

MISSING

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Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether it be a daily or a weekly, is responsible for its payment. If a person orders a paper to be sent to him, and it is not paid for, the publisher may assume to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

2. Journals for subscriptions, should be paid for in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1880.

THE MURRAY CANAL.

That we should take any interest in the Murray Canal and devote even a line to its advancement may be wondered at by our readers. But the wonder is that such an enterprise should have been so long neglected by the people of Central Canada. There is a mile and one half to be cut through where there is no rock, and if this little work were done, large steamers could go direct from Kingston to Coburg and take the freight and passenger traffic of half a dozen counties, while now these steamers have no port between Kingston and Coburg, besides being exposed to the dangers of the outer lake route around Presque Isle Point and the Peninsula of Prince Edward County. It appears to us that if some enterprising men in the section of the Murray Canal, should launch out in the enterprise with the aid of the Government and given for the purpose, they would in a few years realize a fortune from their investment. It may not be generally known that upon the site of the Murray Canal, in the year 1820, a salt well was discovered and worked quite extensively by the late Wm. Ireland, of Murray, and was abandoned only because of the unhealthy state of the place caused by the stagnant water. The salt well is still there and might be made a means of great profit and usefulness to the country. The combined value of the Canal and the Salt well should induce some effort to be made at once in opening up such an important industry.

CARILLON CANAL AND LOCKS.

On Wednesday last, in company with Messrs. FINE and BRANFORTH of this town, we paid a visit to Carillon, to take a view of the work going on there. We have heard from time to time a good deal about the grandeur and extent of these works—but from a personal inspection, we were perfectly astounded, not having the faintest idea of their magnitude. Having arrived at Carillon, we called on the Engineer, Mr. A. BROWN, who introduced us to Mr. J. J. C. ABBOTT, one of the contractors of the Canal. These gentlemen took us over the works and courteously answered all our questions, from whom we gleaned the following description of the works. The length of the cutting for the Canal is one mile, a massive stone wall, built of stone and rubble, running the whole length. The width of the Canal is one hundred feet. The distance between the locks (two only) being three quarters of a mile. The first lock has a lift of 10 feet, and a depth from bottom of lock to top of wall of 29 feet; the second or upper lock has a depth of 31 feet, being we believe, the highest in the Dominion. Each lock is 400 feet long by 45 feet wide, with 200 feet between gates. The lower pier is 300 feet, and the upper one 800 feet. These locks are built of cut stone, and are inclosed in five pieces of workmanship, and very substantially built, as is the whole of the work on this canal. The walls are 9 feet thick at base, and 3 feet at top. The embankment facing the river is protected by square pieces of timber laid lengthwise and fastened together by iron bolts over which is laid a coating of loose stone, which will thoroughly protect the embankment of the canal from the rise of water and of ice in the Spring. About one half of the embankment is finished level with the stone wall of the canal, and we believe the contractors expect to have the whole completed by this time next year. The whole work is being very substantially as well as artistically done, and when finished will be the finest in the Dominion. The contractors Messrs. R. COCKE & Co. may well be proud of their work as it must prove a good advertisement for them. We might also say that in the construction of this canal about 100 horses have been employed, and over 300 men. The cement first used in these works was from Oswego, U.S., but since the inauguration of the National Policy the cement now used is procured from Hull, in the County of Ottawa, which is not only cheaper, but of a superior quality—the Leclerc canal contractors are using Hochelaga cement in preference to Oswego—so much for the good resulting from the N. P. as to our manufacturers, but to contractors also.

There is also being constructed here a very substantial dam, running across the whole river from shore to shore, and which will prevent our giving a description of it this week, we may probably do so in our next, as well as furnish our readers with a comparative statement of the amount of business done on this canal for the past three years.

The Hamilton Times (Fri.) which has always been a Free Trader, has determined that it will support the N. P. from now on. It is a reproach, because it is in the hands of a man who is not a Free Trader, even if he wanted to—HE IS SHAKEN OFF.

THE FISH AND GAME PICNIC.

On Saturday last, on invitation of the Argenteuil Fish and Game Club, we attended their annual Picnic given by them this year on Jones Island; a most delightful spot situated in the Ottawa river about midway between St. Andrews and Carillon. It was rather late when we arrived owing to a misunderstanding as to the time the boat would call at the wharf to take the Picnickers over to the island. The boat was advertised to be at the wharf at 12 noon, and it was after 2 o'clock before the boat arrived at the wharf from Carillon. However we found quite a number already on the island. The most prominent of whom was Mr. T. C. Field—who was acting as master of ceremonies—and certainly as caterer on the occasion, mine host of any of our first class hotels could not have done better.

The following are the names of some of the parties present—Dr. Mayrand, Dr. Robinson, George Simpson, Moses D. Simpson, Lester Simpson, Martin Wanless, Major Sam. Macdonald, St. Andrews; Dr. D. Gaherty, A. Bell, Carillon; D. P. Beatty, H. Beatty, C. S. Burroughs, James Stewart, of the Herald, Montreal; James Fish, Joseph Stanforth, D. Kerr of the WATCHMAN, Lachute; Nelson Albright and George Hyle of the Bay, and many others whose names we did not know. There were between thirty and forty persons present.

The tables being already laid, the party on board of boat having reached the island, they were at once requested to take seats at the tables, which they did with alacrity, as some of them, especially those from Montreal had been partaken of food up to that hour, having to leave Montreal before breakfast time. The first course consisted of a strange dish to us—called *baudouin*, a French dish composed of fish, fowl, mutton, beef, pork, and vegetables of every kind and was certainly the most tasty dish we have ever partaken of, equal if not superior to turtle soup. The tables were well supplied with ham, turkey, fruit of various kinds—and as partly would say whiskey galore, and lashings of other kinds of drinks—but the chief run was on the beer and lime juice. Mr. Stewart of the Montreal Herald in reply to the toast of our guests made a very humorous speech which set the whole company in roars of laughter. In the course of which he made some witty remarks on Mr. Field whom he designated as the Field and the Farm, which by the way was not out of place, as many of the good things were furnished by Mr. Field from his farm—the melons for instance were top ones indeed. Mr. Stewart in concluding his speech proposed the health of Mr. Field and success to the Fishery Club. In reply to this toast Mr. Field made also a very witty speech, which was rapturously cheered. The President of the club, Dr. Mayrand, made a very good speech. He trusted that if they lived to meet next year he hoped they would have a still larger representation. The objects of the club were for the protection of our fish and game, which had been, and he was sorry to say, was still being recklessly slaughtered. He contended that these clubs were the proper persons to issue licenses for the catching of fish and game in our lakes, rivers and forests who would take care that no license should be given to unworthy persons. And we fully agree with the Doctor. If this was done—these clubs would take care that no licenses or nets were used—that the line only would be sanctioned, and thus preserving as well as guaranteeing a continuous supply of fish in our lakes and rivers and of game in our forests. Clubs similar to the one formed in this county should be formed in every city and town throughout the Dominion. The Press too should take up the matter and lend a helping hand. If they would, public opinion would be brought to bear on our Legislators and force them to pass a law prohibiting the use of nets and seines in the taking of fish. We trust the Montreal and Ottawa Press will take the matter up and lend a helping hand, for the preservation of our fish which has now become such an item in our daily food.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

During the past few brief months, France has been pleased to look very favorably upon her old long lost colony. No less than \$11,000,000 of the hoarded money of France is now under Canadian investment. First there was the loan to the Government of this Province of \$4,000,000. Next there was a loan Company formed in Paris, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and Canada was chosen as the field of operations, for investing the money; rapidly following upon these came the formation, in Paris, of *l'Union Sturcture du Canada*, with the view of making sugar in this Province, from the best root. These three items make up the eleven millions. But even these do not exhaust the list. A French Financial Association is said to form part of the great Syndicate that has taken over the Canada Pacific Railway. The Province of Quebec must receive new life from the enterprises which this money will create, and the people will look with pride upon the once mother country, from whose genial clime they hailed. It is an interesting episode in the modern history of commerce to see these two countries, after a century of political separation, become of greater use to each other than ever they were when united as Mother Country and Colony. The French race of this Province have feelings of home sympathy towards the old land, and these large sums of money being spent here, will cause many to look back and recall to mind the fine stories of their fathers in days of yore. The statements we have registered in these columns and been the means of inaugurating these investments and bringing into closer commercial relation-

ships France and Canada, will no doubt be popular men, and deservedly so. The new industries which will now open up in this Province by means of French capital, will be of great advantage, not only to this Province, but to the whole Dominion.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We suppose we can safely congratulate the country on the formation of a syndicate in whom there is no fear of failure in their ability to carry out to completion the great Canada Pacific Railway, when it is composed of such men as the Rothschilds, Barings, Mortons, Rose & Co., Glyn, Mills, Brown, Fustleton and others in England, and strong French financial corporation in Paris, and Messrs. Geo. Stephen, R. B. Angus, and D. A. Smith, coupled with other American capitalists who are working with them in America. It will thus be seen that the company is composed by some of the wealthiest bankers in the world. As to the details it will not be known until Parliament meets—an extra session of which it is said will be convened almost immediately after the return of Ministers to this country.

The following additional particulars we copy from the Hamilton Spectator:—"We are now in a position to inform our readers that the Syndicate which has agreed to build the Pacific Railway is composed of English, French and Canadian capitalists, and that Mr. Geo. Stephen, of Montreal, will have the principal share in the management. There are no citizens of the United States interested in the Company. Among the Canadians it is not unlikely that a well-known Hamilton capitalist will be included, whose name will be forthcoming in due time."

It may be stated, in general terms, that the basis of agreement is for the Company to receive 25,000,000 acres of land and \$25,000,000 in money. The proportions of land and money may vary a little from these figures, but the calculation of value will, if we are correctly informed, proceed on the basis of \$1 an acre for the land. The terms, it will be observed, are even more favorable than we had anticipated, and will go further to meet the views of those who hold that a large proportion of the lands of the North-west should be retained by the Government for distribution as homesteads and pre-emptions. The money grant, if spread over ten years, will require an annual appropriation of only \$2,500,000.

Still Later.
LONDON, Sept. 15.—All previous statements, including the Times article, are premature. To-day the contract has been made by the Dominion Government with capitalists in London, Paris and America, for the construction and working of the Pacific Railway, the contract to be subject to the approval of the Canadian Parliament.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

We trust that there will be a good turnout at, as well as a good exhibit at the annual County Show at St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 28th inst. We understand there will be about \$1,000 for distribution in prizes this year, including the Government grant. These exhibitions have generally been well attended, as they ought to be, as they tend to foster and stir up a spirit of honorable rivalry, besides being an inducement to pay more attention to the improvement of stock etc., which is highly commendable. The attendance of our Farmers at the Dominion show now holding in Montreal will naturally help in this respect—as they will have an opportunity of examining the products of other sections of the Dominion and the improvements made in machinery for the more ready and easy working of the soil, and harvesting its products, as well as in the breed of cattle etc.

The Selkirk Election.

The following are the full returns from the Selkirk election, showing also the vote polled at the last election, in 1878:—

	1878		1880	
	Morris. Smith.		Smith. Scott.	
Headingley....	41	19	29	8
St. Charles....	37	101	37	13
St. James....	20	43	26	27
St. Boniface....	60	63	103	109
Lorette.....	25	63	maj. 5	
Winnipeg.....	304	210	310	476
Kildonan.....	59	57	50	58
	546	555	590	691

This gives Captain Scott a total majority of 131.
The Montreal Gazette in commenting on the election of Captain Scott says:—"The triumph in Selkirk makes the fifth constituency rescued from the Opposition since the general elections, while the Government have not lost a single seat. That is an absolutely unprecedented condition of things. We venture to say that the history of parliamentary Government does not afford an instance where a Ministry sustained by an overwhelming majority at the polls, has been able in by-elections not only to retain the seats won, but to rescue still further seats from their opponents within the first two years. The secret of this wonderful success is not far to seek. The policy of the Government appeals to the patriotism of the people, and patriotic as they are, they have splendidly responded to the appeal. The Opposition, on the other hand, are cosmopolitan in their policy, indifferent as to whether their policy militates to the interests of Canada or of a foreign country, slaves of economic theories which the practical experience of the world are proving to be by no means axioms. They have no place in the p-polar heart and hold only the few seats which they do hold by the intensity of traditional party feeling."

"In this province we are about to enter upon another contest and we have no doubt that, as in Selkirk, the people will support the patriotic policy of the Government. Brome has only now to do its duty, and when the Premier meets Parliament, he will meet it with increased strength and with a still more emphatic endorsement of the constituencies."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Montreal Gazette comes to us this week in a new dress. It is enlarged to eight pages, same size as the Globe and Mail, and very much improved. We are pleased to notice this sign of prosperity in our contemporary.

The Petition against the sitting member for Charlevoix, Mr. Perraute, (Conservative) has been dismissed with costs against the petitioner, Mr. Cimon.

The revenue returns for last month show an increase of \$549,541 over what they were in August last year, an indication that the era of deficits is approaching an end.

With respect to the carrying trade to the West Indies the St. John's News, an Independent paper, says:—"Let the Canadian sugar refining industry be swept away and a heavy blow is struck at Canada's trade with the West Indies. Let that business flourish, and an impetus must necessarily be felt by Canada's trade with the sugar producing countries of the South. The benefit resulting from that impetus would be vastly greater than that directly connected with the sugar refining industry itself. The stimulus already given to West India trade by the readjustment of the sugar duties has been powerfully felt."

At the recent meeting of the Canada Medical Association in Ottawa, Dr. Grant in a paper on the gymnastics of the brain said: "He felt it to be his duty to read a few notes on this question in view of the forced pressure to which the brain was subjected during the scholastic period. The physical well being of the pupil should be considered as well as the acquirement of knowledge. The mental and physical progress of the pupil should advance equally, otherwise growth in either case would be one-sided. He urged the importance of an intimate knowledge of the construction of the brain and its relations to other parts of the body, and dwelt particularly on the necessity of caution in overstraining the mental power. Not until the seventh year should children be sent to school and regular mental work be commenced. Children sent to school too young were frequently injured by spinal and other diseases. He condemned the purveyance of a system of 'cramming' and hot house vegetation. For children under seven years, education should be conducted under the form of play. He was opposed to over stimulating the young mind, as in later days its effects would be felt." Among the other subjects touched upon were the abolition of female teachers, and the system of giving government grants to High Schools, according to the number of prize pupils, was also condemned.

The County of Argenteuil.
[From the Montreal Herald.]
Public attention has lately been directed a good deal to the County of Argenteuil and its County Town, Lachute, owing to the contestation which has been going on for a long time about the election of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott to the House of Commons; the evidence and argument upon which have just now been closed. But we do not propose here any political discussion. We rather seek to attract attention to it as a site for various industries. This sort of notice is made appropriate by the efforts of some of our citizens to start a paper mill at Lachute, and by the advertisement of the sale of a number of village lots in the same place, now appearing in our columns. The County of Argenteuil is washed along its front by the Ottawa River, down which is carried one of our great staple products—lumber. This river has been for years the great highway of this traffic. The County is also intersected by a number of streams emptying into the Ottawa, or into tributaries having volume enough to deserve the name of rivers which eventually have their outlet in the Ottawa. Among these is the River Rouge, draining a large section of country, and discharging itself at Grenville; the North River, running through Lachute, after passing the parishes and counties in this rear for a distance of some three hundred miles. This is the stream which rushes with so much velocity past St. Jerome, Lachute and St. Andrews, where it empties into the Ottawa. Argenteuil is, besides, filled with lakes teeming with trout, whence then arise streams and so-called creeks of minor magnitude to its leading rivers, but which yet add much to the beauty, salubrity and value of the lands, both for farming and mechanical pursuits. The country comprised within its limits abounds in mines of marble, plumbago, iron and mica; possesses large tracts of excellent agricultural soil; has a hardworking, religious and economical population; with plenty of schools and churches. In short, Argenteuil has all the elements necessary to the success and happiness of any quiet, laborious, and economical family. Lachute, in particular, is situated in a very favorable district, and is the County town and the market town of the County. Here the Q. M. & O. Railway, which is one day to form part of the great Canadian Pacific Railway, stretching from ocean to ocean, has two stations, one for passenger and light freight in the centre of the village, and the other a heavy freight station at its western extremity. In this town resides the member representing the County in the Local Parliament. The Warden of the County also resides here. Here, too, are situated the Court House, the Registry Office, and two newspaper offices; two post offices, with a money order office; two telegraph offices, two temper-

ance halls, two tanneries, two foundries, twelve general stores, four hotels, several bakeries, butcheries, market-gardens, a substantial stone grist mill, saw mill and woollen mill. A paper mill is now in process of construction, upon which an outlay of \$50,000 is being made. There is a rope-walk, brick-yards, and two quarries of the finest lime stone. Lachute is only at a distance of one and-a-half hours run from the city of Montreal and two and-a-half from Ottawa City, the capital of the Dominion. It is situated in one of the most picturesque and flourishing parts of the country. The neighbouring lands are good; there are churches of every denomination and schools for French or English pupils, as well as more advanced academies. It has a large, powerful and continuous water power, which, running to the adjoining village of St. Andrews, a distance of seven miles, where connection with the Ottawa river is had. It is supposed that cotton mills will be established here, and the water power utilized in other ways, which will doubtless add to the number of the manufacturing population; while even at present there are many attractions for Montrealers desirous of securing agreeable summer residences for their families.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, Aug. 31, 1880.

The lamentable business in Afghanistan which is creating such tremendous consternation in London at the present time, is a curious instance of how history repeats itself. Forty years ago England refused to aid Shah Mahomed against the designs of Russia. Recently she refused to aid Shah Ali against the same insidious foe. In 1841 an insurrection broke out in Cabul and Sir Alexander Burnes was murdered. In 1879 Sir Louis Cavagnari shared a similar fate. The insurrection was followed by the defeat inflicted on her by Akber Khan and now she has sustained another defeat at the hands of Ayoub Khan. England retrieved the former and she will retrieve this; but in neither case should the disasters have occurred. The most incomprehensible part of the present business is the withdrawal of her troops from Cabul. This proceeding is looked upon with absolute consternation by thinking men. It is difficult to understand why it could be sanctioned at such a critical juncture. Even the ultra Peace Party could hardly be guilty of the folly of leaving General Roberts absolutely without a base of operations. It is feared that the country shall yet have to pay dearly for this gross error of judgment.

The cable will have informed our readers of this, of the tragic death of Miss Neilson, whose body has been brought to this city for burial. Some few years ago the famous Blanche d'Antigny, who, like Miss Neilson, sprang, so to speak, from the gutter, died in the same way, on her return from Cairo, in a room at the Grand Hotel, with her unopened trunks standing before her. The coincidence may, strangely enough, be developed still further. Blanche d'Antigny, was to a large extent the original of Zola's *Nana*, dramatised version of which is to be brought out next season at the Ambigu. The difficulty, however is to find a blonde woman to play the rôle. A well known French actress had spoken to the author of the play Mr. Busnach, of a beautiful English actress who spoke French like a native. Mr. Busnach asked for an interview to be arranged. The English actress was no other than Miss Neilson, who has died much as Nana died, just on the point when she was to be asked to create the character before a French audience. Miss Neilson in reality speak French with facility, an acquirement which she made in her early Bohemian days. She is said to have been born in 1850, and to have made her debut at Margate at the age of fifteen. She made her debut in London in July, 1865, as Juliet, at the Royalty Theatre, without attracting any particular attention. After playing in London and in the provinces in a variety of rôles she made at last a great "hit" at Drury Lane as Amy Robbert. This character, together with that of Juliet, became her two great parts. She also played a number of leading rôles of the repertory, and achieved both in England and the United States a popular success which has rarely been equalled. Few actresses have obtained such brilliant triumphs and such brilliant terms. Miss Neilson has been datteringly called the Sarah Bernhardt of England. It cannot be said that she had no talent, she had something more and less than talent, namely, charm. The beauty of her person and the charm of her smile captivated all who saw her.

Dr. Behlmann, the discoverer of ancient Troy, who was in London a few days ago is a naturalized American citizen. In answer to a question when he thought of returning to the United States, he said: "If that depended upon me, I would go over instantly and would never again leave the great country. But my days are numbered and my minutes are precious. Besides in America I cannot be of any use to science, whereas I may still be of great use to it by continuing my explorations in the Orient, where Sardes in Asia Minor, Lycopus in Arcadia and Orchomenus in Boeotia impatiently await their delivery by my pickaxe and spade."

Canada and England.

At a banquet given on Thursday, by the Fishmongers' Company, the toast of "Our British Possessions" was replied to by Sir John Macdonald, who said that although the Canadians had their own views of governing themselves, yet there was one principle which actuated the people of Canada—and which, no doubt, actuated the possessions of the British Crown everywhere—and that

was, they were proud of being a British possession. They were desirous of having Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen to come among them and settle on the 250,000,000 acres, where the Government would give to men of over eighteen years of age and upwards farms of 160 acres gratuitously, of "the finest land," as the Yankee would say, "that ever lay out of doors."

Sir Charles Tupper, in the course of some remarks, took occasion to correct the suggestion that the object of the Canadian Ministers, on their present visit to England was to obtain money except in the way of secure and profitable investment, for the construction of railways and the development of the country; and he dwelt upon the advantages Canada offered to emigrants, and the importance of emigration as a means of contributing to the solution of some of the difficulties which were the subject of controversy in this country.

Public Opinion.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Quebec Chronicle:—Our Ministers have been successful, to a certain extent, in London. The Pacific Railway will be built by a syndicate. Late despatches indicate pretty clearly the terms on which the company undertakes the construction of the road. Viewed from an independent standpoint, those terms are tolerably fair to us.

A REFORM PAPER SPEAKS.

St. John Telegraph:—"We shall be glad to learn that the London World is mistaken in announcing the failure of the mission of the Canadian Ministers in reference to the Canada Pacific Railway. We have been desirous of seeing a loan negotiated on fair terms that would relieve Canada of the frightful load of debt in building the railroad to the Pacific Ocean and on terms that would not stand in the way of the settlement of the public lands."

Sympathy for a BERRAVER OPPONENT.
Guelph Herald:—News comes from London that Sir John has been successful in his mission—that a company has been found who are willing to construct and run the Canada Pacific Railway. The full terms of the contract will doubtless be given us soon; in the meantime let us all extend our sympathy to the Globe in its deep affliction.

Montreal, 9th.—The news of Sir John Macdonald's success with the Pacific Railway, set the stock market booming to-day. A general advance of from 1 to 4 per cent.



The Pain Killer
Is recommended by Physicians, Missionaries, Seamen, and all who travel. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of pain, including headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and toothache. It is sold in bottles of 10 and 25 pills each.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
PROPRIETORS.
MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1881.

WANTED WEEKLY!
A Large Quantity of
BUTTER, EGGS,
etc., at the
WEST-END CASH STORE.

We Pay Cash!
Because it is important that Farmers should have
MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS,
to buy where they
CAN BUY CHEAPEST,
and if we do not sell Goods for CASH as low as elsewhere, and in many cases lower, then
THEY SHOULD BEAT LIBERTY
to buy elsewhere.

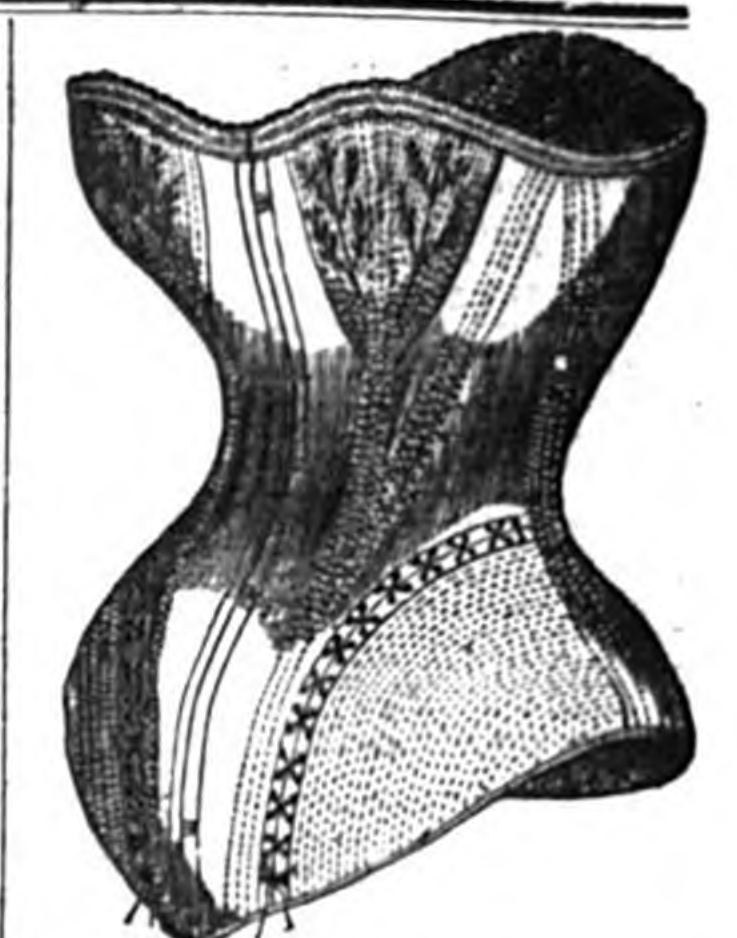
WE WANT
at this moment for Shipment to the
HOME MARKET,
all the good BUTTER we can get, and we
PAY in CASH
THE HIGHEST PRICE.
Get one pound of our Fifty Cent Tea.

W. Bamford & Co.
WEST-END CASH STORE.
The Bell Organ.
Is the best and cheapest Cabinet Organ,
14,000 Now in Use!

The oldest and largest firm now in Canada. Their instruments look the highest price, the best quality, with musical perfection. The Australian National Exhibition, in May last, competing with the best American and European makers.

During six years' residence in the county I have sold over 20 Organs, and none have given me much satisfaction to my customers as the "Bell."
Illustrated Catalogues, with prices and terms sent free on application.
ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, July 18, 1880.

Carriage for Sale.
FOR SALE A DOUBLED SHAFT CARriage, with pole and straps, and quite new (Bedford make). Will sell very cheap for cash, or on reasonable terms.
Apply to
PETER CAMPBELL,
Lachute, N.B., June 25, 1880.



Montreal House,
LACHUTE.

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY and
GLASSWARE.

Joseph Patenaude.
Lachute, Sept. 1, 1880.

FLOUR.
FLOUR.

Facts for the People.

LACHUTE MILLS FLOUR
Is now supplied to Merchants, Bakers and Private Families at Montreal wholesale price.

THE LACHUTE MILLS FLOUR
Is made of the Very Best Upper Canada wheat, which comes direct from the mill, in Car-lours over the Q. M. & O. Railway, to Lachute Mills.

THE LACHUTE MILLS FLOUR
Is spoken of as superior to either the Ottawa or Montreal flour, and is considerably lower in price to the consumers.

THE LACHUTE MILLS FLOUR
Is selling so rapidly that the capacity of the mill has had to be increased so as to grind double the quantity.

THE LACHUTE MILLS FLOUR
Is selling all over the County, and being adapted to all kinds of baking, it is one of the most satisfactory nature.

A NEW BOLT is now being put into
THE LACHUTE MILLS
for the purpose of making a still better article of flour, and also that Farmers grinding can be done in about half the time that is formerly took for grinding.

Fish & Ireland's
Lachute Mills
Lachute, Aug. 18, 1880.

Factory! Factory!
At Lachute Mills.

SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS,
MOULDINGS, TURNED WARE,
SCROLL WORK, &c., &c.

Picture Framing
in Gilt, Black Walnut, &c., &c., &c.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS
of all descriptions.

A Stock of **DRY LUMBER** from Ottawa, constantly on hand.

Picture Framing a Specialty, at very Low Prices.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
CALDER & MATTINSON.

Lachute, June 15, 1880.

Public Attention.
Just Arrived

A New Stock of
BOOTS & SHOES

Ladies Wrapper Cloth
"Nap"

Dress Goods.

LACHUTE, WEST-END, CHEAP STORE,
F. X. BERTRAND.

My.

Suits Made to Order
\$3. \$3. \$3.

Varville & Tombs,
Merchant Tailors.

Reg. to thank their numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal patronage 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, Cheap Store, 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 dispatch; and guarantee to return full value if not satisfied.
Removed to the apartments lately occupied by James Hall, and next door to Desjardins Carriage Factory, EAST END LACHUTE.
Suits made to Order, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, &c.

D. D. GAHERTY, C. M., M. D.,

"THE BARRACKS,"
CARILLON.

It off itself quickly permeates the system, and eventually reaches informed centers, and relieves 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 by

T. O. AHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a newspaper 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 a newspaper or periodical from the post-office, or removing and leaving them in the street, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1880.

ARGENTVILL PRIZES AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

When we so strongly urged the people of this country to turn out largely to the exhibition with their produce and articles of manufacture, we scarcely thought they would carry off so many prizes as have fallen to their lot. The first and second prizes for oatmeal were won by Thomas Morin and John Martin. The prize to Mr. Morin, reflects credit not only upon him but upon the Lachute Mills also where the meal was made. Mr. Martin got a second prize also upon Buckwheat Flour. The Mineral Co., of Grenville, carried off first prize for specimens of mineral ores which have not hitherto been worked, showing that our mineral resources are just beginning to attract practical attention. There was to be seen at the exhibition a splendid picture of the Lachute Paper Mills, which also served to bring this place into prominence before the Dominion. Mr. Dunlop, the Architect of these mills, took prizes for Crayons and Mechanical Drawings. In domestic manufactures the prize list is full of Argenteuil names. Miss Ellen Kelly, got first prize for woollen stockings. James Wilson, got second prize for socks. Chas. Albright, got first prize for yarn carpets and shawls, second prize for Blankets and third prize for cloaking. Robert Todd, got first prize for Etouffe and second prize for cloth. Andrew Walker, got the first prize for Blankets and third prize for shawls and Etouffe. Miss Johnston, took third prize for Hair Work, while Miss Hibbard's Millinery was highly recommended. J. C. Wilson & Co., took first prize for Paper Bags. R. G. Meikle, M. P. P., took first prize, for Irish Setter dog. G. Fraser, took first prize, for one year old Durham bull. John Hay, took first prize for Leicester shearing ram. John Martin, of St. Andrews, we believe, took two prizes for butter.

The above premiums we have extracted from the Montreal Gazette up to Thursday, and should there appear any more, we shall publish them in our next. If any of our friends however, who may have received prizes, and have been overlooked, if they will kindly forward us a description of them, we will gladly publish them.

This exhibition has been well believed the largest and best attended of any heretofore held in the Dominion—as many as sixty thousand persons being present on Tuesday. We were told by one gentleman that the influx into Montreal on that day was so great that hundreds could not procure beds, and for himself he had to sit up all night—not being able to get a bed. All however went away well satisfied with the exhibition and of its management.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—It is rumored that a grand reception and banquet will be tendered to Sir John A. Macdonald on his return to Ottawa, in honor of the success of the English mission.

—The Maine election is still in a beautiful state of doubt, the vote being so close that both Plaisted and Davis claim a victory. It is said an official count will have to be made.

—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Wm. Warwick, the well known publisher and book-binder, of Toronto, who was thrown out of a buggy while proceeding to the exhibition two weeks ago, he died on Monday last from the injuries then received.

—It is stated by the English papers just received that when peace is restored General Roberts will return to England and be raised to the peerage, with a vote of thanks from Parliament, and an allowance proportionate to the services he so frequently and so ably rendered.

—The Canada of Ottawa says, with regard to the agitation which the English Liberals are now urging on for the abolition of the House of Lords, that those Republicans of Europe, as well as their feeble imitators in this Province, seem to forget that the great American Republic has never ceased to recognize the necessity and usefulness of an Upper House.

—The *Gloucester Herald* thus refers to the recent sale of live stock at the Ontario Model Farm:—"We emphatically protest against the Government going into the business of stock breeding as a means of raising money, by obtaining high prices for cattle and sheep, &c.,

and interfering with the business of breeders, who risk their capital in importing and keeping good stock. It is wrong in principle that the Government should turn speculators, and wrong in practice that the money of the taxpayer should be used as a capital to enter into competition against itself."

—An anecdote is told of a physician who was called to a foreign family to prescribe for a case of incipient consumption. He gave them a prescription for pills, and wrote the direction: "One pill to be taken three times a day, in any convenient vehicle." The family looked in the dictionary to get the meaning of the prescription. They got on well until they got to the word vehicle. They found "car, wagon, carriage, buggy, wheelbarrow." After grave consideration they came to the conclusion that the doctor meant the patient should ride out, and while in the vehicle he should take the pill. He followed the advice to the letter, and in a few weeks the fresh air and exercise secured the advantage which otherwise might not have come.

—A prominent United States commercial paper discussing the revenue tariff cry used by the Democrats, says:—"None of our material interests have ever prospered under a revenue tariff. Experience has taught the lesson at a dear cost that we must have discrimination for the protection of manufactures and agriculture, and that American interests cannot be as fully subserved by any other means. Our people are not disposed to invite calamity by discarding the most effective agent of their prosperity. They have been wheedled into this course upon three several occasions heretofore, and suffered sorrow to the degree as a consequence. Disaster followed as surely as night follows the day. If we are ever to know anything by experience, we now know to a certainty that a protective tariff is the only safeguard for the great productive concerns of the country."

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 in order to insure insertion, but not necessarily for publication.

"The Fish and Game People."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—The description in your last issue of the good things for the delectation of the inner man enjoyed at the above gathering renders the conduct of the fates that denied my presence thereat doubly vexatious, although the composition of such spreads, is usually confined to the product of the articles endeavored to be protected, such as fish and game, in this instance, of which ham and turkey, scarcely form a part, and yet in India pig sticking is Royal sport! If these annual jollifications, with the inevitable "witty speeches," and doubtless good intentions, were sufficient to attain the laudable object arrived at, fish and game would have good cause to rejoice; but unless these pleasant reunions are promptly followed up by strenuous and more matter of fact exertions to procure a speedy change in the unsatisfactory state of the Law as now applicable to this matter, or a more stringent administration of it even, as it stands at present, in order to prevent any Jack, Tom or Harry who may choose to apply for a license from carrying on their nefarious practices of indiscriminate slaughter of the finny tribe under legal sanction—a license to fish conveys a privilege so valuable as to be worth a price above the reach of such people, and become a useful increment to the public revenue as well as a main factor for the protection of a delicious article of food otherwise in danger of utter extermination. According to present practice these licenses seem to be so easily procured as not to be worth asking for, so that a diligent search of the ground in the vicinity of the feast might have been rewarded by the discovery of seines and other illegal appliances hung up or laid down to dry after their nocturnal depredations, and were all found unprotected by this sham license, captured and confiscated, and their owners smartly fined as well; the gentlemen of the club would have deserved a good digitation to their bouillon and the thanks of the community. The scent for this search could not have been better led than by the worthy President of our local club, whose sporting proclivities often bring him in contact with these lawless marauders whose haunts and habits are as familiar to him as the confection of that *chef d'œuvre* of the feast, the far famed bouillon that so tickled your palate and which shall hereafter be dignified by the name of Canadian turtle soup! And apropos of that President, one would suppose that in proposing the regulation toasts simple etiquette might have prompted your Bro. Journalists to have given precedence to his name over that of the "master of the ceremonies" even though his Field turnips—I mean turnips—were "tip top"—*ago!* you bid.

By the bye, when I was in the habit of bouillonising (another new word) on that classic ground, Jones' Island, used to be about equidistant from St. Andrews and Rigaud, but your reporter, or was it the bear and line juice? has sent it up "midway between St. Andrews and Carillon"! But permit me to conclude in the John Gilpin vein and say, when next they meet on Jones' Island may I be there to see.

Yours truly,

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

September 20th, 1880.

Scholastic.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—You will, I know, be glad to inform your numerous readers that although the Government have supplied me with no prize books this year (I am glad to say), yet I have some very valuable volumes left over from last year—and that I hereby offer them for competition as follows: 1st. One prize for the most regular scholar in each municipality. 2nd. One prize for the best drawing of a common table sent in from each municipality.

Each drawing must be thus endorsed by the teacher: "Drawn by _____ aged _____ years, without ruler or compass after six practices in drawing given to the whole school by me _____ teacher."

Perhaps you will also kindly allow me through your columns to request every Sec. Treasurer in my district to send me a list of the teachers under him, the number of months they teach and salaries, and also what he roughly estimates the value of the school houses in his municipality with their school appliances to have been worth about the year 1876, and to be worth to-day.

I would also suggest that the school commissioners throughout the Province discuss this resolution:—"That the scholar fees throughout our municipalities be henceforth and until further notice, at the rate of 40 cents per month for each scholar, for the eight school months and no longer, or \$3.20 in all; but that reductions be made on each district for all rate payers who pay before 1st January, 1881, and produce proof that children have attended school three-fourths (3/4ths) the whole number of school days up to the Friday before the day of payment. The reductions to vary with the need of each district and to be fixed for each district by our secretary and chairman; and when parents send very irregularly the secretary is to collect their fees from them with the extreme penalties of the law."

I am convinced that the above resolution, if the commissioners are wise enough to pass it (and act up to it), will improve the state of education in some municipalities 25 per cent at one stroke. I hope secretary-treasurers will bring the contents of this letter before their teachers.

I am &c.,
F. C. EMBERTON, } Address
Montreal, Q. }

MY TRIP.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

Being a very important member of society it appears necessary that I should tell everybody I have been having a holiday, and of course everybody will want to know where I was, what I was doing, what and whom I saw, so you will have to allow me a large space in your journal for the story of my rambles.

Once before I wrote of the journey from Hull with its squalor and wealth, its desolation and uniqueness to the lovely, picturesque, and tranquil yet busy Lachute, so I need not write of it again.

Passing by village after village we soon arrived at St. Martin's Junction, when we were told to "Change Cars for Quebec." Green as your correspondent is he thought it very strange that of two cars full of people he only was moving out, and stranger it was when he in the bliss of his ignorance, began to look for the car to which he was ordered to change, being alone in a strange land, no car to be seen, no sun above and the moon had hid her face from very shame! He was only too fully reminded of Poe's "Darkness here (there) and nothing more." The train had moved away, rightly or wrongly there I was, and there I had to stay until another came, and wandering around a drowsy official was found who at last vouchsafed the information that I was right and would only have to wait an hour and a half for the next train, and on further enquiry I found that all the other passengers had simply ridden into Montreal and back again, at the credit of the good management of the railway authorities.

Why passengers should be required to wait three hours (as is necessary by the morning train) at this station, or what is just as bad, ride eleven miles to and from Montreal, is more than I can imagine, when it could all be obviated by having the train for Quebec despatched from Montreal in time to meet the train for Montreal at the Junction. It cannot be said we have not rolling stock enough, because it is a new train entirely which leaves Montreal. Will some one explain! After a wearisome rest the train arrived and the journey was resumed and continued in the darkness of night, until in the east the grey dawn of the morning began to appear, or in the half darkness, fog, mist and daylight we rolled until the

Sun had taken out his nap,
In the lap of the
And the morning, like a lobster boiled
From black to red began to turn.

And green fields, lovely villages nestling closely among the hills or in a curve of the river bank, scanty glimpses of the majestic river adding splendidly to the sight called forcibly to mind those descriptive lines in the opening of *Evangelina*. As the beautiful village, the fruitful valley, and the smooth waters of the Basin pass from the pen of the Poet who told the pathetic tale of *Evangelina* and Grand Pré! Passing along where every hamlet had its church whose spire every pointing, as the Priest at the altar taught his hearers to march heavenward, we soon began to go by a kind of table land which lay between the railroad and the river, and I at once thought of the old warlike days when Montcalm with his army lay within the now visible walls of Quebec, and Wolfe floated on the river when a dark monument in the centre of the plain told all who looked that Wolfe no longer floated on the wave; that Montcalm had left the turret wall, that the old Union Jack had taken the place of the Tricolor of France over the citadel, that two heroic hearts ceased at once to beat, and two noble bodies lay under the sod; that where we were was "holy ground" not to be passed over carelessly. Soon however we were at the station and the hurrying of life began, began as unattractively as it ever is. The train was a few minutes late and a rush was made for the ferry when your laggard arrived just in time to see the boat a hundred yards away. Why no consideration is shown for lazy folks, or late trains I cannot say, why better arrangements are not made for connecting the two Government Railways is a query, for the

thoughtful! In any way I was on one side the St. Lawrence and had to be on the other which difficulty was soon remedied by hiring a boatman, who gave me a morning sail for one dollar which I should have had for five cents.

From Point Levis to Rimouski the route lay along the left bank of the St. Lawrence, mostly through a very inferior country, although to the traveler there are, very many objects of interest. Looking out upon the river the writer saw what he never had the pleasure of seeing before. A seal lying on a large rock basking in the afternoon sun, as the train passed the noise seemed to irritate the child of the deep, for he raised his head looked around and then plunged into the sea. At nearly every station along here it was a cause of pleasure to witness the meeting of husband and wife, parents and children, friends and acquaintances. Rimouski is a very prettily situated town of importance containing a large college and convent. Here the mails and passengers are taken on board ship and sent off, a branch railway having been built out upon the wharf for the purpose.

From this point the road begins to run East, and in a very short time the mountains, river and valley of the Metapedia demand our attention.

The valley is very narrow, almost covered by the river, and the two roads, one where the iron horse travels and the other where his more fleshy brother plods along over the work of the soldiers who marched from Halifax to Quebec in 1812. The mountains, covered to their summits with the green foliage of summer, lifting their heads almost to the clouds and bathing their feet in the crystal river which ever and anon broadens out into beautiful lakes, the deep embankments, the thundering of the train as it goes through a heavy cutting shut out from sunlight by miles of snowsheds, forms a scene at once magnificent, grand, sublime, picturesque, yet fearful and awe inspiring. As darkness begins to hover around us the scene begins to change, mountains are growing into hills, rivers become broader, the forests are greener, and the trees larger, when a glittering sea of glory breaks upon the stranger as the gloriously grand Bay Chaleur appears sparkling like a million jewels in the setting sun.

Crossing the Restigouche, one of the most beautiful of rivers, the wilds and fastnesses of Gaspé and Bonaventure are left behind, and the rolling lands of Gloucester sloping away gently towards the sea, afford an easy road on which we are soon landed at a bounteous supply table; twenty minutes are here consumed preparing the inner man for trials of the night; when we are moving again under the watchful care of a brilliant moon ruling one of the clearest nights of the season, rolling on where the moon and stars are laying their reflections to sleep in the bosom of the deep, by the sombre shades of the forest, through rich fields, all ready for the sickle, past homely homes all radiant with light and comfort, until two shrill whistles tell us we are near a station. Looking out upon the left our ocean has changed into a river, our country into a town, the train stops and we are landed on the spot where sixty years ago was witnessed one of the worst calamities ever felt in New Brunswick, in what is known as the Merimiche fire, when the whole country on both sides of this magnificent river were for miles devastated by the dry element which consumed men's property on sea and land, and to turn the catastrophe into a tragedy, themselves too. Leaving the thriving town of Newcastle with its richer and larger sister, Chatham, on the other side of the river, steaming away across the river (which is here divided into two parts by an island containing the first graveyard of the North) by two noble iron bridges, we are plunged into the wilderness of this province by the sea. In two hours, however, we were across and safely landed at Moncton, a thriving town on the river Petitcodiac, and the junction between the Northern and the St. John and Halifax division of the L.C.R. Here, by the kindness of the Collector of Customs, I was driven around the town, shown all the improvements, the new lock factory, a fine four story brick building now about half completed; the sugar refinery, a brick eighty story structure which will be ready for business in about one month; the large machine shops, which are only partially closed, and very many points of interest. From here to Dorchester, where the large Maritime Penitentiary is situated, over the rich alluvial deposits, laid down by the tides of the Bay of Fundy, called marsh where thousands of tons of the best hay are cut, to Sackville at the head of the Bay, a pretty, rich, and successful village, the seat of Mount Allison College, an affiliation of the Halifax University, the Ladies Seminary and Male academy; again over the marsh to Amhurst, the hereditary home of Sir Charles Tupper and the first town in Nova Scotia through miles of snow sheds and piles of mountains to the sea and the town of Truro; and then on a down grade for two hours, and eleven hundred miles lay between Ottawa and where we stand, in the best railroad depot on the road, and in the city of Halifax with its historic fame, its citadel, its wharves and ships, its complainers and its rogues, its soldiers and its quarrels.

With reference to the roads, it is only necessary to say both are in good order and well equipped as could be desired. The country seemed to be well cultivated, and the crops (which are considerably later than in Ontario) promised well. The people were more contented and more cheerful than they were two years ago when I had the pleasure of making the trip. One did not need to be told that the times were better, the evidences were scattered all around, and when you were taken by the hand and welcomed, it was by a cheerful, successful, satisfied man, one who had hope written in every movement, and when he was asked: "How are times?" The answer was just what you expected—improving. "Never

so busy in my life." Not only was this the case among business men, but the proverbial grumble of the farmer was missed. How are crops! "Good; best wheat I ever had, potatoes excellent, oats rusted a little, very good crop, upon the whole a first rate crop." Even the honest declaim against that most iniquitous sugar tariff seems to have thought better of it and has quietly bought a building, machinery, and got a sugar refinery all ready running, and before the company can get their building done, the Hon. A. G. Jones, will lay aside all questions of conscience and be turning out refined sugar pure and true to name. He can make money enough without adulterating! Return after a very pleasant visit by the "Sounding Sea," over the same route. I am now done.

CHINGING CHRIS.

Celery culture and Keeping.

The principal essentials in raising and keeping celery are, says the *New York Tribune*: 1. A mellow, easily worked soil, such as grain, grass or vegetables will grow in handsomely. 2. Old manures, ready to hand. 3. Water conveniently near, to keep the growth from lagging. 4. Stout, solid-stemmed plants, which have not been weakened by being started in heat, crowded together, or been checked in their growth by any cause after it began. As to varieties, it is a matter of taste. The dwarfs are most nut-like in flavor, and most easily managed. The red is enduring and handsome, and gaining in estimation. Celery does not transplant well, yet the setting out must be done in the highest fever of the summer season. It is best therefore to set enough plants in a little bed of good rich soil early and as near to the rows intended as possible. These should be thrifty and stout for their age, but may be quite small if not stunted by chill, or by want of room or of water. They are best carried in a pan or bucket with the roots in water, and if set in cloudy, humid weather will want no shading. They like light, free air, and regular moisture, but not stagnation or drenching. Instead of setting out plants thus in June, seed may be planted in May. Cover thinly and water discreetly. T is saves one of the transplantations which are so objectionable to this plant. The first method however, if done well and timely, is on the whole the best, as it gives a ball of roots and a mold for the more serious final planting out in August on ground, usually, on which some previous crop has been grown. Choose favorable weather—cloudy and with rain in prospect—take up each ball with a three or four pronged transplanting fork—it is well to have two, one in each hand. Set in place, draw the mold around, and sprinkle well to prevent any leaves from flagging. Don't put manure in contact with the plant, but throughout the ground, near the surface, and open it, as a mulch.

The stems of celery must be kept together to prevent breaking, and to prevent the earth used in blanching them from getting into the heart. Tin collars about the size of a short (bottomless) tumbler are a great convenience for this, and are best slipped over the plants while they are small. They are easily made from old fruit cans, and do duty for potting and removing strawberry layers before being wanted for the celery. If slugs or other insects are found to be nibbling at the stems, use salt-petre water or lime-water, or solution of paraffin, or a tinge of carbolic acid, one spoonful to 100 or 200 of water. After growing this rare crop—which, if well grown and well shown, is so enjoyable and so marketable,—there comes up the question of keeping it. In small culture the row may be covered with leaves or straw, so wide and deep, and so roofed with boards that neither wet nor frost can touch the plants during winter. But access to them is not always easy in severe weather, when they are so covered, and on a larger scale such covering requires an inordinate amount of labor and material. So usually, a trench is dug in November, in dry, well-drained ground; the plants are lifted carefully, injured parts and leaves are removed, and they are bedded closely together, covered with two boards nailed together at one edge in roof form, and then the whole covered with soil, with care to exclude moisture and mice, as well as frost. Where there is sifting ashes in quantity clean and fresh from the purification of fire, it has been found an excellent material to bed celery in a cellar, where of course a mere covering is sufficient and access is always easy. If the floor is at all damp, the ashes will not dry the stems so far as to shrivel them. They are easily rinsed off as wanted, and the stems come out as bright, as unblighted, and as uncrusted as they were when stowed away.

The Destruction of Manila by Earthquake.

A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* at Manila writes as follows, under date of July 30:—"Up on this beautiful city, the capital of the Philippines, a calamity has fallen which for the fourth time in the present century leaves it reduced in many parts to a condition of absolute ruin. It is now sixty hours since that the shock of a terrific earthquake, which lasted about two minutes, completely wrecked the finest buildings in the city. Large numbers of houses came bodily to the ground, and hardly one dwelling in a place of 100,000 inhabitants escaped without serious damage. There was little warning, except that the first movements were less violent than the culminating horror. The sensation was awful; the earth rocked and heaved as if the whole frame of nature was convulsed. It was Sunday, and happily the time was mid-day, or the death-roll in this ancient, but heavily-built city must have been immense. There was, first of all a spasmodic shock twice repeated, which sent the populace trembling on to the streets. The ground under foot then began to rock violently,

swaying up and down as though the city must inevitably be engulfed. The houses rocked like ships at sea, and with a horrible din. The poor people flocked into the streets, and kneeling or falling down in the middle of the streets cried for mercy. The commotion in the bay and the harbour was the same as on land, for the water literally seethed, and the big ships "swayed to and fro like a drunken man." For hardly an hour together since that time has the vibration been altogether absent. Shocks in the night, as well as the day, have brought the populace to a state of utter terror. The tall houses are empty, their late occupants having taken refuge in mat-hut, or under zinc roofs. The people dare not walk through the streets for fear of the falling debris. The towers of the great cathedral, as well as the whole fabric of the Church of San Sebastian, have fallen, and portions of several other of the many fine churches in the city are wrecked. In one instance the priests were compelled to take refuge for the night in their garden. The roof of the Royal Barracks also fell in, and the soldiers bivouacked for the night in the rice fields. The prisoners of the city gaol, a set of villainous desperadoes, have been marched out of prison under guard. Sugar manufacturers, of which there are so many in the town, have suffered worse than almost any other buildings, and great quantities of sugar are buried under the ruins. The homeless refugees are temporarily sheltered, some on the outskirts and many in ships and boats. In the midst of such widespread destruction human life was miraculously spared. There are hundreds of cases of serious injury, it is said, but only ten or twelve people have been killed outright up to the present time. Of a Sunday at mid-day everyone was at home, and the men were able to look to the safety of their families. Fires were out, and the thousands of oil lamps which would have been alight at night were out. The only European injured was a Mr. Parker, the book-keeper to the American firm Peel, Hubbell & Co., but he is in a very precarious state, with one arm almost severed from the body and his head broken. Doctors are quartered in each district of the city to render assistance. All traffic is suspended lest it should shake down more of the buildings, and the streets are being patrolled by soldiers. But there is slight fear of crime. Every one of thousands of people in the poor quarters of the town is in momentary fear of death.

"One of the strangest features of this disastrous event was the effect of the earthquake on the sea. The sensation on board ship, it is said, was the same as when a vessel bumps in taking the ground. A large three-masted vessel which was wrecked some time ago in the bay, and lay with only her masts visible, was lifted bodily in the water, and the concussion detached one of the masts. After the disturbance had ceased the vessel was lying so that part of her hull was visible, and this is still the case. It is the fact, perhaps, that the bottom of the bay has been raised and the water shallowed. The water in the river rose several feet, and appeared to boil. The ground also opened in places, and belched up water."



The Pain Killer

Is recommended by Physicians, Attorneys, Managers of Factories, Wholesale Plantations, Nurseries, Hospitals, &c. In short, everywhere who have ever given it a trial. THE PAIN KILLER is put up in 2oz. and 4oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively. Large bottles are therefore the cheapest.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
PE RIETURS.
MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1881.

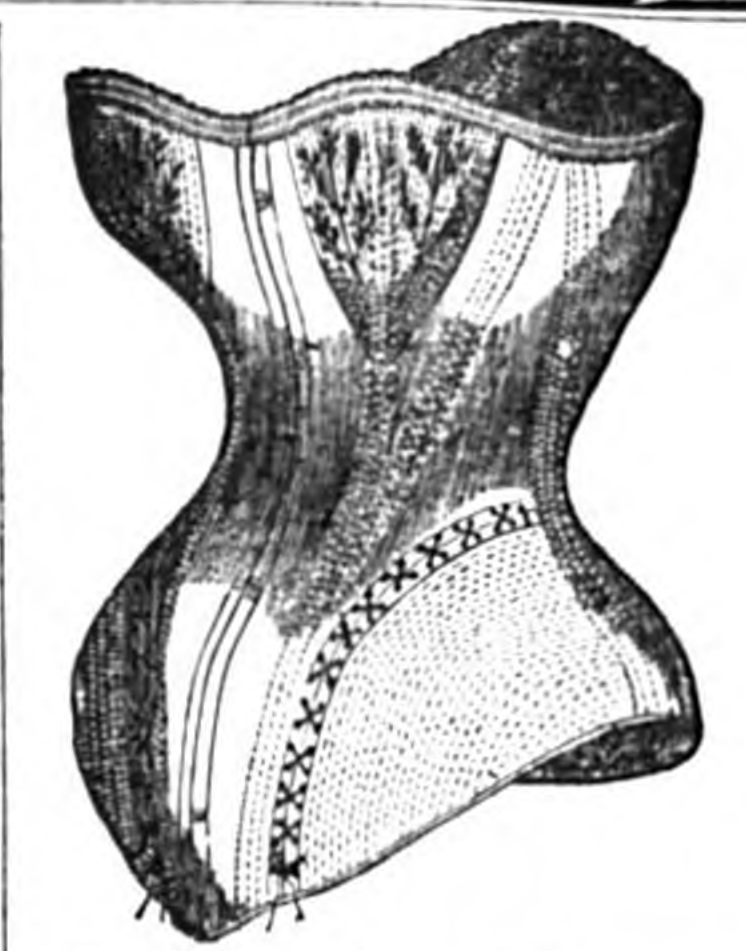
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A Large Quantity of
BUTTER, EGGS,
&c., at the
WEST-END CASH STORE.

We Pay Cash!
Because it is important that Farmers should have
MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS,
to buy where they
CAN BUY CHEAPEST.
and if we do not sell Goods for CASH as low as elsewhere, and in many cases lower, then
THEY SHOULD BE AT LIBERTY
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WE WANT
at this moment for Shipment to the
HOME MARKET,
all the good BUTTER we can get, and we
PAY in CASH
THE HIGHEST PRICE.
Get one pound of our Fifty Cent Tea.

W. Banford & Co.



Montreal House, LACHUTE.

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY and
GLASSWARE.

Joseph Patenaude.

Lachute, Sept. 1, 1880.

GRAIN DEPOT!

AT
Lachute Mills.

THE undersigned beg to intimate to the public that they have opened a Grain Depot at

THE MILLS,

For the purchase and storage of Large Quantities of GRAIN such as
WHEAT,
OATS,
BARLEY,
CORN,
BUCKWHEAT, &c., &c.

For which they will pay the highest
CASH PRICE.

The New Bolt

PUT IN THE LACHUTE MILLS
Is giving the greatest satisfaction, and there is an increasing demand for
THE LACHUTE MILLS FLOUR,
which is lowered in price.

THE LACHUTE MILLS
OATMEAL took FIRST PRIZE at the Dominion Exhibition in Montreal.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
FLOUR, MEAL, POT-BARLEY,
BRAN, FEED,
GRAHAM FLOUR, CRACKED
WHEAT, &c., &c.

Fish & Ireland's
Lachute Mills

Lachute, Sept 24, 1880.

Factory! Factory!

At Lachute Mills.
SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS,
MOULDINGS, TURNED WARE,
SCROLL WORK, &c., &c.

Picture Framing
in Gilt, Black Walnut, &c., &c., &c.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
of all descriptions.

A Stock of DRY LUMBER from Ottawa, constantly on hand.

Picture Framing a Specialty, at very Low Prices.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
CALDER & MATTINSON.

Lachute, June 15, 1880.

Public Attention.

Just Arrived

A New Stock of
BOOTS & SHOES

Ladies Wrapper Clo's
"Nap"
"Dress Goods."

LACHUTE, WEST-END, CHEAP STORE,

F. X. BERTRAND.

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, Cheap-side, 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 dispatch, and guarantee to return full value if not satisfied.

Removed to the apartments lately occupied by James Baile, and next door to Dunderberg's Carriage Factory, EAST END LACHUTE.

Suits made to Order, \$1.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, &c.

for damages might or might not arise

C. T. Wales & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.
St. Andrews, Aug 15, 1880. 15ml.

 **FOR SALE,**
At Lachute, a very desirable residence, on the bank of the North River, only a few minutes walk from the station. It is a new apartment, in good condition, half an acre of excellent land, very cheap and easy terms. Apply to
D. KERR, WATCHMAN OFFICE.
Lachute, May 19, 1880. 2015.

MILLINERS,
LACHUTE.
BEG to inform the public they have now opened their NEW STOCK of Millinery, in all the newest styles. Also a new stock of
WINTER Mantles and Vectors,
at very reasonable prices. A select assortment of
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Ladies will please call and examine their stock before making winter purchases.
Lachute, Sept. 3, 1880. 2107.

The Ben Organ.
is the best and cheapest Cabinet Organ,
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The oldest and largest firm now in Canada,
their instruments took the highest prize,
the Gold Medal, with special mention, at
the Montreal and the London Exhibitions.
May last, competing with the best American
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Price \$5-1000 on Delivery.
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Fall 1880.
NEW GOODS received for Fall and Winter wear.

ASSORTMENT unsurpassed in the County.

The People's Cash Store is the place to get value for your money.

C. T. Wales & Co.

LA CROIX

REG to inform the public they have now

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St. Andrews, Aug 15, 1880. 15ml.

of all the newest styles. Also a new stock
of



FOR SALE,
At Lacbute, a very desirable residence, on the bank of the North River, only a few minutes walk from the railroad station. It is a new apartment, with good and beautiful half an acre of extensive grounds. Very cheap and easy terms. Apply to
D. KERR, WATCHMAN OFFICE.
Lacbute, MAY 15, 1880.

WINTER Mantles and Vests,
at very reasonable prices. A select assortment.

FANCY GOODS, &c.
Labels will please call and examine their stock before making winter purchases.
Lacbute, Sept. 3, 1880. 44C.

