopted, so we shall very shortly have the measures effecting that work brought down. Sir C. Tupper has given notice of a bill to provide that the Government may when deemed advisable, assume control of all telegraph lines and work them, the same as in England. Sir L. Tilley introduced the banking bill yesterday. The Charter of Banks now existing are continued ten years, and the old act revised with the following amendments. Notes for general circulation shall be the first charge upon its assets, and that the banks shall not issue any notes of less value than five dollars, or for any other sum than multiple of five dollars. Banks shall pay (when registered) any sum not exceeding $50 in Dominion notes. Cash reserves of the Banks shall not be less than 40 per cent. These are the principal amendments to the act. The Government also take power to extend the Dominion notes circulation to $20,000,000. Provision is also made that the Government must hold 15 per cent. of the circulation in gold or guaranteed securities.

The judgment of the Supreme Court declaring the Scott Temperance Act constitutional and within the power of the parliament of Canada will be hailed with pleasure by all temperance workers. Justice Henry dissenting. Sir John has given notice of two motions; one to fix the salary of the High Commissioner at $10,000 per year, the other to enable the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal to pay to the widow of the Hon. John Young, the interest, at six per cent, on $10,000 annually during her life. Interest to be calculated and payable from the death of Mr. Young. This is a just recognition of the services of a most energetic public benefactor. Mr. Young was always a Liberal.

H. R. H. Princess Louise, while in England, secured some very beautiful sets of designs and drawings which she has presented to the convent on Gloucester St., Centre Town.

It is reported that the contract for 100 miles of C. P. R. in Manitoba has been awarded to Brown & Co., at $440,000.

Yesterday, Mr. Tilley made a most masterly and exhaustive reply to the criticisms of the Opposition to the Financial policy of the Government. During the delivery of which they learned some very unpleasant facts. I hope you can find room for publishing the speech.

[The above reached us too late for last number.]

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, Eng., April 1st, 1880.

One of the most sensational actions for breach of promise of marriage that ever startled society will shortly come before the courts. The defendant is a young Guardsman, the head of a rich country family, who, after a two year's engagement, allowed the preparations for his marriage to go so far that he, after insisting on the selection of his *fiancee's* wedding dress he ordered the wedding cards, purchased the ring and travelling trunks (with his own initials on those of the lady) arranged with the coach maker for the alteration of the lady's monogram to his own on her own carriages, invited a country vicar to come to London to marry him, and last, not least, read over the settlements to his affianced wife the night before he left town to visit his family only four days before the intended ceremony at St. George's Hanover square. Since the night in question the lady has never set eyes on the gentleman.

This in connection with an extraordinary criminal case which has been on trial in London during the past week makes one blush for the depravity of human nature. A worthless cad, by the name of Paine, was charged with the murder of a weak minded young woman, possessed of some property, whom he first made his mistress, then his victim. On the death of Miss McLean, the coroner's verdict declared that strong drink was the cause, and on investigation, it was discovered that Paine had continually forced her to drink strident spirits in order to hasten her death that he might get possession of the property she had left him in her will. He was accordingly arrested and arraigned on the charge of murder, and the trial has developed the most revolting facts. The poor girl was not only kept in a chronic state of drunkenness, but starved for food, nothing being given her to eat but cake, meat and fish to create a thirst for drink. Her mouth was blistered by raw spirits, of which she was made to swallow half a tumbler a dozen times a day. A more deliberate cold-blooded case of poisoning was never perpetrated. Every circumstance that came to light on the trial only aggravated the guilt of the criminal. Paine tried to get the girl's life insured, that he might benefit still more largely by her death, but was refused, and he then pawned her plate, a family inheritance, and spent the money in brandy and whiskey. And yet the weak, infatuated deceived woman spoke maudlin words of affection of her "lover" to the very last. Surely woman will be forgiven all her sins hereafter for the wrong she endures at the hands of man here. After a protracted trial the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and the sentence was penal servitude for life.

In the midst of the distress in Ireland, the imaginative inhabitants of some small towns in the county of Mayo (Connaught) have been having a series of miracles of a surprising character. The housekeeper of the parish priest at Knock, first saw the bright apparations of the Blessed Virgin and other figures on the gable wall of the chapel as she was passing that edifice in the evening of some day last August. She called another woman, who lived near, and they went back to the chapel, when the apparations were brighter than before. Since then the same magic lantern performance has been seen by others. The immediate result of these apparitions was that the wall on which they appeared began at once to work alleged miracles, and crowds flocked to the scene of occurence. Hotel and bar-room keepers in the vicinity are reaping substantial benefits (which in itself may be called a miracle), and the car drivers have spread abroad the belief that it is necessary to pay three visits to the chapel to derive any benefit from it.

ALPHA.

How Cooking Affects Potatoes.

The nutritive value of potatoes is not materially affected by the different ways of cooking them, unless they are wasted in peeling; when potatoes are peeled before cooking, unless they are large and very thinly pared, the waste is about one-fourth, and as most of the mineral elements lie next the skin they are generally cut away with it. The analysis of potatoes boiled in their jackets shows that they contain double the quantity of salts or potash which remains in those that have been peeled, besides this important fact, potatoes boiled in their jackets do not waste more than an ounce in a pound. The waste in baking potatoes if peeled is about one fourth; if they are eaten in their skins there is but little waste. Baked potatoes should be served the moment they are soft; after that the steam which escapes in the bursting of the starch cells begins to condense, and is absorbed by the mealy substance of the vegetable until it becomes so laden any heavy; if baked potatoes are served at the right time of cooking they are perfectly digestible and wholesome; they should never be placed in a covered dish, nor allowed to stand an instant after they are done:—*Miss Corson.*

A Waif from the Tay Bridge Wreck.

A strange but not altogether improbable story comes from Norway, where it saw the light in the columns of the *Morgenblad*, a well known local newspaper. On the 12th of last month, as some fishermen were hauling their nets in one of the fiords on the western coast, apparently not far from Bergen, they sighted an "extraordinary object" some distance further out. Fancying at first that it was a new monster, they retired to a safe distance. Finally, however, curiosity got the better of them: they cautiously approached the bobbing mystery, but only to discover that it was a railway carriage, in a sadly smashed and dismantled condition, with the following letters painted on it, "Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway." From the fact that there was a portmanteau inside, containing clothes marked "P. B," it is supposed to have been one of the relics of the Tay Bridge disaster, separated from the other carriages by the wrench to which the whole train was subjected, and then floated out to sea with the ebbing tide. That the waif may have drifted in a north easterly direction toward the nearest point of the Norwegian coast is as little surprising as the circumstance that in midwinter no vessel happened to see it en route. If one waggon was so completely severed from the others, we may now understand how it is that the wreck of the train has yielded such comparatively few memorials. The North Sea, and not the Frith of Tay, has been the cemetery of the victims.

—The sum of $4,000 has been paid to the trustees of Bank street Presbyterian Church, as compensation for the loss by fire two weeks ago. The Ætna paid $2,400 and the Scottish Imperial $1,600. The repairs to the Church will be entered upon at once.

—It is said that the deficits of the July Administration will, according to the leading accountants of the Province, amount to fully $1,500,000, and that if the ex-chief had remained in power for another twelve months, he would have been compelled to leave office through financial embarrassments.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Vendredi, un train du chemin de fer Grand Tronc a transporté 740 Immigrants en route pour Manitoba. Les effets de ménage et les animaux appartenant à ces immigrants etaient contenus dans 47 waggons.

La culture de pommier est des plus rémunératrices. Dans notre pays principalement, où nos montagnes conviennent si bien aux vergers, la culture de cet arbre fruitier pourrait, moyennant certains soins, devinir l'une de nos plus grandes sources de richesses. On peut s'en convaincre par les chiffres suivants:

La récolte annuelle de pommes aux Etats Unis est estimée à $51,000,000. L'Ohio seul en fournit pour la valeur de $7,000,000. La récolte des pêches est estimée à $30,000,000, celle des poires à $15,000,000 et celle des fraises à $5,000,000.

LA FETE DU 24 JUIN.—La Société St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal a décidé à l'unanimité de venir au corps avec drapeaux, bannières et chars, à Québec, le 24 juin prochain. Au nombre des chars qui nous viendront de Montréal, se trouve la "Petite Hermine" qui sera manœuvré par un equipage complet.

INDUSTRIE.—Mr Ferdinand Quarrez un des principaux associés de la maison Quarrez, fabricants de sucre de betterave à Compiègne, en France, était attendu hier à Halifax. On dit que Mr. Quarrez vient ici pour entrer en négociations avec une compagnie d'industriels et d'agriculteurs, ainsi qu'avec le gouvernement de cette province, aux fins de développer l'industrie sucrière en notre pays.

BULSTRODE.—M. le Grand-Connétable Bissonnette est arrivé de Bulstrode après avoir terminé l'enquête tenue sur le corps d'Odile Desilets, tuée par Cléophas Lachance.

L'accusé a confessé son crime:

"Le premier dernier, après mon dîner, je quittai la maison démon père pour me rendre chez Babino. Afin de rencontrer Odile Désilets que, du haut du grenier, chez nous, j'avais vue partir de chez M. Babino, demeurant à cinq arpents de notre propriété. Je rencontrai la défunte vis-à-vis du puits où le meurtre a été commis, je lui demandai de m'embrasser. Elle refusa en me poussant si violemment que je suis tombé par terre. Je me relevai la rage dans le cœur, et sautai sur elle, la frappant avec mes poings.

Je la jetai par terre la tenant par la gorge, et je pris mon couteau, le même que M. Bissonnette m'a montré. Pendant que je la retenais avec mes mains et mes jambes, elle s'écria: "Mon Dieu il va se servir de son couteau." Elle réussit alors à m'arracher le couteau. Je parvins à le lui enlever, et c'est alors que je me suis coupé la main. Je la dardai au cou avec le grande lame, C'est cette blessure qui paraissait lors de l'enquête tenue par le Magistrat. Elle voulut se relever, je la repoussai. Je fus chercher un volet de bois, produit en Court, et sur lequel une peinture est clouée. Après l'avoir blessée, je l'approchai près du puits pour l'empêcher de se sauver.

Ce morceau de bois était une partie du couvercle du puits. Lorsque je revins la défunte était étendue sur le côté droit, la tête près du puits, et les pieds sur le chemin. Je frappai Odile sur la tempe gauche. Elle gémissait tellement qu'on aurait pu l'entendre de la maison d'Urbain Babino. J'appliquai un second coup de toutes mes forces, elle porta sa main gauche à la partie blessée de sa tête. Je frappai de nouveau, et sa main resta dans ses cheveux. Elle ne remuait plus. J'ai pris la défunte et l'ai mise dans le puits la tête la première. Je la poussai toute entière à l'intérieur afin de la cacher à la vue du public. Mais la partie inférieur des jambes était sortie, je dus les remettre de nouveau.

Je jetai dans le puits le chapeau resté sur le chemin avec le chale que j'étendis sur le cadavre. J'ai couvert le toute avec des bouts de pianche. Puis je plaçai trois enormes bûches de cédres debout sur la défunte, et je partis. Mais je revins deux fois en courant pour voir si le corps ne remuait pas.

Je me rendis en arrière de la maison et me lavai les mains dans un auge à peu près à huit arpents du chemin. Je m'aperçus que j'étais blessé. De plus il y avait du sang sur mon habit. Après m'être lavé je revins par le grand chemin à la grange de mon frère Joseph où j'entrai pour me calmer un peu. C'est alors que je vis passer le curé Lesarl.

Le prisonnier termine en disant qu'il est content d'avoir fait cette confession.

On n'accusera pas un innocent, dit-il et ma conscience est délivrée d'un bon fardeau.

M. Bissonnette dit que cette confession a été d'un grande soulagement pour toute la paroisse. Cependant la malheureuse mère du prisonnier est dans un état pitoyable. On craint qu'elle ne puisse survivre au crime de son enfant.

Le prisonnier subira probablement son procès au prochain terme de la cour criminelle, à Québec, à la fin de ce mois ou au commencement de l'autre, parce que les assises criminelles d'Arthabaskaville n'auront lieu qu'en octobre.

BLACKSMITHING.

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable

E. MILNER,

Bay's Old Stand, Lachute, yl.

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 RAFFORD'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

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,

HAWKESBURY, Ont.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired. 5tf.

WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 29th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be required that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the total sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 21-0

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,
16 First-class Cars (proportion being sleepers)
20 Second-class Cars, do,
2 Express and Baggage Cars,
2 Postal and Smoking Cars.
200 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 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. 21w13.

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.

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THE LEISURE HOUR
THE SUNDAY AT HOME

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MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - - 214 St. James Street, Montreal.

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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 of Bilious, Malarial or Medical, leaving the system 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 Incipient 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 Vomiting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals—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 Priviliges with Water 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, to which 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.

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 out 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. Melkle, Post Office, Lachute.
J. Patenaude, Montreal House.
W. Rexford & Co's. Cash Store.
Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills.
F. N. Neaubert, Muddy Branch,
M. Labiance, "
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. frest 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. 21, 1880. 11tf

DICK'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

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

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

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

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

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

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any carding 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 slip 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 Fleas. 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.

NEW LIME.

ANY QUANTITY of New Burnt Lime can be had on Monday, the 5th of April, and at any time afterwards from

T. C. NOYES,
Front of Chatham, April 2, 1880. 21w1.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

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

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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.

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. and 7 p. 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. Weekly 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 Lachute.

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. (Gagnon,) 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 the Scholastique Mountain, *Hon.* 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. Zepherin Lamalle Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne; Eugene Grignon, Deputy Sheriff; Jules R. Berthelot, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Crown; Alphonse Raby, his Deputy; Olivier Proulx, Gaoler of the District Gaol; Louis Prezeau, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. H. Pilon, 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 13th to 16th, May 25th to 28th, 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 o. 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 Desaleabury, 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 a half miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 sail. Mail daily.

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, nineteen miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail tri-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.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880. NO 35

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 Go e 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 *Actionette, Arundel Lake View, Lost River, Harrington, and Rivington* is mailed from Grenville Post Office every Friday evening

Professional Cards.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

Collections made and all legal business promptly executed. Attends the Courts in Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts.

Counsel and Montreal Correspondent
Hon. J. J. C ABBOTT, Q. C.
47y1.

M. DESJARDINS,
ADVOCATE,
Opposite Medical Hall, Lachute.
Attends all the Courts in the Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts. 49m3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARCHIBALD AND McCORMACK,
ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &C., &C.
129 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL. 16y1.

Business Notices.

D. F BEATTIE.
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 (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 3-tf.

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

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.

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
British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
A Full Assortment of Fret-Work, Saws, Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.
169 St. James Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments. 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 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,
REÇU TOUS LES JOURS.
Il nous sommes en etat de faire la concurrence a ceux qui nous envient maintenant que nous avons achetés
Deux Stock de Banqueronte
aussi qu'un Job Lot, Monstre de toutes sortes de nouveautes.
Mdses d'encan sans parelles
AU BON MARCHEE.
Chez A. Pilon & Cie.
647, RUE ST. CATHERINE, 649,
A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.

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

CEO. BOND & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Under-clothing, &c. Practical Shirt Makers. Shirts made to order. 416 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 19-1.

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. G. PERIARD.
Lachute, March 5, 1880. 29tf

Don't Stop My Paper.

Don't stop my paper, printers,
Don't strike my name off yet;
You know the times are stringent,
And dollars hard to get;
But tug a little harder,
Is what I mean to do,
And scrape the dimes together,
Enough for me and you.
I can't afford to stop it;
I find it doesn't pay
To do without a paper,
However others may;
I hate to ask my neighbors
To give me theirs on loan
They don't just say but mean it,
"Why don't you have your own?"
You can't tell how we miss it,
If it by any fate,
Should happen not to reach us,
Or come a little late;
Then all is in a dabble,
And things go all awry,
And, printer, if you're married,
You know the reason why.
The children want their stories,
And wife is anxious too,
At first to glance it over,
And then to read it through,
And to read the leaders,
And con the book reviews,
And scan the correspondence,
And every scrap of news.
I cannot do without it,
It is no use to try,
For other people take it,
And, printer, so must I;
I too, must keep me posted
And know what's going on,
Or feel and be accounted,
A fogy simpleton.
Then take it kindly, printer,
If pay be somewhat slow,
For cash is not so plenty,
And wants not few, you know,
But I must have my paper,
Cost what it may to me,
I'd rather dock my sugar,
And do without my tea.
So, printer, do not stop it,
Unless you want my frown,
For here's the year's subscription,
And credit it right down,
And send the paper promptly
And regularly on,
And let it bring us weekly
Its welcomed benison.

The Talent of Poverty.

"My child, what talent have you to improve?" 'My poverty sir,' was her reply. Answer of ragged Irish child to the Rev. H. V. Elliott.

One talent was entrusted to my care;
But, ignorant of its worth,
I hid it in the ground, and left it there
Tarnished, and soiled with earth.
It's name was 'Poverty'; how could I dream
That with it I might trade?
But I have learnt things are not what they seem.
And use of it have made.
Yes, Poverty has slowly gained for me,
'Patience,' and mock 'Content';
I envy not the riches that I see,
For me they were not meant.
And it has also yielded healing balm
For half the cares of life,
He who has nought to loose may well be calm
In feverish scenes of strife.
Then, it has taught me how to take delight
In God's most common gifts;
A flower, a smile, a bird, a moonlit night,
My heart with joy uplifts.
And I have fuller sympathy with those,
Who, like myself are poor,
I know their daily toil, their secret woes;
The trials they endure.
But best of all sweet Poverty has brought
My Saviour nearer me,
For He was poor; with His own hands he wrought;
No settled home had He.
This fellowship with Jesus gives my lot
A grandeur nought can dim.
Others may serve Him more, but they are not
So closely linked with Him.
O Poverty! despised by many, I
Thine hidden virtues know;
For I have learnd, through thee, to glorify
My Master here below.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER XII.

MISS MARSDEN ASKS SOMBRE QUESTIONS.

Lottie Marsden, although greatly alarmed by their critical situation, was naturally too courageous to give way utterly to fear, and not so terrified but that she could note all Hemstead did, and for some reason believed he would be equal to the emergency. His confidence, moreover, communicated itself to her. She saw that he did not jerk or saw on the reins at first, but, bracing his large powerful frame, drew steadily back; and that the horses yielded somewhat to his masterful grasp.

"Pull," cried Harcourt excitedly; "you can hold them."

"Yes, jerk their cursed heads off," shouted De Forrest, in a way that proved his self-control was nearly gone.

"Hush, I tell you," said Hemstead in a low tone. "I might break the lines if I exerted my whole strength. Then where should we be? I don't wish to put any more strain upon them than I must. See, they are giving in more and more."

"But the hill is near," said Harcourt.

"You must let me manage in my own way," said Hemstead.

"Not another sound from any one."

Then in a firm tone, strong but quiet like his grasp upon the reins, he spoke to the horses. In three minutes more he had them prancing with many a nervous start, but completely under his control down the first descent of the hill.

"Will you take the reins again?" he said to Harcourt.

"No, hang it all. You are a better horseman than I am."

"Not at all, Mr. Harcourt. I am heavier and stronger than you probably, and so braced that I had a great advantage. You had no purchase on them, and were chilled by long driving."

"Where did you learn to manage horses?" asked Lottie.

"On our Western farm. We had plenty of them. A horse is almost human—you must be very firm and very kind."

"Is that the way to treat the human," said Lottie, her bold and somewhat reckless spirit having so far recovered itself as to enable her to laugh.

"Yes, for a man, if he attempts to manage at all; but I suppose the majority of us are managed, if we would only acknowledge it. What chance has a man with a coaxing, clever woman?"

"Look there," said Harcourt, as they were turning the first sharp angle in the road to which he had referred. "Where should we have been if we had gone round this point at our speed when I held the reins?"

The steep embankment, with grim rocks protruding from the snow and gnarled trunks of trees, was anything but inviting.

"Come, De Forrest," continued Harcourt, "brush up your mathematics. At what angle, and with what degree of force, should we have swooped down there on a tangent, when the horses rounded this curve?"

"Ooh!" exclaimed Lottie, looking shudderingly down the steep bank, at the bottom of which brawled a swift stream among ice-capped rocks. "It's just the place for a tragedy. We were talking about heaven and the other place when the horses started, were we not? Perhaps we were nearer one or the other of them than we supposed."

"Oh hush, Lottie," cried Bel, still sobbing and trembling; "I wish we had remained at home."

"I echo that wish most decidedly," muttered De Forrest. "The whole evening has been like a nightmare."

"I am sorry my expedition has been a source of wretchedness to every one," said Lottie coldly.

"Not to every one, I'm sure," said Hemstead. "Certainly not to me. Besides, your expedition has made a pastor and a whole parish happy; and I also dimly foresee a seat in Congress for Harcourt as a result."

"Very dimly indeed," laughed Harcourt. "Still, now that our necks are safe, thanks to Mr. Hemstead, I'm glad I went. Human nature lies on the surface out at Scrub Oaks, and one can learn much about it in a little while. Come, little coz, cheer up," he said to Ad le, drawing her closer to him. "See, we are down the hill and across the bridge. No danger of the horses running up the long hill before us, and by the time they reach the top they will be glad to go the rest of the way quietly."

"You had better take the reins again, Mr. Harcourt," said Hemstead.

"Oh, Mr. Hemstead, please drive," cried the ladies in chorus.

"No," said he; "Mr. Harcourt is as good a driver as I am. It was only a question of strength before."

"The majority is against me," laughed Harcourt. "I won't drive any more tonight. You take my place."

"Well, if you all wish it; but there's no need."

"Let me come over too, and sit between you and Bel," said Addie eagerly.

"No, she can sit with Julian," said Lottie, "and I will go to Mr. Hemstead. He shall not be left alone."

"Oh, Miss Lottie, please forgive me, pleaded De Forrest; "I did not mean what I said a moment since."

"Well, I'll forgive you, but shall punish you a little. Stop the horses again, Mr. Hemstead, that is if you don't object to my company."

The horses stopped very suddenly.

"Please don't leave me," said De Forrest.

"It's only carrying out the mischief we plotted, you know," she whispered.

"Well, I submit on that ground only," he replied discontentedly, and with a shade of doubt in his mind. It seemed very strange even to him, that Lottie could coolly continue to victimize one who had just rendered them so great a service. But the truth was, that she, in her desire to escape from him, had said what she thought would be apt to quiet his objections, without much regard for the truth. She hardly recognized her own motive for wishing to sit by Hemstead, beyond that she was grateful, and found him far more interesting than the egotistical lover, who today, for some reason, had proved himself very wearisome.

Hemstead heard nothing of this, and was much pleased when Lottie stepped lightly over and took her place sociably at his side.

"It's very kind of you," he said.

"I didn't come out of kindness," she replied, in a low tone for his ear alone.

"Why then?"

"Because I wanted to."

"I like that reason better still."

"And with good reason. Will you take me again over this awful road to see Mrs. Dimm?"

"With great pleasure."

"But it's such a long drive. You will get cold driving."

"Oh, no, not if you will talk to me so pleasantly."

"I won't promise how I'll talk. In fact I never know what I'll do when with you. You made me act very silly this afternoon."

"Is a flower silly when it blooms?"

"What do you mean?"

"You wished you were better."

"Oh, I see; but suppose I should like to remain—for awhile at least—a wicked, little, undeveloped bud?"

"You can't. The bud must either bloom or wither."

"Oh, how dismal! Were you afraid, Mr. Hemstead, when the horses were running? I was."

"I was anxious. It certainly was a critical moment, with that hill before us."

"How queer, that we should have been talking of the future state just then. Suppose that, instead of sitting here cosily by you, I were lying on those rocks over there, or floating in that icy stream, bleeding and dead?"

He turned and gave her a surprised look, and she saw the momentary glitter of a tear in his eye.

"Please do not call up such awful pictures, he said.

She was in a strangely excited and reckless mood, and did not understand herself. Forces that she would be long in comprehending were at work in her mind.

Partly for the sake of the effect upon him, and partly as the outgrowth of her strange mood, she continued, in a low tone which the others could not hear:

"If that had happened, where should I have been now? Just think of it, my body lying over there in this wild gorge, and I, myself, going away alone this wintry night—where should I have gone—where should I be now?"

"In paradise, I trust," he replied, bending upon her a searching look. Either his imagination or her thoughts gave her face a strange expression as seen in the uncertain moonlight. It suggested the awed and trembling curiosity with which she might have gone forward to meet the dread realities of the unknown world. A great pity—an intense desire to shield and rescue her—filled his soul.

"Miss Marsden," he said, in a tone that thrilled her in connection with the image called up, "your own words seem to portray you standing on the brink of a fathomless abyss, into which you are looking with fear and dread."

"You understand me perfectly," she said; "that is just where I stand; but it is like looking out into one of those Egyptian nights that swallow up everything, and there is nothing but a great blank of darkness."

"It must be so," said Hemstead, sighing deeply. "Only the clear eyes of faith can see across the gulf. But you are a brave girl to stand and look into the gulf."

"Why should I not look into it?" she asked, in a reckless tone. "I've been brought face to face with it to-night, and perhaps shall soon be again. *It's always there.* If I had to go over Niagara, I should want to go with my eyes open."

"But if you were in the rapids above the falls, would you not permit a strong hand to lift you out? Why should you look down into the gulf? Why not look up to heaven. That is *'always there'* just as truly."

"Do you feel sure that you would have gone to heaven if you had been killed tonight?"

"Yes, perfectly sure."

"You are very good."

"No; but God is."

"A good God ought to prevent such awful things."

"He did, in this case."

"No; you prevented it."

"Suppose the horses had started to run at the top of the hill instead of where it was level; suppose a line had broken; suppose the horses had taken the bits in their teeth—I could not hold two such powerful animals. Do you not see that many things might have happened, so that no human hand could do anything, and that it would be easy for an all-powerful being to so arrange and shape events that we should either escape or suffer, as He chose, in spite of all that we could do. I am glad to think that I can never be independent of Him."

"If it was God's will that we should stop, what was the use of your doing anything?"

"It is ever God's will that we should do our best in all emergencies. He will help only those who try to help themselves. He calls us His children, not His machines. The point I wish to make is, that when we do our best, which is always required of us, we are still dependent upon Him."

"I never had it made so plain before. The fact is, Mr. Hemstead, I don't know much about God, and I don't half understand myself. This day seems like an age. I have had so many strange experiences since I stood with you in the breakfast-room this morning, and have been near, perhaps, still stranger experiences for which I feel little prepared, that I am excited and bewildered. I fear you think very poorly of me."

"You do often puzzle me very greatly, Miss Marsden," he replied. "But I think you are prone to do yourself injustice. Still that is far better than hypocrifical seeming. Whatever your fault is, you proved to me last night, and most conclusively again this evening, that you have a kind, generous heart. More than all, you have shown yourself capable of the noblest things."

Lottie made no reply, but sat silent for some time; and, having reached the level once more, Hemstead gave his attention to the horses, till satisfied that they recognized their master and would give no further trouble.

"Wont you sing again?" he asked.

"Yes, if you will sing with me."

"I would rather listen, but will accept your condition when I can."

She would only sing what he knew, and noted in pleased surprise that his musical culture was by no means trifling.

"How could I you take time from your grave theological studies for such a comparatively trifling thing as music?" she asked.

"Some practical knowledge of music is no trifling matter with me," he replied, "In view of my prospective field of work, next to learning to preach, learning to sing is the most important. I shall have to start the hymns, as a general thing, and often sing them alone."

"How can you look forward to such a life?"

"I can look forward in grateful gladness. I only wish I were more worthy of my work."

"Did I not know your sincerity I should say that was affectation."

"Who was it that preached to the 'common people,' and in the obscure little towns of Palestine eighteen centuries ago? Am I better than my Master?"

"You are far better than I am. No one has ever talked to me as you have. I might have been different if they had."

"Miss Marsden," said Hemstead earnestly, as they were driving up the avenue to the Marchmont residence, "when you stood beside me this morning I pointed you to a world without, whose strange and marvellous beauty excited your wonder and delight. You seem to me on the border of a more beautiful world—the spiritual world of love and faith in God. If I could only show you that, I should esteem it the greatest joy of my life."

"That is a world I do not understand; nor am I worthy to enter it," she said in sudden bitterness; "and I fear I never shall be; and yet I thank you all the same."

A few moments later they were sitting round the parlour fire, recounting the experiences of the evening.

Before entering the house, Lottie had said:—

"Let us say nothing about runaway horses to aunt and uncle, or they may veto future drives."

To Hemstead's surprise, Lottie seemed in one of her gayest moods; and he was reluctantly compelled to think her sketch of the people at the donation a little satirical and unfeeling. But while she was portraying Hemstead as the hero of the occasion, she had the tact to make no reference to Harcourt. But he generously stated the whole case, adding with a light laugh, that he had learned once for all that coaxing and wheedling were better than driving."

"Appealing to their better natures, you mean," said Hemstead.

"Yes, that is the way you would put it."

"I think it's the true way."

"Perhaps it is. Human nature has its good side if one can only find it; but I'm satisfied that it won't drive well."

"I think work among such people the most hopeless and discouraging thing in the world," said Mrs. Marchmont, yawning.

"It don't seem to me so, aunt," said Hemstead. "On the contrary, are not people situated as they are peculiarly open to good influences? Next to gospel truth, I think the influence of refined, cultured families could do more for the people at Scrub Oaks than anything else. If they did not alienate the plain people by exclusiveness and pride, they would soon tone them up and refine away uncouthness and unconscious vulgarity in manners. Let me give you a practical instance of it is that occurred tonight. I asked a pretty young girl why she and the little group around her had given up the kissing games, and she replied that 'Miss Marsden had said that no lady played such games, and she wouldn't any more.' Young people are quick and imitative, and I noticed that they watched Miss Marsden as if she were a revelation to them; and many, no doubt, obtained ideas of lady-like bearing and manner that were entirely new to them, but which they will instinctively adopt. I think she would be surprised if she could foresee how decided and lasting an influence this brief visit of one evening will have on many that were present."

"But refined people of standing cannot meet with such a class socially," replied his aunt with emphasis. "Such a mixing up would soon bring about social anarchy. Lottie is a little peculiar, and went there as a stranger upon a frolic."

"Now, auntie, that designation 'peculiar' is a very doubtful compliment."

"I didn't mean it for one, my dear, though I meant no reproach in it. You get too many compliments as it is. Frank, like all young, inexperienced people, has many impracticable ideas, that time will cure. Young enthusiasts of every age are going to turn the world upside down; but I note it goes on very much the same."

"I think evil has turned the world upside down," said Hemstead. "The wrong side is up now, and it is our duty to turn the right side back again. We can't carry exclusiveness beyond this brief life. Why, then, make it so rigid here? Jesus Christ lived the model life for all the world; and, though chief of all, He was the friend of all."

"Oh, well," said Mrs. Marchmont in some confusion, "we can't expect to be like Him. Then what is appropriate in one place and age is not in another."

"No, indeed, Mr. Hemstead," said Lottie, with twinkling eyes. "I do have you to understand that the religion appropriate to our place and age is the one that pleases us."

"I did'nt say that, Lottie," said Mrs. Marchmont with some irritation.

"Very true, auntie, but I did; and as far as I can judge, it's true in New York, whatever may be the case in the country. But come, we've had supper, and have kept you and uncle up too late already. Kiss your saucy niece good night; perhaps I shall be better, one of these days."

"If kissing will make you better, come here to me," said Mr. Dimmerty.

"I wouldn't mind doing a little missionary work of that kind."

"No, indeed," laughed Harcourt; "we'll all turn missionaries on those terms."

"Yes," said De Forrest, "I'll promise to be a devoted missionary all my life."

"There, I said you would have a religion you liked," retorted Lottie, pirouetting to the dining-room door. "But I'm too far gone for any such mild remedies. There's Bel, she's saying to be good. You may kiss her;" and with a look at Hemstead he did not understand, she vanished.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880.

Hon. A. Mackenzie resigns the Leadership of the Opposition.

On Tuesday evening when the motion for adjournment was made in the House of Commons, the ex-Premier, Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, rose from his seat and said, that "before the House adjourned, he desired to say a word or two with reference to his relation with the House. Yesterday he had determined to withdraw from the leadership of the Opposition, and henceforth he would not in anything he might say speak for any person but himself."

This announcement was received by the House with profound silence. The Right Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD paid a tribute to the patriotism of the late leader, in which we heartily join. He said that he "sincerely trusted that the Member who took the place of the Hon. Member for Lambton, would display the same earnestness and zeal for the interests and the good of the country, as had the late Leader of the Opposition."

The Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE has ever since his entrance into public life been a faithful adherent of the Liberal party; when other less scrupulous members of that party changed their political dress he still stood faithful to the principles he had announciated, and has against the most determined opposition stood his ground, not flinching from any opponent. Whatever else may be laid at his door, dishonesty of purpose cannot, and he stands and has stood almost alone when others proved traitors to the cause they had espoused. It is thus oftentimes parties like persons forget those who have stood by them and been their mainstay. This desertion of the Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, for desertion it is, (members of the Liberal party having during the past session treated him in anything but the manner they should have done) is not in any way creditable to, and is a fair sample of the general treatment of their best friends by that party.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

HON. MR. BLAKE APPOINTED LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

We have a despatch from Ottawa, stating that Mr. BLAKE is appointed Leader, and that in consequence Mr. MACKENZIE, and several other prominent members of the party, are considerably huffed, which is likely to cause serious dissensions in the liberal ranks.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has been defeated in the Senate. House adjourns on the 8th prox.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Pacific Railway, the responsibility of building which was assumed by the Dominion of Canada as an article of agreement on the enterance of British Columbia into the confederation, has been the subject of a long and interesting debate during the present session of Parliament.

Upon the assumption of power by the MACKENZIE Government, the following arrangement was made by Lord CARNARVAN and accepted by it:—

"1. That the railway from Esquimault to Nanaimo shall be commenced as soon as possible and completed with all practicable despatch.

"2. *That the surveys on the mainland shall be pushed on with the utmost vigor, that no legitimate effort or expense will be spared first to determine the best route for the line, and secondly to proceed with the details of the engineering work.*

"3. That a wagon road and line of telegraph be immediately constructed along the whole length of the railway in British Columbia, and to continue the telegraph across the continent.

"4. That $2,000,000 a year and not $1,500,000 shall be the minimum expenditure on railway works within the province *from the date at which the surveys are sufficiently completed to enable that amount to be expended on construction.*

"5. Lastly—That on or before the 31st of December, 1890, the railway shall be completed and open for traffic from the Pacific seaboard to a point at the western end of Lake Superior, at which it will fall into connection with existing lines of railway through a portion of the United States, and also with the navigation of Canadian waters."

What terms could be more explicit than these? On their entrance into power the late Government need not have assumed the responsibility of the construction of the Pacific Railway, but they of their own free will agreed to carry it on during their term of office as near to completion as they possibly could. They had further surveys of the country made, they chose upon what to them appeared the most suitable route, and gave out contracts for the construction of certain sections, and indeed assumed obligations which British Columbia did not ask for, nor yet desire,—*the telegraph line and wagon road* were conditions added by the Government of Mr. MACKENZIE.

During the late debate we have had one of the most noticeable instances of Grit inconsistency that has ever been our lot to behold. The Reform party after having assumed when in power the obligation of building the Pacific Railway, have as members of the present Opposition litteraly opposed the further procedure of the work. They virtually adopt a plan which has already and oft been carried out by Turkey in the violation of treaties,—and God forbid that Canada should violate all sense of honor and love of justice, as to be the one to go back on obligations which she has assumed.

If the statements made by members of the Opposition, as to the ruin and disaster which will accrue to the Dominion upon the pushing on to completion of the Pacific Railway; how is it that they did not find this out before?—say for instance during their term of office. Possibly as in the fox story the grapes are sour, because the people mistrust them for the ruin and disaster which they during their term of office brought upon the country.

It is pleasing to notice that in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the Government has been sustained in its Pacific Railway Policy by a very large majority, and we may therefore confidently expect the connection between the Atlantic and Pacific will be completed before the lapse of many years.

THE POLICY OF DECOMPOSITION.

Multitudes of our citizens, all over this country, are induced to leave their homes, their farms, their friends, and their business, and emigrate to the United States, owing to the false statements of the Grit Press concerning the ruinous taxation and other mischievous effects which they endeavour to make the people believe will result from the National Policy. For the last twenty years the *Globe* has during the years it has been in opposition, done more to depopulate this country and prevent emigrants from coming here, than any other cause. It has been followed by its blatent *confreres* all over the land until farmers, and others who have been well to-do; have for fear of increased taxation and national bankruptcy, sold out their places and taken up their abode on the other side of the lines. We have known comfortable farmers in Ontario, years ago, who were influenced from reading the *Globe*, to sell out and move to the Western States, and, after a few years residence there, return to Canada, repurchase their places, and live contentedly after their dear bought experience.

The same unpatriotic influence is being created today by the Grit Press and the extent to which it will go, knows no bounds. It may be asked how it is that the people believe these papers and are influenced so much by them? And how it is that emigration is so largely diverted to the American, rather than the British side of this continent by means of them? In regard to the first question, it is pretty generally known that the subscribers and readers of Grit papers are so prejudiced in their views that they seldom read any other, and consequently are self deluded; while in regard to the effect on emigration, it has unfortunately been the rule that the *Globe* for many years past has been considered by the people of the old country, as the leading Canadian journal, and consequently, its views have been to a great extent, moulding the minds of the people of the old world, and from its pages intending emigrants have, by means of quotations which have found their way into their own local and metropolitan home journals, caused them to go elsewhere rather than to Canada, for a home and honest living. As we showed last week, the *Globe* belches forth in its old style that "the country is going to destruction" in spite of all the proofs to the contrary. The *Globe* itself was never more prosperous, because the country is prosperous. The flood tide of business has caused an increase of circulation, advertisements, and job work. It is the same with the New York *Herald* which has just issued a 24 page paper, the largest the world has ever known, but is honest enough to attribute its increased business to the increased prosperity in the country, and by a patriotic upholding of its nation; showing every day its advantages to the world, the people are going there by tens of thousands, while Canada is run down by its own great papers, and our inhabitants made miserable by the prophetic utterances of ruinous taxation. It is an unfortunate thing for Canada today that such is the case, for tens of thousands of people might be attracted to settle here, were it not for this unworthy scheme of designing office seekers who would rather ruin their country than see it prosper in the hands of others than their own selves.

INCREASED RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The remarkable increase in the business of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. is an index to some extent of the increased prosperity of the country. When the Hull bridge is completed across the river at Ottawa, this railway will be connected with the Canada Central; and by a bill recently passed by the House of Commons for the Canada Pacific Railway; running arrangements over the whole line from Ottawa Westward have been given to the Quebec Government Railways, and we learn from the *Gazette* that an agreement is being made between the companies by which the Canada Central binds itself to send all Eastern bound freight for Montreal and all points East of Montreal, by the Quebec Government lines. This is an arrangement of the greatest importance. It must in the nature of things insure for our railway a very large traffic, all of which must pass our doors; and as the Canada Central extends westward to Sault Ste. Marie, connecting there with the American railway system of the Western States, the amount of traffic must be enormously increased. All these matters being now pretty fairly settled by the wise heads at the helm of affairs at Ottawa and Quebec, they indicate the increased business which must shortly be realized upon the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. It is very plain what the result will be to the Lachute station where it is now situated, when it is well known that heavy trains now stopping at this station are obliged to back down over the bridges, to get a start by which they can ascend the steep grade, causing not only a great loss of time, but a serious wear and strain of the bridges, rails and locomotives. It is only a matter of time, when the opinions of engineers regarding the unsatisfactory position of the present station in this place, will result in its being moved to a site where there is more level ground and greater shipping facilities. Whether that site is at West End or somewhere East we do not say, but from present appearances and business, we should judge it would be near the Mills and Factories. During the past week some five or six car-loads were sent from CHISHOLM'S siding at West End, and we learn that some twenty car-loads are now ready for being shipped early in May; and then when the Paper Mills are running, some three car-loads a week from this point in addition to the present traffic will considerably increase the claims of this site over all others for the station at Lachute.

MR. BLAKE AND THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

One of the most absurd pieces of advice that was ever made to a body of persons by mortal man, was offered by the Hon. E. BLAKE during the late debate on the Pacific Railway, and is embodied in the following: In the course of the debate Mr. BLAKE said that whilst he strongly opposed the building of the National line of Railway to Bute Inlet, British Columbia, still he would support the Government in building the line through our North West Territories as far as Edmonton; but no further, on account of the poor land which he stated was almost universal there. To his belief there was not more good agricultural land in British Columbia than there is in a fair sized county in Ontario.

Now, let us see where it is that the Hon. Mr. BLAKE would have the *terminus* of the National Line of Railway. By referring to the map we find that Edmonton is in the valley of the Saskatchewan, just at the foot of the Rocky Mountains; truly a nice place for a Railway *terminus*. When Mr. Blake made the broad assertion that there was not more arable land in British Columbia than could be placed inside an ordinary sized county in Ontario, he was challenged in the House and asked the size of such an one, and to show his ignorance of the subject he was dealing with, had to acknowledge before the whole House that he did not know. He really had no idea as to the size, and strange to say, his friends seemed to be about as knowing as he was himself; for none of them assisted or attempted to assist him out of his plight, presumably from personal ignorance.

Mr. BLAKE evidently forgets the terms on which British Columbia entered into the Confederation, and we would advise him to read the Carnarvon terms, which if he did not at the time agree with, he certainly did not dissent therefrom. British Columbia has waited with patience for the fulfilment of the terms made by united Canada and which were faithfully promised. Shall it be said that we will be parties to the violation of a solemn compact? The idea when the subject of the Pacific Railway was first broached, was for Canada to have a line of Railway from ocean to ocean and thereby increase her trade advantages and develope her numerous recources; not alone to benefit British Columbia, but to benefit herself. At the present time we have not the outlet for the produce of the farm and therefore not the opportunity to develope our numerous natural resources, as was proved by the speech of the Hon. Minister of Public Works and other gentlemen. The resources of the Province of British Columbia are not the most insignificant in Canada, either as to agricultural or mineral resources, but hold a high place and will compete with and excel more than one province, and mayhap when opened up, excel every province of the Dominion, as well as being our natural outlet to the Pacific coast. It is therefore not only binding on us as a nation, as a people who have made the agreement, but it is, to our advantage to build and bring to completion at the earliest possible day the Pacific Railway. If we were to follow the advice given us by Mr. BLAKE and make the terminus at Edmonton, we had better not build the line at all; for then the great purpose in view, the opening up of our wild lands, would not be attained and emigration would come to a stand-still. It is a pleasure to notice, that despite all the sophistry of the hon. member for West Durham and his *confreres*, the Government has been sustained by the large majority of the representatives of the people; and our great Pacific Province we may proudly look forward to as being in a few years much nearer to us in every respect than at present, and with her vast resources fully developed.

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, April 29, 1880.

Flour per barrel	$3 50	to 7.00
" " bag	3.40	3.50
Oats " bushel	0.35	0.40
Corn " "	0.60	0.70
Peas " "	0.65	0 70
Oatmeal " 100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Cornmeal " " "	1.25	1.50
Moulie " " "	1.00	1.10
Grue " " "	1.00	0.00
Bran " " "	0.90	1.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.25	6.75
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

ELECTORAL District of ARGENTEUIL.

ABSTRACT of detailed statement of election expenses on behalf of the Honorable J. J. C. Abbott, a Candidate at the Election for said Electoral District for the House of Commons, held in the month of February last.

Paid WATCHMAN for printing	$181.00.	
" *Gazette* " "	59.50.	
" *La Minerve* " "	14.80.	
" Dominion Telegraph Co. for Telegrams	17.58.	
" Canadian Express Company freight	50.	
" Thos. Barron, Registrar for copies of Voters' Lists	14.76.	
" F. Routier, Esq., his expenses	12.00.	
" Mr. B. Beauchamp for his services and expenses during three weeks including Mr. Routier's expenses for two days	35.10.	
" Mrs. Wilson, St. Philippe, her bill for rooms and board of canvassers	44.00.	
" P. Roderigue, Lachute, his bill for rooms and board of Mr. Abbott and Canvassers	50.65.	
" Mrs. Allen, Lachute, her bill for rooms and board of Mr. Abbott and canvassers	43.75.	
" J. A. Bedard, Lachute for account for cartage	48.00.	
" J. S. Robinson, Lachute for postage, etc	5.30.	
" Henry McManis, Lakefield, for carting	2 00.	
" Murdoch Bethune, Lost River, for carting	12.00.	
" Estate of Late Mrs. Jas. Thomson, Grenville, acnt. for rooms and board of Mr. Abbott and canvassers	16.00.	
" McKay for his expenses in Harrington	5.00.	
" Expenses of St. Andrews Committee	5.91.	
" Cartage, driving canvassers in and to Mille Isles	18.50.	
" Ewan Cameron, message	1.50.	
" Sévère Lapointe, St. Philippe, cartage	2.00.	
" Mr. H. Abbott for hire of horses to drive canvassers in Grenville and from Grenville to Harrington	14.00.	
" Personal expenses of Agent	25.00.	
" Deposit of Candidate	50.00.	
	$679.45.	

H. ABBOTT,
Agent.

Lachute, April 27th, 1880.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a detailed statement of the above account, with bills and vouchers relative thereto, has been delivered to me by Harry Abbott, agent of the Honorable J. J. C. Abbott a Candidate at said Election, this twenty seventh day of April, 1880; and I shall preserve all such bills and vouchers to be inspected by any voter in my office according to law.

Z. ROUISSILLE,
Returning Officer.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, St. Scholastique, April 27th, 1880.

$100 REWARD.

PROBABLY no article has ever had such a tremendous run, within such a short time, as the G m Puzzle. Up to late last Fall it was comparatively unknown, and now it is the leading topic of the day,—old and young, rich and poor, are alike puzzling their brains and racking their minds over this apparently simple puzzle. The above reward has been offered by a prominent firm in Boston, who are large manufacturers, and in reply they have received some bushels of letters; but, as yet, they maintain that the correct solution has not been discovered. Its origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in the mind of a member of an insane asylum somewhere in the States.

Easy as it looks, we will send a box free to any one sending us the correct solution, and give them, besides, the name and address of the parties who offer the above reward.

This is the newest thing out for Agents and Storekeepers, and we offer them at just about half what other houses ask, as owing to the enormous number we handle we can turn them out at prices that defy competition.

	Cardboard Boxes,	Wooden Boxes.	Extra Qual.
Sample, Mail prerald.	$30.15	$00.25	$00.25
1 doz. "	01.00	01.25	01.50
1 gross by Express	06.00	10.00	12.00

MONTREAL NOVELTY Co.,
517 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET,
MONTREAL, QUE.

WANTED AGENTS.

We make the fastest selling small articles out, and will send a sample to any address, with our catalogue for 6 ½ cent stamp, and 3 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, pleasant and permanent. Write us.

Seven-shot Nickel-Plated Revolver, reduced to $10.50 per doz.; sample by mail, $1.10. Geo. L. PELTON & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 79 Broadway New York City. 11y1.

JOHN McNIECE,
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.

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. 52y1.

LONG PRICES.

Why pay long prices for Scotch Tweed Suits when you can buy your Tweed at S. Carsley's, and by giving it to a practical tailor to be made, get a first class Suit in every particular for a very moderate figure.

DETAILS.

If gentlemen who are accustomed to pay fancy prices for their clothing would insist upon a detailed statement of the cost, we think a number of our high priced stores would have to reduce their prices considerably or lose many of their customers.

Why you should buy your Tweeds at S. CARSLEY'S.—Because he gives the best value to be found in the Dominion.

S. CARSLEY buys his Scotch Tweeds

DIRECT FROM THE MILLS.

There are

NO MIDDLE-MEN TO BE PAID,

nor commissions of any kind.

ONLY ONE PROFIT AND ONE PRICE AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

REAL BLARNEY TWEEDS.

Real Blarney Tweeds in various patterns.
Real Scotch Tweeds.
Real hand made Halifax Tweeds.
Canadian Tweeds from the best mills.

THE REAL ST. BRUNO TWEEDS.

Our Tweeds are all this spring's importations.
Our Tweeds are all of the best colors.
Our Tweeds are all of the best qualities.
See our stylish Blarney Tweeds.

SPRING AND SUMMER OVERCOATINGS.

Fancy Colored Diagonals in all shades.
Fancy colored Tricot in all shades.

MELTONS.

Melton Overcoating for spring and summer wear.
The purest shades of grey in Melton Overcoatings.

BLACK DIAGONALS.

Fine Black Diagonals for Dress and Morning Coats.
All wool Black Diagonals from $3.75 up.
Fine Black Broadcloths.
Fine Black Doeskins.
The right shade of blue.
The right Blue for College Costumes.
Go to S. CARSLEY to buy your Blue Cloths for Collegians.

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

PATTERSON ORGAN



FIFTEEN DAYS Test Trial. A 13 Stop Organ ONLY $85 With Stool.

PATTERSON ORGAN The PARAGON Style No. 440. Has 4 sets Reeds, 5 Octaves, 13 Stops. Dimensions: Height, 74 in.; Width, 48 in.; Depth, 24 in. Improved Knee Swell and Grand Organ Knee Swell. The style of this Organ is beautiful and unique, and combines elegance of Design, just proportion, and beautiful finish. The case is of solid Black Walnut, tastefully ornamented with handsome Moulded French Walnut Panels, which, being highly finished, contrast admirably with Dark Walnut Case. The tone is remarkable for purity and sweetness, combined with volume, brilliancy and brilliancy. The touch is quick, responsive and pliant, and, in fact, the whole instrument, in action and case, has every requisite of the most perfect Parlor Organ. ☞ No better organ can be purchased for family use. ☞ You pay for instrument only after you have fully tested it at your own home 15 days, if not as represented, return it at my expense, I paying freight both ways. Each instrument boxed and delivered on cars here for only $85. Fully warranted for 6 years. Remember this offer is at my lowest Net Cash wholesale Factory price, therefore no reduction can be made. Order at once from this advertisement, giving as reference any responsible Banker or business firm.

PATTERSON PIANO $150, $165, $225, $250, and upwards. ORGANS, $45, $67, $75, $85, $95, $100, $120, and upwards, with Stool and Instruction Book. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS offered to Churches, Lodges, Clergymen, School-Teachers and Sign Painters. Correspondence solicited. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, showing all my styles of Pianos and Organs, sent free. Address

JAMES T. PATTERSON,
P. O. Drawer 12, Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

☞ Orders for the above instruments are received at THIS OFFICE. 35y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
HAWKESBURY, Ont.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.
Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.
6d71.



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.
16 First-class Cars (proportion being sleepers)
2 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 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.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1880. 29w18.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at CRAIGWOOD FARM, St. Andrews, Thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull Calves, with pedigree; also Calves sired by thorough-bred Short Horn Bull, (Colinet Townley), on reasonable terms.

T. CRAIG FIELDS.

St. Andrews, April 19, 1880. 34w2



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 15th DAY of JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 31st DAY of MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 32-10

TO LET.

THAT FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and premises known as the Commercial House, Grenville. The place has all accommodation necessary to run a First-Class Hotel business. Terms Reasonable and immediate possession given.

Apply to
D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

Grenville, April 6, 1880. 32tf.



Canada Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Saturday, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canada Pacific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 32w6



Canada PACIFIC Railway.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of Saturday, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods.

Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 32w6.



Lachine Canal.

NOTICE To Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of June next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 32w8.

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

W. J. SIMPSON, & Co., Lachute Saw Mills,

Full Stock of Lumber Constantly on hand, also

Planing, Grooving & Tonguing, Rustic clapboards, Battens, Shingles, &c.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	63 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One square, (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	35 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. Caraley,—Dry Goods.
Patterson's—Organs and Pianos.
McGibbon & Baird,—Dissolution.
Stearns & Murray,—Albion Hotel.
Q.M.O. & O.R.R.—Change of time.
Electoral District of Argenteuil—Rouissille

LOCAL.

WANTED a good female servant who understands general house work, and who can give good references. Apply at this office.

BOGUS AND COUNTERFEIT.

THERE IS NO GENUINE HOP BITTERS made or sold in Canada, except by Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., of Toronto, Ont., nor can there be, for the sole and exclusive right to use the name Hop Bitters is secured to said Company by the laws of Canada, by two registered trade marks, and it is a heavy penalty for any one to use the name Hop Bitters or make or sell anything pretending to be like it. Druggists and consumers should remember this and shun all spurious, worthless stuff made by others or elsewhere. Hop Bitters is the purest and best *medicine* made.

Lord Cecil, is engaged holding religious services in New York, just now.

GOOD BUSINESS.—The receipts for the month of March of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. were $70,000.

LADIES use BEARINE upon your hair, it will produce a luxuriant growth and give it a fresh healthful appearance.

The O. R. N. Co's Steamers will commence their regular trips on the 3rd May prox.

TRAMPS.—There are lots of dirty, rough looking tramps going about every day. We shall soon need a police force.

Plowing and seed sowing have commenced and every body is getting busy in out-door pursuits.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott, is to be examined at St. Scholastique today in connection with the Election Contest.

THE printing contract about which there has been so much ado at Ottawa, is to be re-awarded.

INSOLVENCY LAW.—The Montreal Board of Trade has petitioned the House of Commons to adopt Mr. Abbott's new bill before the session closes.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—One thousand passengers on board the Allan Steamer this week, looks like a return of the good old times.

WATCH YOUR CLOTHES LINES.—A clothes line—clothes and all; was taken away from a West End house the other evening.

It is thought when the local Legislature meets in May, it will adjourn until October, after passing a vote of credit to the Government.

Farmers improve your stock—visit Craigwood farm St. Andrews, and procure some thorough breds, at reasonable prices.—[See Advt.]

Alex. McGibbon, Esq., of the Italian Warehouse, Montreal, continues the business as may be seen from his advt. to-day.

FIVE Car Loads of lumber &c., were shipped from West End last week and there are twenty car loads, to be shipped from this station during the next few weeks.

"SUDDEN COLDS."—At the commencement of a cold, take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a little milk and sugar, and the cure is more sudden than the cold.

FINE MARBLE.—We have been shown some very fine specimens of beautifully polished marble taken from near Calumet, in this county. They resemble the mottled marble pillars which adorn the Senate Chamber at Ottawa.

MEASLES.—A large number of children and young people have got the measles. The schools are being depleted. Vennor had the measles some time ago and the atmosphere appears to be impregnated with them ever since.

THE BONUS.—The people of this Parish, may be gratified to learn that the principle on which Mr. Abbott based his opinion last year, as to the invalidity of the claim of the Government to Lachute Bonus, has been affirmed by Her Majesty's Privy Council in England.

EVANGELISTIC.—Two ladies Miss Gelderd and Miss Mudie, have been holding religious services nightly for the past week in Henry's Church, to large and attentive audiences. Owing to sickness in our own family, we were prevented from attending any of these services—but from those who were there, they speak in the highest praise of these ladies, and regret that their stay here is so short owing to other engagements.

H. E. the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise are expected to arrive in Quebec and to take up their quarters at the Citadel, immediately after the prorogation at Ottawa, or probably about the middle of May. H. R. H. Prince Leopold intends to be present in the city at the grand review on the approaching festival of the Queen's birthday. Instructions have been received to procure the necessary horses for the use of H. R. H. and *suite*.

I deem it a duty to state that Mr. ——, of this county, had his right lung seriously affected with tubercular deposit, accompanied with night sweats, frequent hemorrhage, copious expectoration and much emaciation; the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites seems to have arrested the progress of the disease almost immediately, the hemorrhage has not returned, his appetite is excellent, and he is able to attend to his business as usual.

A. SMITH, M.D., Cambelltown, N.B.

CHANGE OF TIME.—We would call the attention of our readers to the change of time on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway advertised in our columns to day to take effect on and after Monday, May 3rd. The increased facilities in time service and change of hours of arrival and departure to meet the requirements of business men, show that this favorite line continues to keep the comfort and interests of the travelling public always in view, and with magnificent palace cars on day trains and sleeping cars on night trains between Montreal and Quebec, we may expect that increased travel and revenue will reward their efforts.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 27, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—The fire at Hull, last week, has caused considerable excitement in this locality, and active measures have been taken by Ottawaites to relieve the sufferers.

Complaints are daily being received from persons who left for Coney Island some time ago, of the work, board, and the suffering which is felt by the whole party from sore eyes, and quite a number purpose returning to the city during the present week. The Americans have a very cunning way of beguiling Canadians across the lines to engage in the work they cannot get their own people to do, being inclined, as has been demonstrated in other cases as well as this present one, to employ Canadians where Americans won't work. For so soon as this present contract is over, there is no doubt but what they will be turned loose and have to come back to Canada to seek employment.

The woman, Mrs. Sabourin, who stood charged at the present term of the Assizes, with having murdered her husband at Billing's Bridge, in January last, was acquitted. The story told by the witnesses of the cruelty to which Mrs. Sabourin was subjected by her husband and all through the influence of strong drink are horrible to relate; on one occasion her husband entirely bit off her under lip, on another occasion when she was in a very precarious state of health he jumped on her, kicked her in the side and dragged her by the hair of the head round the room; on another and on the day the last child was born he treated her in a most brutal manner; on many occasions Mrs. Sabourin had to flee for refuge to neighbors houses, and frequently up to six years ago when Mrs. Sabourin in order to conciliate her husband took to drinking whiskey; he threw a glass of raw whiskey in her face. The record all through is fearful and it is no wonder that the Counsel for the defence should say that such a human fiend, it were better that he should be out of the world than in, and he rightly argued when he held that the husband had really died by his own hand; for he put the weapon in the hands of his wife.

There are a number of men engaged in executing the necessary repairs in the Bank Street Presbyterian Church, which was injured by fire some time ago.

St. George's Day was celebrated here by a dinner at Frank Satchell's restaurant. During the day flags were flying from the various public buildings in the city. On Sunday last the St. George's society attended Christ Church, where they listened to an excellent sermon preached by the Rev. H. B. Patton, B.A., incumbent of the Gloucester Mission, the subject was "Religion, Patriotism and Benevolence," and the Rev. gentleman took for his text, first Epistle of Peter, 2nd chapter and 17th verse: "Love the Brotherhood; Fear God; Honor the King." At the close of the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the Protestant Hospital, and a handsome sum was realized.

Another special train will leave here for Manitoba on the 11th of May.

It is not as yet positively decided whether or not, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, will take part in the review on the 24th of May next at Quebec.

There was quite a handsome sum subscribed to the Hull Relief Fund, by the members of Parliament.

On Saturday afternoon a boy named Larose met with what may turn out to be a fatal accident. It appears that he was playing down in the Locks and had got into the sluice-way, when some companions let down the trap which caught him round the neck and trapped him. After some minutes the boy was rescued from his dangerous position, but in a weak and exhausted condition.

The mill of Messrs. Allan Gilmour & Co., commenced working on Monday, this will relieve to a certain extent the sufferers by the late fire.

Mr. E. B. Eddy, has decided in order to help the victims of the late fire to open his mills for full time shortly.

The guage of the Canada Central Railway was changed between Saturday night and Monday morning, and the first train was only delayed a few minutes yesterday.

Business is so brisk that the flour and grist mills of Messrs. McKay & Co., and Thompson Bros., are obliged to run day and night, in order to fill orders. The latter firm will shortly erect an oatmeal mill adjoining their present premises.

The Welland Canal will open for traffic on Friday next.

On Sunday the Hull ferry conveyed some two thousand people over to the scene of the late fire at Hull.

Dr. and Mrs. Lynn have left the city for British Columbia. The Doctor having received an appointment in connection with one of the contracts there.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave a dinner party at Stadacona Hall on Sunday evening. A large number of members of Parliament were present.

A report from Black River says that a large quantity of lumber, the property of Ottawa and Hull merchants, is now on its way down the river.

It is expected that Parliament will prorogue on the 8th prox.

News from Pontiac County says that the ice still remains solid in the Chats Lake, notwithstanding the high winds of the past few days.

The works on the Southern and Lake Erie ends of the Welland Canal have progressed so favorably as to admit of a commencement being made this Tuesday evening, to remove the dams formed in the channel-way. Navigation will be open on Friday, 30th inst.

The latest news from Toronto says that the Hon. Geo. Brown is rapidly sinking and little hope of his ultimate recovery.

Morris, a chimney sweep, of this city, has waived his claim of $4,000 against the corporation for the consideration of $35. He intends to go west and buy a farm.

Mr. J. Crawford, a well known resident of this city, but who formerly held the position of manager of one of the Banks of Montreal Branch Banks died here on Sunday at the supper table. Of late years the deceased was of intemperate habits and has lived separate from his family. He leaves a wife and child almost destitute in the city.

C. E. SIMON.

The Hull Conflagration.

TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—IMMENSE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

OTTAWA, April 26, 1880.

From our special correspondent.

The city of Hull which is situated on the North shore of the Ottawa River, opposite to and connected by a suspension bridge with Ottawa, was on Wednesday last, the scene of one of the largest and most disastrous fires which has ever been known in the Province of Quebec.

HULL CITY.

The city of Hull was incorporated some years ago, and is noted for the immense lumber trade which has been carried on for many years past. The population of Hull according to the last census was estimated at 11,000. Although its lumber trade is so large and the various factories which are at work there, the flour, grist, match, planing and sash and bucket factories, still the generality of the houses were miserably built wooden buildings of the most

RATTLE-TRAP ORDER.

True, there were a few presentable residences, but they were in the great minority. It has therefore been a matter for wonder and surprise that a conflagration of a worse character has not ere this laid the city in ruins. The danger of a fire taking place amongst the houses or lumber piles was aggrevated by the fact that the fire service of Hull was poor, there being but one No. 4, Clapp & Jones steam fire engine, one hand engine, only 1,000 feet of hose, and the water supply, available, was poor; this was strongly evident in the late fire.

THE FIRE.

About half past two on the afternoon of Wednesday last, Mr. Sabourin, a livery stable keeper, on Bridge Street, Hull, having swept together a quantity of rubbish in his back yard set fire to it. To his surprise and dismay the flames sprung to the house and rapidly spread. The fire alarm was sounded and speedily Mr. E. B. Eddy's steam fire engine was at work, and giving two 2½ in. streams of water, and a small hand engine was doing some little service on the buildings, but despite all efforts the flames spread, and owing it is supposed to the amount of

COMBUSTABLE MATTER

in the atmosphere, would fairly leap from one house to another some four hundred feet off. Finally the Ottawa authorities were telegraphed for assistance, and they sent over three steam fire engines the 'Conqueror,' 'Chaudier,' and the 'Union,' with a quantity of hose. On arrival at the scene of the fire the 'Conqueror' and the 'Union' were speedily at work, but on account of the deficiency of hose the "Chaudiere" did not work. After working until seven in the evening the fire was got under, but on several occasions owing to lack of water supply the engines from Ottawa had to stop working.

THE LOSS SUSTAINED.

The fire, it was found when it was got under, had spread over almost two-thirds of the city, and some 600 houses had been totally destroyed, whilst 5,000 people had been made homeless by the fire. By great exertions all the principal buildings of the city had been saved. The poor people, a large number of them, had lost their all—some few had managed to save a few scraps of furniture, but none saved any more clothing than that they carried on their backs. The estimated loss is somewhere in the neighborhood of $150,000, whilst the total amount of

INSURANCE ON PROPERTY

will be covered by $10,000. A number of valuable horses were burnt, as also a number of dogs, cows, etc. The rumor which went round at first, as to the loss of human life, it has since been found to be exaggerated, for from official report, the loss of life is confined to two individuals, that of a little child whose remains have not been recovered, and that of an old lady, Mrs. Goyette, the mother of Alderman Goyette, whose

CHARRED REMAINS

were found in the ruins of a stable, from where, by her attitude, she had been attempting to flee. There are several children still missing, but it is thought that they are all right in the house of some friends in Ottawa, or that they have been taken in by some friend in Hull, but in the present excited state of affairs their whereabouts cannot be found. There are still several people in a precarious condition, as a result of injuries received at the fire.

THE INJURED.

So far as can be at present ascertained. The injuries sustained are as follows:—Guardian Walsh, of No. 4 Station, Ottawa, a cut two inches deep in the fleshy part of the hand; Antoine Giguere, in rescuing his wife from the fire, severe burns on the face; Jacques Latremouille, severe burns in the back; a little boy, seven years of age, whose name I have been unable to ascertain, burnt very badly in the neighborhood of the temple, besides a number of minor casualties. A woman now lies in the Christian Brothers' School in a dying state, from the effects of fright, besides several others who have been seriously injured; but hopes are yet entertained that their lives may be spared.

THE RESPONSE.

The response to the appeal made for relief for the Hull sufferers, has been prompt, the Government having granted $7,000, whilst there has been another $10,000 already assured.

The people of Hull, have set to work and have erected temporary dwellings on the site of the late fire, the lumbermen of the neighborhood with their usual generosity, having given them some lumber, nails, &c, for that purpose.

At the present time there is wanted clothing to cover the poor people, as also money to enable them to purchase material to erect new and substantial dwellings. The appeal which is now going the rounds of the country on behalf of the suffering people of Hull, it is to be hoped will be responded to by the people of Lachute and indeed of Argenteuil in a suitable manner. Donations in clothing, provisions, or money, will be thankfully received, and may be addressed to Mr. W. P. Lett, City Hall, Ottawa.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The people of Hull are actively at work re-erecting their dwellings.—The more ignorant and penurious a congregation is the more likely it is to criticise what is vaguely called "the intellect" of the preacher.—The House of Commons has voted 7,000 to the relief of the sufferers by the Hull fire.—LONDON, April 23.—The Queen has intimated to the Duchess of Marlborough her intention of conferring the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert upon her. Lord Edwin Hill Trevor will be raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Dungannon.—Communication with Candahar has been restored.—The Cuban insurrection has received a fatal blow.—The G. T. R. summer freight tariff is now in force.—It is estimated that the hurricane in Missouri killed 300 people.—The new G. T. R. iron bridge at Port Colborne is now complete.—A Manitoba train, consisting of seven coaches and many box cars, passed west Tuesday. The emigrants are from the Ottawa region, and are going to Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest—not to Dakota.—The *Standard* says:—We understand that the political Committee of the Reform Club is about to be invited by requisition to consider the conduct of those members of the club who, during the recent Parliamentary election, have taken a prominent part in supporting the conservative candidates in opposition to members of the club, standing in the interests of the liberal party."—The Lord Mayor of London has received a telegram from the Christian Committee at Bagdad which says:—"A terrible famine is raging throughout Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. Immense masses of starving Christians are crawling hither for relief. Our resources are totally inadequate to meet their necessities." A public meeting on the subject was held at the Mansion House last Wednesday.—For the first time in the history of the city several leading railway companies send out special immigrant trains to-day to relieve Castle Garden, and the average value to the country of each able-bodied man they carry is not less than five thousand dollars. For this great fortune, which costs us nothing, let the country return thanks.—At the inquiry before the Board of Trade into the Tay Bridge disaster Mr. A. Gothe, civil engineer, who had control of the work during the construction of the bridge, said that the supports of the bridge were insufficient. Mr. H. Law, civil engineer, said he thought the immediate cause of the failure of the structure was that the resistance it offered to a rocking motion was insufficient for the lateral strain upon it. He did not think it was the correct view to take that the bridge was brought down by wind pressure alone. There must, he said, have been some weak points in it.—A Melbourne, Australia, company which has gone largely into the business of exporting frozen meats to England, expects to be able to ship 2,000 tons weekly.—The British Government has refused to recognize the claims for indemnity preferred by American fishermen in connection with the Fortune Bay, Nfld., trouble.—The strike on the Mount Cenis Railway tunnel was caused by the men's wages being paid in Italian paper money, which manner of payment has now been prohibited.—While marching towards Ghuznee, Gen. Stewart was surprised by a large body of Afghans, when a sharp fight occurred, resulting in the complete defeat of the enemy with a loss of one thousand killed. Gen. Stewart occupied Ghuznee a few days later.—Quite a disturbance took place in Sligo county about a difference of opinion between a process server and a tenant. A large assemblage of the latter's sympathizers successfully resisted the process server, who was backed by a detachment of armed constabulary, and prevented the service of the writ.—Montreal and the City Railway Company have come to terms. The lease is for twenty years, and in the morning and evening there are four cent fares for workmen.—Mr. W. P. Adam, formerly Liberal Whip, denominated for Speaker in the probable retirement of Mr. Brand to the Upper House.—The Queen has conferred a Peerage, with the title of Baron Rowton, on Montague Corry, Lord Beaconsfield's private Secretary.—Drought in Jamaica has created much distress. Numbers of cattle have died from an epidemic, caused by the scarcity of water.—Robinson, Howell & Co's woollen factory, at Preston was burned on Wednesday of last week, loss over 15,000.—The Masonic building is to be the finest in London. The upper part will be an opera house, with 1,500 seats.—The Credit Valley employees have come to terms with the Company, and the strike is over.—The Provincial agricultural exhibition is to be held at Winnipeg on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd December.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of McGIBBON & BAIRD, 221 St. JAMES STREET, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by either of the partners, in liquidation, at the above address.

ALEX. McGIBBON,
CHAS. J. BAIRD.

Montreal, 21st April, 1880.

With reference to the foregoing, the subscriber begs to intimate that the business of the Italian Warehouse, 221 St. James Street, (Established 1856,) will be continued from this date on his own account, and he trusts to be favored with the patronage of the Customers of the late firm. He will make a specialty in keeping First Class Family Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and New Goods generally as they appear in the English and foreign markets.

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse, 221 St. James St.

COAL OIL CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS, BRACKETS,
Table Lamps, &c.

F. R. Cole, Manufacturer,
Office & Salerooms, 638 and 420 Notre Dame Street.

Factory, 37 Bonaventure Street, Montreal, Deals in Lamps and Lamp Fittings of all Descriptions. Send for Catalogue.

SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED A SHOEMAKER, (a young man), one accustomed to Peg and Sew. Apply to
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Hawkesbury Village, April 19 1880. 31w2

OATS.

The Undersigned Want
2,000 BUSHELS
Of Good Clean Oats, For Closing an Order, for which they will pay
From 36 to 40 cents per 40 pounds.
OATS.
Fish & Ireland
Lachute Mills
Lachute, April 15, 1880.

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

ASTONISHING!

YET TRUE THAT 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. 29tf

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 as a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

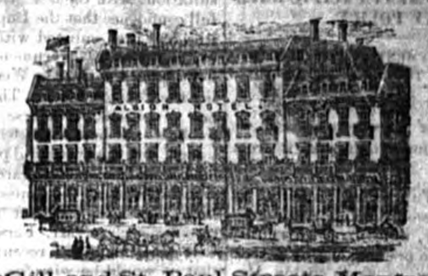
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Of a large and elegant Stock of Choice
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OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.
Furnish Tastefully.
Furnish Elegantly.
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Furnish Patriotically.
CRAIG & CO.
447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.
PARISIANS OLD STAND. 2y-ly.

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.
220 & 222 St. James Street, Montreal. 48tf.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.
GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.
Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. BURGH'S building, opposite *Fraser & Mochrie's*. 8-1y

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. 6tf.

ALBION HOTEL



ALBION HOTEL
McGill and St. Paul Streets, Montreal.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS HOTEL take this opportunity of thanking the public, for the patronage so liberally given for a period considerably over twenty years, and beg to announce that they have just completed, redecorating, and refurnishing, sparing no expense to make the ALBION, the most comfortable, as it has for so long been the best patronized hotel in Montreal. Price $1.50 per day.
STEARNS & MURRAY,
31y1. Proprietors.

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



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 Sets, $22, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Sets at $30, black walnut. Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c—Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.50. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.
C. 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 that 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,
26w4. ARTIST.

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obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other 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 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.
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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	8.30 and	3.15
Arrive at Hull at	12.40 p.m. and	9.25
At Aylmer at	1.10 p.m. and	9.50
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15 and	8.25
Hull at	8.20 and	8.30
Arrive at Hochelaga at	12.50 p.m. and	9.15

Trains for St. Jerome at ..... 5.30 p.m.
Trains from St. Jerome at ..... 9 a.m.
Traing leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 4.19a.m., 9.40a.m. and 6.45p.m.
Going East, 7.05a.m., 11.24 m. & 7.40p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.
GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes square
STEARNS, 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.

THE RESULT OF THE FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH SYSTEM.
Increase in cash sales over February of last year, 86 per cent.
Increase in cash sales over March of last year, 92½ per cent.

JUST RECEIVED.
Per Steamship "Austrian," three cases new Fancy Prints and Cretonnes.
Per Steamship "Circassian," three cases new Fancy Cotton Hosiery.
These goods will be marked cheap, and sold upon our usual terms of
FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
JOHN MURPHY & Co.
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street.
Corner of St. Peter Street.
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JOHN WATSON,
370 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
of every description,
Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
31y1

Worth Knowing.
THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE *CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS &c., &c* From a very large stock, purchased before the late advanced prices, and from
THE BEST MAKERS,
IS AT THE
CHEAP EMPORIUM,
LIGGET & HAMILTON.
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 32y1

FOR SALE
HIGH BRED POULTRY.
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
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 $5.00 each.
T. COSTEN,
133 St. James Street
Opposite the Post Office Montreal.
31y1.

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 wear fifteen years.
C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, March 25, 1880. 13m6

Ladies Attention.



Now is your time to get a perfect fitting pair of corsets, prices from 25c. per pair, to be had only at MONTREAL HOUSE, Lachute.
DRESS GOODS.
For Quality, Style, and Variety of patterns the Montreal House, Lachute takes the lead. Call and examine and be convinced.
BOOTS and SHOES.
In Ores' Variety, in buttoned, laced and ties, for Ladies, Misses and children, at prices to defy competition.
BOOTS for MEN and BOYS.
In all styles, Long Boots, Laced Boots, Glasers, and Seniors, at very low prices. Pannella boots from 60c per pair.
HATS and CAPS.
All kinds and prices, both hard and soft.
SPRING SUITS.
Now is your time to get a first class suit of clothes cheap. Read made, or made to order by a first-class workman. We have now on hand a very large stock of Tweeds, Worsted Coatings and Broad cloths of English, Scotch, and Canadian manufacture.
GROCERIES.
We have still a very large and well selected stock of Groceries. Teas from 20c. Black, Green and Japan in caddies and half chests, and by the pound.
SUGARS, BROWN, YELLOW, and WHITE.
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.
In all styles and qualities at very low prices.
COTTONS and PRINTS.
We got the name of keeping the largest and best selected stock in Lachute. Ask everybody says must be true.
J. PATENAUDE.
Lachute, April 7, 1880. 31tf.



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 action upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—
It will arrest and wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.
By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor it will cure Dyspepsia, Loss of Interest and action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief anxiety, overtax or irregularities, Hemorrhage (Acute or Chronic) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most advanced stages.
It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Wakefulness, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful Nerve restorative in substantiating life during the process of Dentition.
Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.
Look out for the name and address, J. E. FELLOWS, St. John N.B., on the outside wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.
Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE GOVERNMENT PACIFIC RAILWAY POLICY.

EXPLICIT STATEMENT BY SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Owing to our inability to publish in full Sir Charles' excellent speech, we copy the following synopsis of it from the *Mail*:—

Sir Charles Tupper had intented to bring in some resolutions concerning the Pacific Railway, but did not do so this afternoon at the opening, leaving that to a water stage so as to enable Mr. Blake to move his proposed resolutions. But at the same time he addressed the House on the general subject of the railway. In doing so his tone was, as on the occasion of bringing in his resolutions last year, moderate, dignified and convincing in its earnestness. The proposition that the country would have gained greatly if the Pacific Railway had been constructed on the terms of the original compact of 1873, was fairly stated to the House. The proposition was that when Mr. Mackenzie came into power the circumstances were such as to have enabled him to abandon the whole scheme had he so chosen, or had he so felt compelled to choose. But Mr. Mackenzie very emphatically committed himself to the building of the whole line. He chose however to build the road as a Government work in order, as he said, that the people might get the profit of it. He struck out of his Act all reference to private enterprise, and boldly committed Canada to the building of the Pacific railway as a purely national endeavour. In short the late Government had committed the people of Canada to engagements far more onerous than the Government of 1873 had proposed. It was also proposed by the late Government to build the Georgian Bay branch at a cost $2,560,000 and to give a subsidy of $1,440,000 to the extention of the Canada Central; in all about $4,000,000 that Mr. Mackenzie proposed to pay out in addition to the whole cost of the railway actually before reaching the eastern terminus at Lake Nipissing. As to the promise not to increase the rate of taxation, that clause of the Act had been made waste paper of by an actual loan raised for the purpose of aiding the construction of the Pacific railway. Having added to the eastern end a sum of four millions of money, Mr. Mackenzie proceeded to add other millions at the other end by the well known Carnarvon terms. These terms were as follows:

(1.) The building of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway.

(2.) The pushing on of the survey with vigour.

(3.) The construction of a waggon road and telegraph line.

(4.) That two millions per annum be spent in British Columbia on railway works.

(5.) That the railway be completed by December 1890.

As to this same Carnarvon terms Sir Charles Tupper caused a ripple of amusement by referring to that spirit of independent criticism which marked Mr. Blake when he was not in the cabinet. Mr. Blake had indeed opposed the Carnarvon terms, but Mr. Mackenzie had asked for the "cheerful support" of his party in passing those terms which had added at least eight millions of dollars to the expenditure more than Sir John Macdonald's Government had proposed to expend. Yet Mr. Blake had actually entered that Government and had thus assumed the full responsibility for all that policy of Mr. Mackenzie.

After five years of power, the old party came back to power. They found the Pembina branch incomplete, the water stretches, unutilized, and a vast expenditure incurred in sections of lines beginning nowhere and ending nowhere, and the surveys for which had notoriously been disgracefully incomplete. Sir Charles Tupper had given Mr. Mackenzie last session credit for calling for tenders for the railway in 1878, but he now withdrew his credit since Mr. Mackenzie himself had admitted that he did not intend to build the sections for which he asked tenders to get at the cost. If this was the case, it was clear that Mr. Mackenzie was not entitled to the credit which last session had been given him in mistake. As to Mr. Mackenzie's responsibility for the increase of the quantities on section 15, Sir Charles stated that the change from trestle work to embankment had been approved of by Mr. Mackenzie before Mr. Fleming left for England. The present Government had effected great savings in most of the contract by shortening the line and decreasing the cost of the works. In one case alone a savings of $319,000 had been made and similar savings were being made on other contracts. The statement of Mr. Mackenzie that his call for tenders was, in fact, a fraud on British Columbia contracts, and that there was no intention of building the railway, was dealt with by the Minister with great force. One point new and striking was made in this respect. Sir Charles asked Mr. Mackenzie to explain why it was, if he had not intended to build the Yale-Kamloops section, that he had concluded a contract with persons in British Columbia—to carry rails from Victoria to Yale, involving a cost of $32,400.

The great main plank of the present Government's policy was the building of the railway out of these lands. The present Opposition seemed disposed to prove to the world that the lands were of no value. They had declared that we had not a million of acres to utilize. Mr. Mackenzie had done his best to disparage the land and declared last session that we would have to pay people for going into our North West. Mr. Mackenzie displayed a good deal of restiveness, and protested at this point, but the quotation was driven home with new force by the Minister who was cheered by the House. The Minister then referred to the mission of Ministers to England, and said that they had left England after many consultations with the late Ministers in the full confidence that the Imperial authorities had been enlisted with earnestness in the present Government's plans for developing the North West and building the Pacific railway. The times were not propitious, of course, for making public all the hopes that had been entertained, but the successful party in England would be just as careful of Canadian interests as the Conservatives had been. Sir Chas. Tupper read from a recent speech of Mr. Forster to show that gentleman had recently declared that it would be wise for England to be liberal in this matter. He deepened his earnestness and vigour as he rebuked the Opposition for their evident attempt to weaken the confidence of the people of Canada in the Liberal Administration in England.

Changes would necessarily have to be made in the policy propounded in the resolutions of last session as to the route, Sir Charles dealt with the history of the Government's policy in that matter. He gave to Port Simpson the credit of being a fine port, but the land was not good on that route; it was far out of the current of population, and it would involve a great labor in construction. The merits of the Burrard Inlet route were set forth in striking language. The wisdom of building the Yale Kamloops section was also set out, Sir Charles giving some account of the region from various authorities. The contracts had been let, or maxium quantities. Power had been taken to cut down the works. The maximum estimates would probably be reduced very largely in the course of construction.

An unhappy interjection of Mr Blake caused Sir Charles to repudiate the notion of tarnishing the public faith of Canada and stultifying the Government by breaking faith with British Columbia and refusing to build this line. All the surveys have been closed in the estimates, and after the 1st July there will be no further surveys except for proper purposes of location. The result of the year's operations as to the route was that in spite of the change to the south of Lake Manitoba, the Burrard Inlet route would not be lengthened more than ten miles. The 200 miles west of Winnipeg would be built for an average of $10,000 per mile. An interjection from Mr. Mackenzie brought forth the *Globe's* article on the Pacific Railway, in which that paper committed itself to a more enthusiastic forecast of the future of the North west than Sir John Macdonald himself. Sir Charles said that when he read the article in the *Globe* he forgave the paper for all the falsehoods and vituperation it had cast on him.

He then gave an outline of the expenditure on the road up to date, of which the following affords a sufficiently accurate table:—

Red River line	$ 4,666,891
Telegraph	505,009
Pembina Branch	511,214
Rails, bolts, spikes	2,278,062
Canada Central	[illegible]
Georgian Bay	52,000
Engineering, &c.	993,000
Payments not under extract	247,306
Total	$10,769,527
Exploration, &c.	3,119,618
Total	$13,948,825
Dawson route	72,993
Fort Frances locks	237,795
Total	$14,129,165

A figure here and there will doubtless be wrong in transmission or taking down, but the total will be found right.

Sir Charles pointed out that Mr. Mackenzie had spent in British Columbia alone the sum of $1,611,597 for surveys and on the main line $1,507,621, or a total of $3,119,618 for surveys alone. The total cost of the line he estimated at $63,119,618, to which must be added the cost of the Pembina branch of $1,750, and add $32,000,000 for the 600 miles from Fort William to Nipissing, making a total of about $83,000,000 for the total cost of the line.

Sir Charles dealt also with the land policy and the probable receipt from them. That we would build the road with the lands and have a surplus of lands left, was a point which, quoting from Sir John Macdonald he pressed home on the House. As to the British Columbia section, the Minister quoted the *Globe's* assertion that if 100,000 people should settle in British Columbia during the progress of the work, that would solve the difficulty as to cost, and the *Globe* did not see why that should not be the case. As to the question of the cost of operating the road after it is built, the Minister stated the possible objections to that point. He gave the returns of the Pembina branch, showing that for the month of March the receipts from all sources had been $24,771. Sir Charles said that he had no doubt that in 1882, when we would have a large number of miles in operation, all that would pay its own cost without fail.

With regard to the cancellation of the contract for the Georgian Bay branch, Sir Charles made an explanation. The road would have cost $1,900,000, and a large part of the money would have been flung away. Today the energies of the business men are all directed towards the Sault Ste. Marie railway as a far more promising enterprise. Sir Charles concluded in a peroration which was greeted with repeated rounds of applause from the Ministerial benches.

The Outlook for the Conservatives in England.

What are the prospects of that Conservative party which Lord Beaconsfield must be mainly credited with constructing, and to which he has given a six years' lease of power? Can it be held together in adversity, and can it look forward with any reasonable degree of confidence to fresh accessions from the ranks of its successful adversaries? Has it lessons to learn from its defeat, or must it rely chiefly on the blunders and dissensions of its opponents for triumph in the future?

If the British Liberals constituted a coherent, homogeneous organization, swayed by a common sentiment, having a common aim, and pledged to a definite programme, their hold on office would, in view of the late elections, have the promise of long duration. With the exception of Lord Derby and his following, they have drawn literally nothing from the Conservative strength, and their loss in a constituency so influential as the city of London more than offsets any gain from the athesion. But the returns from the polls show that the Conservative electors, though more numerous by at least ten per cent. than any were in 1874, have been swamped by the advent of an entirely new element, by the interposition of a class of voters never before represented at a ballot-box, and for the first time enfranchised by the last reform bill, which the late Lord Derby, in the spirit of prophecy, termed a leap in the dark. The forty-shilling householder, who, because he made no sign six years ago, had passed into a catchword or a myrth, has proved to be a formidable reality, counting, as he does, for well nigh a third of the whole Liberal vote, and certainly for the whole of the Liberal majority. What, then, is the most pregnant question of the hour in England? It is this: Can the party, which still recognizes Lord Granville and Lord Hartington among its chiefs, assimilate the forty-shilling householder? Is it Whig, or Liberal, or Radical that is fortified by this huge contingent of fresh recruits? Whichever section shall profit by such weighty accessions, it is plain enough that the party's centre of gravity will be shifted. Nor can there be much doubt about the sympathies of the new element. As against Lord Hartington, they will be for Mr. Gladstone; and when the latter, in his turn, shows some Conservative leanings, they will be for Mr. Bradlaugh.

Now, as compared with their opponents, the Conservatives are a compact unanimous organization. They represent the traditional aims, opinions, feelings, and prejudices of England. They exhibit that attitude of the public mind which looks with complacency on the past, with toleration on the present, but with doubt and trepidation on further movements in advance. At the stage of political evolution which England has now reached, the preservative forces of society are not likely, for some time, to lose much of their actual volume and tenacity. On the contrary, in proportion as the radical wing of the liberal party acquires preponderance, the great Whig lords and land owners must inevitably gravitate toward the men who uphold the interests and traditions of the past. Nothing is more certain than that the Radicals constitute the vital and progressive constituents of the Liberal body, and that what they fail to absorbe will ultimately be sloughed away. Nor does it seem improbable, in view of the data furnished by the recent election, that the Radicals, when they have once learned to put forth their strength, will become the masters of England. But, before that time arrives, we must expect much fluctuating and transient ebbing of the tide, and there will be crises, doubtless, when, by the coalescence of the old Whigs, and the more sober Liberals, with Lord Beaconsfield's present followers, Conservative principles will secure at least a temporary victory.

Whether such a crisis shall arise during the legal term of the Parliament now elected will principally depend on the place occupied and the influences wielded by Mr. Gladstone in the Liberal Cabinet. We must judge of public men by their past performances, and we are justified in thinking that if the party helm is trusted to Mr. Gladstone's hands he will, not improbably, land the Liberal vessel on a rock. There are questions of foreign policy, and there are questions affecting the country suffrage, upon which the leading statesmen of Liberal affiliations differ widely from one another. Again, a blow at the Anglican Establishment, or a substantial concession to the project of Home Rule, would send almost the whole of the Whig landowning class into the ranks of the Opposition. There is scarcely any policy, indeed, which Mr. Gladstone has advocated during the past six years in which the most eminent and circumspect of his colleagues can heartily concur with him. With Mr. Gladstone, then, in office or palpably present as the power behind the throne, we cannot see how the Liberal party can long avert the process of disintegration. In a word, the irreconcilable factions of the majority, and the erratic or intractable conduct of their most eloquent champion, may not unreasonably be counted on sooner or later to give the Conservatives another opportunity.

INSOLVENT TRADERS.

Hon. Mr. Anmorr's bill for the distribution of the assets of insolvent traders commences by an interpretation clause, and proceeds to describe under what conditions it shall come into force, and the proceedings to be taken under it. A trader becomes subject to the Act if he allows an execution to remain unsatisfied against him, absconds from the country, secretes his estate or assigns it fraudulently to the prejudice of his creditors. No other of the indications of insolvency contained in the old Insolvent Acts are adopted. The demand of assignment and all similar procedure for placing a debtor in insolvency are also discarded, the object being simply to provide for the distribution of the debtor's assets when he arrives at a point at which they must fall into the sheriff's hands under some process. On one of these events occurring, any creditor may procure the issue of a writ, which is executed by the sheriff, or in towns of twenty thousand inhabitants by guardians appointed by the Board of Trade. The officer simply takes possession of the estate, and instantly calls a meeting of creditors who elect an assignee to wind it up. The duties of the guardian are merely those of a depositary; his fees are limited, and he has no discretionary power over the estate, only holding it till an assignee is appointed. Elaborate precautions are used to prevent collusion between the guardian and any person wishing to be assignee, and also to prevent packing the creditors' meetings, touting for votes, dividing claims for voting purposes, fraudulent claims, and all the other abuses which have hitherto tainted the appointting of assignees. The assignee sells the movable estate of the debtor, and in all the provinces except Quebec the real estate also, with the authority of the inspectors or the creditors; but in Quebec, unless it is taken possession of by the mortgagee under a process providing for the purpose, the sheriff sells the real estate in the usual manner, thus avoiding the abuses which have grown to such magnitude in the assignees' sales of real estate; and following the general principle of the bill, which avoids, as far as possible, encroaching upon the ordinary procedure of the courts, careful provision seems to be made for insuring proper accounts being kept by the assignee, the deposit of money in bank at interests, immediate declaration of dividends, economy in the expenditure, and the like. The remuneration of the sheriff or guardian is fixed by a tariff, and as he has no duties to perform except calling the first meeting of creditors, the expense will be trifling, compared with the enormous bills of official assignees formerly performing a similar duty. The assignee is remunerated under a vote of the creditors, being obliged to take whatever is awarded him by such vote, receiving nothing except under an express resolution, and severe penalties are imposed upon him for charging or inserting in any account any fee or remuneration of any kind, except what has been so voted, or any disbursements not previously authorized by the inspectors. Both officers are placed under the summary jurisdiction of the Judge as to all matters of order and discipline in winding up the estate; written pleadings on complaints against them are dispensed with, and the orders of the Judge on such subjects are made non-appealable. Frauds and fraudulent preferences are prohibited, and the definitions of them are very similar to those in the Act of 1864. Fraudulent claims are made penal, and frauds of certain descriptions are made punishable, the proceedings in these respects being similar to those of the Acts of 1864 and 1869, but simplified. Certain clauses rendered necessary by the laws for imprisonment of debtors in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are inserted, and clear rules are laid down for the procedure as to votes, proceedings before the Judge, and the like. Sales *en bloc* are prohibited. Compositions and discharges are not dealt with at all, the bill being, as expressed in its title, merely intended to facilitate the acquisition, realization and distribution of the assets of a trader unable to pay his debts in full. For these purposes, so far as can be judged from a hasty glance at the clauses, the bill seems likely to be effective, and to afford the required precaution to prevent the preferences and frauds which the abolition of the late Insolvent Act seemed to render necessary. The feeling against that Act throughout the country was caused mainly by the facilities it afforded to fraudulent debtors to escape liability to buy back their goods at low rates, and so render competition impossible to the solvent trader, and no doubt those frauds were constantly perpetrated under cover of deeds of composition and sales *en bloc*. In addition to these were the extortionate and exorbitant charges of the official assignee; in fact, the speeches in the House, both during the last session and the present one, were entirely directed against these classes of abuses, and I do not remember any speaker objecting to the proper remedies being given to creditors to enable them to procure the realization of the assets of their debts and to prevent frauds. It is to these purposes alone that the present bill is directed, and it seems to be so framed that if it is considered expedient to give traders a mode of obtaining a discharge from their liabilities without requiring the consent of every creditor, that result may be attained in another session by an Act for their relief, which need not in any respect affect the provisions made in the present bill for the relief of creditors. It is not probable that the bill will get through this session unless it should be found so satisfactory in trading and banking circles as to produce a strong pressure upon the Government to take it up; but if that should not take place, it will at least circulate the result of a study of this important question by one who has given it special attention, and has had large experience in such matters.—*Gazette.*

A Great Discovery.

A discovery of the first magnitude and one that must have a most extraordinary effect on the future of this continent, has been announced on the authority of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. It is a cereal new to that locality which will grow on the arid plains of the West without irrigation. When it is borne in mind that there are over five hundred millions of acres of land hitherto regarded as irreclaimable, save by an extensive system of artesian wells, the value of the strange plant becomes apparent. The annexed account of this most valuable grain is commended to the earnest attention of the Minister of Agriculture: It is variously called "pampas rice," "rice corn," and "Egyptian corn," and is thought to have sprung from seed brought to the United States by the Mennonites, who came from Southern Russia. The kernals grow in a tuft like that on the top of sorghum. Each one is something smaller and rounder than a grain of wheat, and is enclosed in a "shuck" or independent capsule. The berry can be eaten ground into flour or cracked like wheat, or whole like rice, or used generally like any other cereal. The meal resembles that of Indian corn, and in color is intermediate between the yellow and white varieties. A chemical analysis shows that its percentage of starch, fat, dextrine, and sugar, which produces heat and fat in the animal organization, compares favorably with that of Indian corn, wheat, rye, and oats; and in its contents of flesh forming albuminoids it surpasses all Indian corn, and ranks with wheat, rye and oats. The small percentage of cellulose or non-nutritious woody fibre, is remarkable. The stalk makes as good fodder as corn does, and a few acres will furnish a family with fuel for a winter—a consideration of the first importance in that nearly treeless country. All this signifies little in comparison with its power to resist drought, and as to that an example, one of a great many attested by the signatures of practical, well-known farmers may be given. Forty acres of turn-over sod, which had not been wet with rain for eight months, were planted with two or three grains deposited with a seed-planter, something more than a foot apart. There was no rain for five weeks after planting yet the corn germinated. After it was fairly started, the hot blasts, from the Llano Estacado blew over it, but it grew right along, although grass and garden truck beside it were fairly burned up. It stood the rains equally well, and finally it yielded sixty 60-pound bushels to the acre. It is moreover, worm and grass hopper proof.—*Free Press.*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Un immence incendie a dévasté la ville de Hull, située en face d'Ottawa

Nous extrayons des dépêches les détails suivants:

Vers deux heures, le tocsin donna le signal d'alarme, et on découvrit que le feu venait de se déclarer dans une bâtisse habitée par un nommé Sabourin, qui tient écurie de louage a Hull. Il paraîtrait que M. Sabourin, qui reste sur la rue du Pont, aurait réuni au milieu de sa cour, des détritus de tous genres auquels il aurait communiqué le feu pour les détruire. Activées par un fort vent du Nord Ouest les flammes ne tardèrent pas à s'étendre jusqu'à sa maison construite en bois.

En un instant tout un quartier de la ville bruulait.

Comme il arrive presque toujours en ces circonstances, l'eau fit complètement défaut dans le début, et, bien que les brigades du feu de Hull et Ottawa eussent réuni leurs efforts, il leur fut complètement impossible de maitriser l'élément destructeur.

Vers quatre heures, la scène avait un caractère de sublime horreur; ce n'était partout que maris, femmes et enfants, qui se cherchaient les uns les autres, en faisant retentir l'air de leurs lamentations.

Tous s'efforçient d'arracher aux flammes quelque partie de leurs mobiliers ou de leurs effets, mais en quelque lieu qu'on put les déposer, le feu gagnait toujours du terrain et réduisait tout en cendres.

On cite des exemples de courage, de témérité, qui font frissonner; ici c'est une mére qui arrache son enfant du milieu des flammes; là c'est un jeune homme qui enlève un vieillard infirme, d'une maison qui lui croule sur la tête.

Il est impossible de savoir s'il y a eu pertes de vie; on le craint cependant, car plusieurs personnes manquent à l'appel.

A huit heures du soir, 5,000 personnes se trouvaient sur le pavé.

On estime que 700 maisons sont devenues la proie des flammes.

En apprenant cette nouvelle, le Marquis de Lorne et la princesse Louise se rendirent sur les lieux et donnèrent des ordres pour que des secours immédiats fussent immédiatement distribuées aux victimes de l'incendie.

M. Leduc, le maire de Hull, a fait tout en son pouvoir pour alléger les souffrances de ces malheureux en leur procurant des abris et de la nourriture.

Le maire d'Ottawa a lancé une proclamation demandant lui aussi des secours en faveur des incendiés.

Parmi les personnes qu'on croit brûlées on cite les nommés Ouellette et Panet, ainsi qu'une femme accouchée de la veille, et qui a peri dans les flammes avec son enfant.

L'incendie a été maîtrisé à huit heures et demie hier soir.

Autant qu'il est possible d'estimer les dommages, ils s'élévent à $300,000.

Son Altesse Royale la princesse Louise était sur le parquet de la chambre des communes lorsque Sir Charles Tupper a parlé de la politique du gouvernement sur la question du chemin de fer du Pacifique.

Un ouragan formidable a passé dans la région environnant Springfield, Etats Unis, causant des dégats immenses. Le télégraphe rapporte que l'on a constaté jusqu'à une heure avancée de la nuit dernière, 78 morts causées par cet ouragan. Il manque aussi un grand nombre de personnes. Les dommages aux propriétés se chiffrent par des centaines de milliers de piastres.

400 environ des employés de la fabrique de coton Hudon, de Montréal, se sont mis en grève parce qu'on n'a pas voulu leur accorder une augmentation de gauges de 15 pour cent et une diminution dans le nombre des heures de travail. Jusqu'à aujourd'hui les hommes gagnaient de $7 à $8 par semaine et les femmes $4.50 par semaine. On dit qu'un compromis va être effectué prochainement.

WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of, works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $200 for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the built sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,

P. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 26th March, 1880. 31-9

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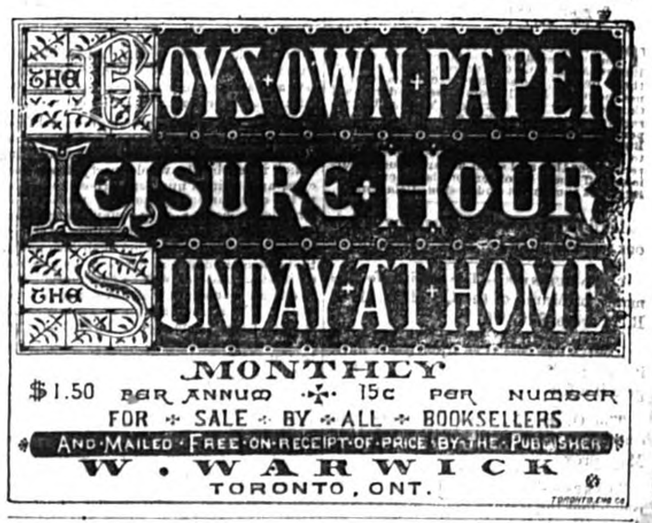
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GEORGE CALDER.

Lachute, October 8, 1878.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water 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. 40y1.

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:

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J. Patenaude, Montreal House,
Reed & Co's. Cash Store,
Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills,
F. N. Neaubert, Muddy 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 Candies and Confectionery, Cut Tobaccos and Choice Cigars at Lowest Prices.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner

Lachute, Feb. 21, 1880. 11tf.



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HAS no equal in pulling 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 cases for weighed doses, each box containing six doses. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents.

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Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also AN UNFAILING CURE

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

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ANY QUANTITY of New Burnt Lime can be had on Monday, the 5th of April, and at any time afterwards from

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