

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. Insults for subscriptions, threats 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 uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1880.

IMPROVING THE FARM.

The improvement of the soil is not second in importance to any of the interests of the farm. Next to a supply of the immediate wants of his family, the farmer's first concern is to make his land more productive, for this is the source of all his advancement. It is almost universal in this Province that the law consideration of the soil, makes the profits of farming very small. The means are within the reach of our farmers to enrich their land. See the abundant crops near Montreal City where manure is drawn upon the land and where everything is utilized by which the soil is enriched. There is one simple and obvious rule for raising the fertility of a farm and that is to raise more forage, which if properly fed will add to the means of fertility. Now is a good time to sow timothy seed, and in the Spring sow more clover than you ever did before. It is a slow process to enrich a poor farm from its own resources, but it has been done in many cases. With many the necessity for immediate income from the farm is so pressing that they do not forego present profit for sure and greater returns in the future. That kind of grain is sown and grown in a manner which is likely to give the largest immediate return, while if there was more confidence in the future and patience to wait, our farmers in a few years would realize far larger returns, providing they would look more to the improvement of their farms, rather than to an immediate abundant yield which impoverishes the soil to an extent which leads to lesser profits as the years roll on. In giving the following suggestions we wish to preface them with a remark that we know something about farming, and are to some extent able to write upon this subject and not as some of our farming friends may suppose, entirely ignorant of their business because we are not actively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

SOWING FALL WHEAT.

It is of such importance to the farmers of this section, that they raise wheat enough for their own use, that they can afford to experiment a little. We have heard of some very good fall wheat being raised even this last season in this County. There have been small pieces of fall wheat sown here and there with very good success, and if greater pains were taken and a sheltered spot chosen, the land carefully prepared, drainage well looked after, and in the Spring time the barrows and rollers do their work, there is every probability of a good average crop. Captain Campbell, of St. Hilaire, had from a small piece, a yield equal to 38 bushels of fall wheat to the acre this year.

SOWING SPRING WHEAT IN THE FALL.

Some farmers are experimenting in this direction. They plow and sow as late as possible in the fall so as to give the berry a chance to take a little root without forming any top. In this fall sowing the ground can be in better condition sometimes than in the Spring, when so much is to be done and so little time to do it in. Then the soil being thrown up late in the fall, has the full benefit of the winter's frost and is in prime condition for the young wheat plants to start in Spring. The wheat thus sown has the full benefit of the whole season, beginning to grow immediately as soon as the ground is warm enough, and comes on rapidly before the drought sets in or the rust which injures so much of our spring wheat.

SOWING RYE.

Our advice to every farmer is not to touch it.

SOWING BARLEY.

Now it is that more barley is not raised in this section is a wonder to many. Up West and down East, it is one of their best paying crops. This County is as well adapted to raising barley as any other part of the Dominion. Sow two-rowed barley by all means. It may not look so promising when growing, but it more than makes up in quantity what it lacks in size. For making Pot and Pearl Barley the smaller the grain the better, and the higher price is obtainable for the small kernel. Sow barley after corn or potatoes and you are almost sure of a good paying crop. The straw is an excellent food for wintering stock, while the grain is always a cash article everywhere.

SOWING SPRING WHEAT.

Because of the crop being such a failure this year, we hear some farmers declining against sowing any more wheat. It is not to be lost sight of, however that even in good wheat growing districts the crop has been much below the average. Next year may give you 25 bushels to the acre. It will be a great mistake to give up sowing wheat because of the poor crops of this year's crop.

SOWING OATS.

This being the staple crop in this part of the country, it will be well to con-

sider if some improvements cannot be introduced by preparing the land during the fall for early sowing, so as to secure a better crop of this cereal. To sow on green sward the furrows should not be over five inches, and in Scotland they are often only four inches when prepared for oats on sward. The sod then rots sooner and settles more closely on the soil below. To sow oats on worn out land is only a waste of seed. The careful preparation of the land for a good crop of oats is as necessary as for anything else.

RAISING CORN.

That Indian corn is a paying crop as often as any other, where properly cultivated, we think will not be disputed. A great mistake is often made in trying to get too much from the land with a view of present profit, regardless of future crops. It is generally planted too thick, and then we have noticed beans planted between the rows besides. You may plant pumpkins between the rows of corn, and raise immense quantities of them but nothing else, without doing an injury to the corn and the land too. If the cornstalks are properly cured, they make good fodder and go to enlarge the manure pile, all of which will be an improvement to the farm, but common mouldy corn stalks are not fit to feed to anything.

This article being now too lengthy we shall refer to it again in a later number by presenting other modes which may be of use to our agricultural friends.

TWO YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

The horse stolen from Mr. Bothwell, referred to in our last issue, has been found and most unfortunately two boys of our own County were the culprits. Young Moore and McPaul must have sinned faster and gone down lower than anyone could have thought of, when they went so far as to steal Bothwell's horse. It is to be regretted, not only on their own account; but on account of their families, that they did this thing, for which they have been arraigned and sentenced as we hear to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It should be a warning to every boy not to trifle with evil of any kind. It is said by some that they must have commenced on smaller things, and that "pins and needles" must have been stolen by times, for they could not at one jump have committed so great a crime. Whether this was the case with these boys or not, we cannot say, but it is generally the case. There is always a commencement on the downward road. It sometimes shows itself by taking small insignificant articles, but grows into an article of greater value until a theft is made which sends the culprit to the penitentiary or to the gallows. Let parents and guardians and teachers also be vigilant in correcting the first appearance of evil in their child and lying as well as intemperance.

BUILDING THE PACIFIC RAILWAY SECURED.

While all the railways of our Country are of great importance, and without them the return to the old Stage coach and team service for passengers, mails, and commerce would be a calamity of the greatest hardships, there is no one road which would be missed so much as the Grand Trunk. Its construction and working has proved the greatest boon to Canada. We now have assurance that the Canada Pacific will be built, and when completed, its importance will far eclipse every other enterprise of the kind that our country has seen. Sir John A. Macdonald upon his return from England on Monday last, gave some information about his success in forming the Syndicate to build the road, that will please everybody; or at least it should do so. The road is to be built at a cost to the country which is within his estimate of 1873. It will be remembered that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie declared the estimate made by Sir John at that time, absurdly low. The road as now to be built, will awaken in England the greatest interest in Canada as a place of emigration. It will turn the tide from the United States to Canada, and our land will be filled up with the tens of thousands from the old world to settle here. The men who have taken hold of this great enterprise are millionaires who are able to complete even greater undertakings than this railway. They have given guarantees that the road will be built, and worked for ten years after the last rail is laid. This is a great point for it is well known that the Grand Trunk did not pay for ten years after it was built. This road may be the same, but with a guarantee that it will be run there is every encouragement for the people to settle upon the fine prairie lands of the North West, and have confidence that their products will find an outlet to the sea. This great enterprise will give new life and vigor to the Dominion. It will cause new industries to spring up all over the land and make times better than they have ever been before.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

This year the Fair was held in St. Andrews. The day was very unfavorable, a continuous downpour of rain the whole day, nevertheless the attendance was pretty good. Had the day been fine the number of exhibitors would have been larger—as it was there was a very good display of horned cattle, horses, sheep and pigs. Of roots we may say there was next to none compared with former years. We noticed two samples of potatoes, and they were very good. Butter and cheese in great abundance and of good quality.

FRUIT.

Miss Wales, of St. Andrews, showed some bunches of grapes, the Crevling and the Hartford Prolific—very fine.

Mr. Thomas Burwash also exhibited a choice lot. He also exhibited some very good apples. Mr. Charles Albright showed some fine Fameuses and other apples. There were also on the same range some very large Alexander, Fall Pippin and Mountain St. Lawrence apples, but who were the owners we did not learn.

LADIES WORK.

Miss Wales exhibited a grand embroidered wrapper, and two large beautiful cushions. Miss Paul, of Beech Ridge, two very fine embroidered chemise, a thread table cover and toilet. A handsome rug, wrought in fancy colored wools—very unique in design, was on exhibition, but we could not learn the name of the lady owning it. There was also on exhibition quite a number of home made shawls of various patterns, the finest and best we have ever seen at exhibitions of this kind, and speaks volumes for the artistic taste and skill of the ladies of Argenteuil, both young and old. Young men in want of good wives we recommend to you the young ladies of Argenteuil—they are both handy and thrifty—in fact will help to make a poor man rich. There were also exhibited by the ladies quite a number of well made cotton quilts in various designs and patterns, amongst them a very fine Irish chain quilt, and a crocheted quilt, diamond shaped, by Mrs. McEwen, of River Road. A crocheted table cover, a pair of knitted curtains, crocheted tidy, two point lace collars and tabs, were very finely wrought and attracted a good deal of attention. Mrs. Duncan McGregor exhibited a handsome frame, in which were some very artistically executed flowers, which attracted much attention, and admired for their great beauty. Also a card or rack stand made of shells, which displayed good taste and workmanship, but we did not learn who was the artist.

In the article of

BREAD.

there was a pretty good display; there was some very fine brown bread and buns, the white bread and buns being equally good. We did not however learn who were the bakers.

OATMEAL AND FLOUR.

There were four bags of flour, and three of oatmeal exhibited. Messrs. Fish & Ireland, of Lachute Mills, obtaining first prize for flour and oatmeal.

FLANNELS AND CLOTH.

Sixteen samples of home made flannel were on exhibition, the quality being pretty fair. The display of cloth was not large, but the quality was very good. Seven pieces of stuff of good workmanship were also on exhibition. Two pieces of home made carpet, one piece double ply, manufactured by Mr. Charles Albright, a tip top article.

HORSES.

The display of horses was very good, and the judges seemed to be put to their wits as to whom they would award the prizes—it may judge from the time they took in their examination of each kind of grades as they passed in review before them. The display of carriage horses was very good indeed, we doubt if there was a better one at the Montreal exhibition.

CATTLE.

In this department the exhibit was good, especially of bulls—old and young—the breed being much ahead of that exhibited two years ago, thanks to the Directors for their imported stock. Mr. Fields of Craigwood Farm, St. Andrews, exhibited nine head of cattle, one aged short-horned bull "Colonel Townley," an animal of immense size. We were informed that he weighed two thousand pounds when two years old, and judging from his present appearance, we would say, were he fat, he would weigh at least thirty-five hundred pounds. We saw no animal equal to him at the late Dominion exhibition. Near the "Colonel" was the "Governor-General," a short-horn bull one year old, showing fine strains of blood and high breeding, a dark solid color and symmetrical form; this yearling is the most perfect specimen of the short horn we have ever seen. We congratulate his owner on possessing so promising a sire. Mr. Fields also showed two Ayrshire cows, both bred by the late Nelson Davis; of these the cow "Daisy" took second prize. The first prize was given to a beautiful Ayrshire cow owned by Mr. Hay, the President of the society. Among the animals from Craigwood farm were some fine grade two year old and a three year old heifers, the product of a cross between the short-horn bull "Col. Townley" and Ayrshire cows; their large size and compact form showing, in our opinion, that this cross will be a profitable cow for the farmer to breed, giving both flesh and milk. Notably among the cattle were two large steers, bred and owned, as the tickets indicated, on the same farm; one was a three year old, a cross between the short-horn bull "Col. Townley" and the Ayrshire cow "Daisy" which took second prize. He was in good condition, and would weigh between eleven and twelve hundred pounds, though, we were informed, he had not been fed extra, but was taken from the pastures the day previous. The other steer was a two year old, of equal size and condition, a cross between the same bull and a native cow.

SHEEP.

No such display of sheep was to be seen at the Dominion exhibition, either in quality or numbers. Argenteuil is well adapted for the raising of sheep, and a large trade might be done if our farmers were to turn their attention to it—the English market being now open to them, and the transit safe, cheap and quick.

PIGS.

The specimens on exhibition were not as good we think as on former occasions.

GESE AND POULTRY.

Of geese there were very few specimens. Mr. George Fraser, of Lachute road, showed a pair of swan-geese, which were much admired on account of their size. The white Leghorn chickens and black Spanish, as well as Brahmas and bantams, were very good indeed.

At the close the secretary, Mr. Walker, read the prize list, after which the Directors and Judges retired to Sauvés hotel, where they dined together at half past four o'clock, p. m. The dinner was got up in good style and well served, to which ample justice was done. And thus closed a very successful exhibition. At the dinner the Secretary, Mr. G. J. Wafer, read letters from the following invited guests, stating that they regretted that they could not possibly be present at the show and dinner to-day, viz: R. G. Meikle, Esq., M.P.P., Thos. Christie, Esq., Edward Jones, Esq., and William Harrington, Esq. He also read a letter from the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P., expressing his intention of being present, but we suppose the day being wet and very disagreeable prevented his coming.

The Judges recommended that more room be given to exhibition of Poultry in future.

A collection of roots exhibited by Thomas Smith, of Beech Ridge, the Judges considered very good and worthy of a prize; also a pair of horse blankets exhibited by George Fraser the Judges considered worthy of honorableness.

We understand that a ram lamb exhibited by Mr. H. Griffith would have received a prize if it had been placed in the space allotted for such animals. Mr. Lane was also unfortunate in the entering a horse in the carriage instead of the Agricultural list, he being deemed too heavy for a carriage horse—but the discovery was made too late to make the change, and in all probability lost a prize, as he took the prize at the spring fair.

Below is the prize list.

List of Prizes awarded at the County of Argenteuil annual fall Agricultural Show, held in St. Andrews, on Sept. 28th, 1880.

HORSES.

JUDGES.—Wm. Oswald, Wm. McAllister, John Smith, U. L.

Mares and Foal, (Draught, 11 entries.) John Gordon, R. R. 1st; Richard Muir, 2nd; James Bradley, 3rd; Robert Barron, 4th; David McQuat, 5th; Adam Gowanlock, 6th.

Mares and Foal, (Saddle, 14 entries.) Andrew Todd, 1st; John McGregor, L. C. Road, 2nd; Thomas Dobie, 3rd; Michael Briarton, 4th.

Studs, 3 years, (3 entries.) Richard Sale, 1st; Severus Desjardin, 2nd; Earle Brothers, 3rd.

Studs, 2 years, (4 entries.) Neil Brown, 1st; George Fraser, 2nd; E. Milliner, 3rd.

Horse Colts, 1 year, (7 entries.) Peter Gordon, 1st; James Bradley, 2nd; John Gordon, E. S., 3rd.

Fillies, 2 years, (Draught, 4 entries.) John Nicholson, 1st; Walter McQuat, Branch, 2nd; Robert Doig, 3rd; Ewan Cameron, 4th.

Fillies, 2 years, (Saddle, 12 entries.) W. J. Christie, 1st; Martin Funcheson, 2nd; Geo. Catton, 3rd; John Summerby, 4th.

Fillies, 1 year, (10 entries.) Adam Gowanlock, 1st; John Clark, R. R., 2nd; John Nicholson, 3rd.

Carriage Horses, (8 entries.) Phineas Lano, 1st; Nelson Albright, Bay, 2nd; Robert Nichols, 3rd; John Bos, 4th.

HORNED CATTLE.

JUDGES.—Ebenzer Hendrie, Daniel Wyman, Archd. Oswald.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Bulls Aged, (5 entries.) Thomas Barron, 1st; David Morin, 2nd.

Bulls, 2 years, (7 entries.) Alex. McFarlane, 1st; Wm. Buchan, 2nd; Thomas Morrison, 3rd.

Bulls, 1 year, (9 entries.) James McQuat, R. R., 1st; Robert Doig, 2nd.

Bull Calves, (4 entries.) George Fraser, 1st; David McFarlane, 2nd; John Hay, 3rd.

Heifer Calves, (9 entries.) John Hay, 1st; George Fraser, 2nd.

Milk Cows (8 entries.) John Hay, 1st; T. C. Fields, 2nd.

Heifers, 2 years, (15 entries.) Geo. Fraser, 1st; John Hay, 2nd.

Heifers, 1 year, (11 entries.) John Hay, 1st.

SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

Bulls Aged, (one entry.) T. C. Fields, 1st.

Bulls, 1 year, (one entry.) T. C. Fields, 1st.

GRADE CATTLE.

Bulls Aged, (5 entries.) James C. McQuat, 1st; Thos. Todd, 2nd; John Nicholson, 3rd; Geo. Catton, 4th.

Bulls, 2 years, (7 entries.) Nelson Albright, R. R., 1st; Walter McQuat, L., 2nd; Martin Burwash, 3rd; John Bos, 4th.

Bulls, 1 year, (9 entries.) George Fraser, 1st; James Bradley, 2nd; Peter Gordon, 3rd; Gustavus Hooker, 4th.

Bull Calves, (4 entries.) George Hosier, 1st; Walter McQuat, L., 2nd; John Clark, R. R., 3rd.

Milk Cows, (8 entries.) James C. McQuat, R. R., 1st; Jan. McQuat, R. R., 2nd; Nelson Albright, R. R., 3rd; Peter Gordon, 4th; Henry McRae, 5th; James McQuat, B., 6th; Wm. Drew, 7th; George Fraser, 8th.

Heifers, 2 years, (15 entries.) Charles Albright, 1st; T. C. Fields, 2nd; James McQuat, R. R., 3rd; Peter Gordon, 4th; John Clark, 5th.

Heifers, 1 year (11 entries.) Peter Gordon, 1st; John Gordon, R. R., 2nd; James Gordon, E. S., 3rd; T. C. Fields, 4th; James McQuat, R. R., 5th.

Heifer Calves, (3 entries.) Mrs. Alex. Paul, 1st; James McQuat, 2nd; John Hay, 3rd.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

JUDGES.—Alex. McQuat, David Manson, and A. Vipind.

SHEEP.

Rams Aged, (9 entries.) John Smith, T. G., 1st; Eurastus Nichols, 2nd; Andrew Walker, 3rd; Joseph McKimmie, 4th; David Morin, 5th; John McGilvary, 6th.

Rams, one shear, (8 entries.) John Hay, 1st; Robert Woods, 2nd; John Doig, 3rd; Thomas Smith, 4th; John Shaw, 5th; John Robert, 6th.

Ram Lambs, (21 entries.) Robert Morrin 1st; Robert Crozier, 2nd; Robert Doig, 3rd; James Wilson, 4th; Andrew Walker, 5th; John Doig, 6th.

Ewes Aged, (14 entries.) Thomas Smith, 1st; Robert Crozier, 2nd; John Doig, 3rd; Andrew Walker, 4th; Thomas Morin, 5th; William Hume, 6th.

Ewes, one shear, (20 entries.) David Morin, 1st; Thomas Smith, 2nd; A. D. Loynachan, 3rd; James McQuat, R. R., 4th; William Hume, 5th; Daniel McMartin, 6th.

Ewe Lambs, (30 entries.) Thomas Smith, 1st; John Gordon, E. S., 2nd; David Morin, 3rd; Thomas Morin, 4th; William Hume, 5th; Robert Crozier, 6th.

SWINE.

Boars, (7 entries.) Matthew Burwash, 1st; Robert Morrison, 2nd; Robert Todd, 3rd; Thos. Morin, 4th; William Drew, 5th.

Sows, (17 entries.) Matthew Burwash, 1st; Thomas Cowan, 2nd; Walter Cumming, 3rd; Robert Morrison, 4th; Wm. Hume, 5th; David Morin, 6th.

POULTRY.

JUDGES: Napoleon LaLonde, Thos. Barron, and Robert Walker.

Geese—(10 entries.) George Fraser, 1st; John McGilvary, 2nd.

Turkeys—(8 entries.) George Walker, 1st; James Bradley, 2nd.

Ducks. Andrew Walker, 1st.

Barnyard Fowls—11 entries. John Hay, 1st; Joseph Patenaude, 2nd.

HARNESS—1 entry. George Simpson, 1st.

Wheat Flour—2 entries. James Fish, 1st; Earl Bros., 2nd.

Oatmeal. James Fish, 1st; Earl Bros., 2nd.

County Wheat—4 entries. Mrs. A. Paul, 1st; Nelson Albright, [Bay], 2nd.

County Oats—11 entries. Edward Hume, 1st; A. D. Loynachan, 2nd.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES.—William Vipind, James B. Cushing and Thomas Lamb.

Stuffs, home made, (8 entries.) David Morin, 1st; Thomas Morrison, 2nd; Robert Todd, 3rd; William Hume, 4th; James Bradley, 5th.

Dressed Cloth, home made, (11 entries.) John McGregor, R. R., 1st; Duncan McGregor, 2nd; Andrew Todd, 3rd; Joseph Taylor, 4th; Eurastus Nichols, 5th.

Dressed Cloth, manufactured, (1 entry.) Robert Morrison, of Phoenix mills, Brownsburg, 1st.

Plain Flannel, (3 entries.) Charles Albright, 1st; Duncan McGregor, 2nd.

Fancy Flannel, (15 entries.) Charles Albright, 1st; Andrew McFarlane, 2nd; James Clark, 3rd; Andrew Todd 4th; Duncan McGregor, 5th.

Blankets, (10 entries.) John Loynachan, 1st; Archibald LeRoy, 2nd; George Hooker, 3rd; James Clark, 4th.

Quilts and Coverings (11 entries.) Donald McEwan, 1st; William Buchan 2nd; Edward Hume, 3rd.

Carpets Home made (2 entries.) Charles Albright, 1st; George Fraser, 2nd.

Knitted Work (10 entries.) James Patterson, 1st; James Nelson 2nd; Charles Albright, 3rd; John Shaw 4th.

Woolen Shawls (5 entries.) Duncan McGregor, 1st; Robert Doig, 2nd; Joseph Taylor, 3rd.

Fancy Work, Special Prize (2 entries.) Charles T. Wales, 1st; Alexander McGibbon, 2nd.

Fancy Work (Society Prize) 11 entries. Mrs. Alexander Paul, 1st; Duncan McGregor, 2nd; James Patterson, 3rd.

CHEESE—(18 entries.)

JUDGES.—The same as in Domestic Manufactures.

Walter McQuat, Lachute, 1st; Jas. C. McQuat, 2nd; John Doig, 3rd; Thomas Morrison, 4th; James Wilson, 5th; Robert Doig, 6th.

BUTTER—(48 entries.)

JUDGES.—J. Stevens, William McAdam and Martin Wanlass.

Duncan McGregor, 1st; Nelson Albright, R. R., 2nd; John Doig, 3rd; Thomas Morrison, 4th; Mathew Burwash, 5th; John Clark, 6th; James McQuat, Brownsburg, 7th; James C. McQuat, 8th; David McFarlane, 9th; William Hume, 10th.

BREAD & BUNS AND FRUIT.

JUDGES.—Napoleon Lalande, Thomas Barron and Robert Walker.

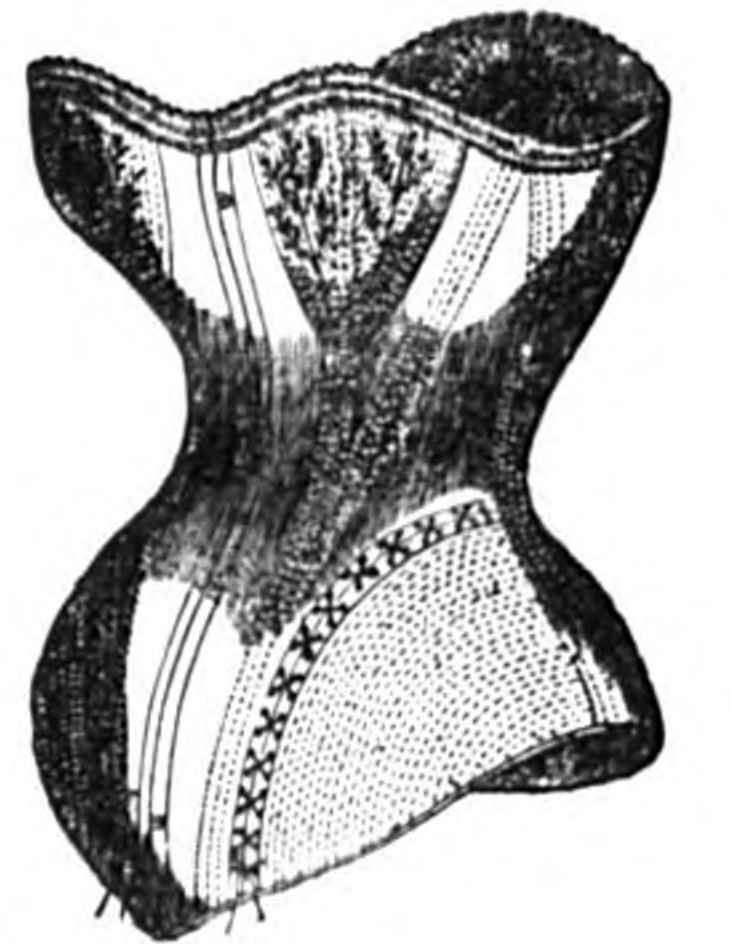
Bread, (13 entries.) Andrew McFarlane, 1st; Nelson Albright, Bay, 2nd; John McGregor, R. R., 3rd.

Buns (12 entries.) Nelson Albright, Bay, 1st; Charles Albright, 2nd; Duncan McGregor, 3rd.

Fruit (5 entries.) Charles Albright, 1st; C. T. Wales 2nd; Thomas Burwash, 3rd; John Hay, 4th.

Annual Ploughing Match to be held on David McQuat's farm, Brownsburg, Chatham, on Wednesday, the 20th of October next.

Montreal House, Lachute.



OLD VIRGINIA TOBACCO. SMOKE OLD VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

It is the best,
It is the cheapest
It is the healthiest.

Old Virginia is put
up in Tinfoil Packages
of a quarter pound at
only 15 cents each.

OLD VIRGINIA is Manufactured by Mr. D. RITCHIE, DOMINION TOBACCO WORKS, MONTREAL.

OLD VIRGINIA is
the choicest of all the
brands in the market.

OLD VIRGINIA Is the cheapest of all the Brands in the market.

OLD VIRGINIA is the healthiest Tobacco in the world.

SMOKE Old Virginia!

Buy Old Virginia.

OLD Virginia Manufactured by D. RITCHIE, Dominion Tobacco Works, MONTREAL.

OLD VIRGINIA FOR SALE Wholesale & Retail by Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills.

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

accordance with her impulsive nature who went straight to him, and said in a low tone—

"Mr. Hemstead, will you please read that?"

He trembled, but took the note, and said, after a moment, "Certainly," and was gone.

(To be Continued.)

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

2. If a person orders a 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. As to subscriptions, the publisher may insist 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 uncollected, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1880.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE.

Agriculture, as well as commerce and manufactures, depends upon human ability for success and profit. No business is profitable of itself alone but has to be made so. The man makes the business profitable, and not the business the man. The skill and shrewd management a business receives, the better it pays, and the more carelessness and waste the more unprofitable. Farming is one of the oldest and most necessary of occupations. Mankind must have something to eat even though they dispense with the common luxuries of manufactures. All are dependent upon the products of the farm. Four fifths of the entire population and nine-tenths of the wealth of the world are said to be engaged in farming. It is no insignificant business. The life of the whole animal world each year depends upon the previous year's agriculture. With all human forethought, and calculation there is no getting round this annually renewed demand, and supply. A bountiful and prosperous agriculture is therefore indispensable to the happiness and prosperity of all classes and occupations. At all hazards, agriculture must be continued and sustained, even though the necessities of life rise in commercial value and other pursuits dwindle into insignificance. In other words, a large portion of the world must be farmers, and if farming does not pay it must be made to.

STOP ITS WASTES.

One way to make farming pay is to stop its wastes. Farming is generally practiced in this Province with more thriftlessness and improvidence than any other business. There is a waste of time owing to the lack of system or any definite plan of operations. Their work proceeds rather than follows specifications. With many, there is the slowest movement possible in everything that is done, rather reminding one of the speed at which Mark Twain's Glaciers travelled, which was at the rate of one inch in 325 days. The farmer who moves like a glacier himself, teaches his boys and hired help the same speed and the loss is not so much realized in not getting through with the work to be done; but the complete occupation of all the time in talking about which prevents that study of books and papers that every farmer must do, as well as the mercantile, if success and profit are to be realized from his business. This farmer who begins to speculate is losing time. He who goes twice a week to the village when once might do is losing time. He who does all his work by hand labor is losing time. What manufacturer of the present day could succeed without machinery? Yet they were once without such aid. The great objection hitherto to farming has been its hard work. It is not so now. By horse-power, the farmer can now reap, sow, and plow, and thresh and grind, and saw and bore, chop feed and crush roots. It is not profitable in these days to farm as those did who lived centuries ago. Machinery must take the place of muscle. There must be no time wasted. By this we do not mean to say the farmer should be always plodding; on the other hand, we believe he can afford to take a holiday as well as anyone else; but when it is time to plow, sow, harrow, reap, gather and sell, the farmer will need to fly about, and if his horse have not been taught at all times to do things quickly—to open and shut the gate, buckle and un-buckle a strap, quickly—they will not be quick enough to take time by the forelock and make the best of circumstances when required to do so. There are a thousand little economies to be practiced on the farm. The principal one is time. Economize time, make the best of every hour. Time spent in reading agricultural works is not lost. Time taken up attending exhibitions, farmers' clubs, visiting a distant farm of repute, and such like is time well spent.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

New York, Sept. 27, 1880.

Owing to being so very busy I was not able to send, as I promised, a letter last week to the WATCHMAN, but will do my utmost in the future to have it written in time for publication each week.

I had a very pleasant journey from Lachute to Montreal, thence per Vermont Central to Troy, from which place I took steamer per Citizen's line to New York. The trip I have indicated is a most delightful one, passing, as a traveler on this route does, through varied and attractive scenery, comprising hills and dales, rivulets and rivers. Judging from the appearance of the crops, much of which, at the time I passed through Vermont, were cut, and lying out in the fields to dry and fit them for placing in the granaries; they have been excellent this year and the expressions of farmers I met at different stations where the train stopped, and also fellow passengers on the road, were that the crops have this year been exceptionally good and bountiful.

The most delightful part of the trip is that down the Hudson to New York; for the scenery is very picturesque; the ranges of hills and mountains all along the route would of themselves lend rather a bleak aspect to the view. But the trees, shrubs, etc., set this off. To be appreciated the trip needs to be enjoyed upon at sunrise, and then the full glories of the scenery on either bank of the Hudson are exposed to view. I might here say that I have often heard Americans praise up their river boats, but I must say, although I admit they do accommodate a larger number of people than those running on the St. Lawrence, still they will not in the majority of cases come up to either of the boats that run between Montreal and Quebec. As far as accommodation goes the furnishings of the saloon and cabin are not so tasteful—the meals served not so good. The Americans I met on board I must say are not so retiring as the Canadian people, and this is in many cases a bore, for before you know where you are, if you are not careful, and watch the insidious questions they put, they will have all

your past history out of you, as well as your intentions and prospects for the future.

I arrived in New York about nine o'clock, and was immediately struck by the busy scene which presented itself to me. On the docks everything was life, and each one was working as though their very life depended upon the efforts put forth on that particular day. The innumerable trucks and carts which were moving to and from vessels where they had taken goods for shipment or were carrying away to the stores for sale the products of other countries, was a sight never to be forgotten. On approaching Broadway the wonderful commingling of vehicles of all descriptions strikes the eye at once, and one stands surprised, full of wonder, that with such a number of vehicles going to and from more accidents do not occur on the streets of New York.

Military Review at St. Andrews.

On Friday the 1st inst., a miniature affair of this description took place in the inspection of our local troop of Volunteer Cavalry, by Lieut. Gen. Laurier, the new Commanding Officer of the Dominion Militia, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major of Montreal, who arrived on the ground at 3 p. m., and after being received with the usual formalities, Col. Bacon put the little Army "through their paces" in the various manoeuvres incident to mimic warfare by that arm of the service, seemingly to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting Field officer, who spoke a few kind and encouraging words to the men in praise of the efficiency displayed under difficulties caused by want of a more frequent and regular course of training, after which they seemed to vanish from sight "like the bascule fraction of a vision"—at the festive board, however, those official utterances were afterwards supplemented by this experienced officer expressing the pleasure and surprise with which he saw a rural troop so well mounted on horses all their own private property, trained equally well to the plough, the cart, and the saddle, as occasion required or necessity dictated, and yet Col. Bacon assured him the day's display was scarcely up to the usual mark. The one thing saving of adverse criticism referred to the difficulty of distinguishing the Captain of the Company by his uniform from the men he commanded, and which is mentioned here merely as a gentle hint to the officer in question, to comply in future with the regulations of the service in this respect which, trifling as it seems, would, from a mere martinet, have called for reproof on the field.

Gen. Laurier would seem to be "the right man in the right place." He is the first who has thought it his duty to go out of his way to a remote corner like this for the special purpose of inspecting a mere handful of men, (35 all told in the present instance) and it is to be hoped that this new departure is but a precursor to many much needed reforms in the conduct hitherto adopted by the powers that be towards our Citizen soldiers. It was the unanimous verdict of the guests assembled by invitation to meet the distinguished stranger at the hospitable table of the Surgeon of our own 11th, Dr. Mayrand, that his merits are only equalled by his affability and modesty, although the various orders that decorate his breast tell a tale of many dangers and strifes encountered in the service of his country from "Indus to the Pole," and that he is every inch a soldier which, by the bye, is no mean praise considering that he measures over 72 of these in height.

The rarity of things usually constitute their value—military regalia even on a small scale are "few and far between" in our midst, and yet the display by the dwellers in this sleepy hollow is both wonderful in itself and creditable to all concerned, as the number of spectators assembled to enliven the scene could be counted on the fingers. Nay, even the fair sex were "conspicuous by their absence," albeit usually an easy prey to the "scarlet fever"—but then the uniform of our braves is of a more sombre hue, which may account for the phenomenon—Com.

STOP ITS WASTES.

One way to make farming pay is to stop its wastes. Farming is generally practiced in this Province with more thriftlessness and improvidence than any other business. There is a waste of time owing to the lack of system or any definite plan of operations. Their work proceeds rather than follows specifications. With many, there is the slowest movement possible in everything that is done, rather reminding one of the speed at which Mark Twain's Glaciers travelled, which was at the rate of one inch in 325 days. The farmer who moves like a glacier himself, teaches his boys and hired help the same speed and the loss is not so much realized in not getting through with the work to be done; but the complete occupation of all the time in talking about which prevents that study of books and papers that every farmer must do, as well as the mercantile, if success and profit are to be realized from his business. This farmer who begins to speculate is losing time. He who goes twice a week to the village when once might do is losing time. He who does all his work by hand labor is losing time. What manufacturer of the present day could succeed without machinery? Yet they were once without such aid. The great objection hitherto to farming has been its hard work. It is not so now. By horse-power, the farmer can now reap, sow, and plow, and thresh and grind, and saw and bore, chop feed and crush roots. It is not profitable in these days to farm as those did who lived centuries ago. Machinery must take the place of muscle. There must be no time wasted. By this we do not mean to say the farmer should be always plodding; on the other hand, we believe he can afford to take a holiday as well as anyone else; but when it is time to plow, sow, harrow, reap, gather and sell, the farmer will need to fly about, and if his horse have not been taught at all times to do things quickly—to open and shut the gate, buckle and un-buckle a strap, quickly—they will not be quick enough to take time by the forelock and make the best of circumstances when required to do so. There are a thousand little economies to be practiced on the farm. The principal one is time. Economize time, make the best of every hour. Time spent in reading agricultural works is not lost. Time taken up attending exhibitions, farmers' clubs, visiting a distant farm of repute, and such like is time well spent.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

New York, Sept. 27, 1880.

Owing to being so very busy I was not able to send, as I promised, a letter last week to the WATCHMAN, but will do my utmost in the future to have it written in time for publication each week.

I had a very pleasant journey from Lachute to Montreal, thence per Vermont Central to Troy, from which place I took steamer per Citizen's line to New York. The trip I have indicated is a most delightful one, passing, as a traveler on this route does, through varied and attractive scenery, comprising hills and dales, rivulets and rivers. Judging from the appearance of the crops, much of which, at the time I passed through Vermont, were cut, and lying out in the fields to dry and fit them for placing in the granaries; they have been excellent this year and the expressions of farmers I met at different stations where the train stopped, and also fellow passengers on the road, were that the crops have this year been exceptionally good and bountiful.

The most delightful part of the trip is that down the Hudson to New York; for the scenery is very picturesque; the ranges of hills and mountains all along the route would of themselves lend rather a bleak aspect to the view. But the trees, shrubs, etc., set this off. To be appreciated the trip needs to be enjoyed upon at sunrise, and then the full glories of the scenery on either bank of the Hudson are exposed to view. I might here say that I have often heard Americans praise up their river boats, but I must say, although I admit they do accommodate a larger number of people than those running on the St. Lawrence, still they will not in the majority of cases come up to either of the boats that run between Montreal and Quebec. As far as accommodation goes the furnishings of the saloon and cabin are not so tasteful—the meals served not so good. The Americans I met on board I must say are not so retiring as the Canadian people, and this is in many cases a bore, for before you know where you are, if you are not careful, and watch the insidious questions they put, they will have all

your past history out of you, as well as your intentions and prospects for the future.

I arrived in New York about nine o'clock, and was immediately struck by the busy scene which presented itself to me. On the docks everything was life, and each one was working as though their very life depended upon the efforts put forth on that particular day. The innumerable trucks and carts which were moving to and from vessels where they had taken goods for shipment or were carrying away to the stores for sale the products of other countries, was a sight never to be forgotten. On approaching Broadway the wonderful commingling of vehicles of all descriptions strikes the eye at once, and one stands surprised, full of wonder, that with such a number of vehicles going to and from more accidents do not occur on the streets of New York.

your past history out of you, as well as your intentions and prospects for the future.

I arrived in New York about nine o'clock, and was immediately struck by the busy scene which presented itself to me. On the docks everything was life, and each one was working as though their very life depended upon the efforts put forth on that particular day. The innumerable trucks and carts which were moving to and from vessels where they had taken goods for shipment or were carrying away to the stores for sale the products of other countries, was a sight never to be forgotten. On approaching Broadway the wonderful commingling of vehicles of all descriptions strikes the eye at once, and one stands surprised, full of wonder, that with such a number of vehicles going to and from more accidents do not occur on the streets of New York.

Many of the buildings here are very large, as for instance the Post Office, New York Herald and Tribune offices, and the stores, the property of merchant princes, are very large indeed, of which A. T. Stewart and Max Stetler & Co., on Broadway, are examples.

The day following my arrival here was Sunday, so I attended service in the morning at John St. Methodist Church—the first one erected in America—and was pleased to notice that the people worshipped in the good old manner which I am told was the wont of Wesley himself; each member of the congregation seemed to take an interest in the service, and acted as though they alone were the worshippers. Every now and again there would burst from some warm heart a fervent "amen." In the basement of this church is still preserved a clock which John Wesley himself gave to the church. In the evening I crossed to Brooklyn and attended service at Talmage's church. The Tabernacle, as it is called, is, in the inside, in the form of an amphitheatre. Dr. Talmage, at the conclusion of a very excellent sermon, stated, "When first I proposed to have a church built after this style I was met with the avowed disapproval of members of the church. I said to them: I am determined to have it, and in the form of an amphitheatre so that a wave of feeling when it commences in one part will go right round the church. We feel ever so much warmer, ever so much better when we are united in this way; the people can see each other, which I think desirable in a work like this, as the power of example is great. But at last I succeeded, and the dissenters became reconciled to the class of building which I proposed to erect, and the church was built, and I firmly believe that much good has been done through its present form—the emotions travel in a circle, that is the reason."

The ferry service between New York and Brooklyn is very cheap and efficient. From 5 to 7 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening one cent for each individual passenger is charged, and all other hours of the day a uniform rate of two cents per passenger is charged. The distance from shore to shore is about a mile. The boats run every ten minutes. It is estimated that each boat carries over daily passengers and vehicles to the amount of \$150. There are 13 ferry boats flying between the New York and Brooklyn shores.

The elevated railway is a great boon to business men. It runs from what is called the Battery to Harlem, and the fare charged is ten cents per passenger, except between the hours of 5 and 7 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the evening when only five cents is charged; but more of the elevated railway in another letter.

Business is just stirring up here. The accounts which have been published in Liberal papers stating that there is little of employment in the States is untrue, the vacancies are few and far between. A number of old Montreals are at present residing here, some holding good positions whilst others have come here galled by the glowing accounts published in some Canadian newspapers of the state of trade here in the hopes of obtaining employment; but several with whom I am acquainted, although they have been in New York some time, are still out of employment and halfhearted to return to Canada. If some of the newspaper proprietors who have been so busy circulating reports of Yankee prosperity, were to pay this city a visit and see the hundreds of people who are out of employment and the large number of applications made by men, some of whom have left starving families at home, for each situation advertised in the papers methinks, more especially if they happened at the time to be one of the number of applicants, they would change their tune as to the unlimited number of situations vacant.

Political feeling runs very high here. Everyone goes politics, from the poor milliner to the wife of the millionaire, and from the shoeblick to the congressman. The approaching Presidential campaign then, it will be seen, excites considerable interest; a number of meetings have been held in this and other cities. Each party seems to feel sure that their candidate is the coming man, but if New York city is a criterion of the feeling of other parts, I should say judging from the meetings of both parties I have attended, that the Democratic candidate will be elected; but in this country you can never tell until the last moment who is likely to win, for each party works with such a will they throw their whole soul, and, for that matter, their money, into the election. It is not the dollar or principle that is considered, but it is by what means can a vote be obtained. Honors, principle, morality, money, are all sacrificed for political ends.

Crime has made its home here; not a day has passed during the past week in which there has not been recorded in the papers a murder or attempted murder in the city, and several mornings there have been two reported, and as on Sunday's revelry here three murders—for they are murders, one man killed outright and two mortally wounded—were reported besides crimes of a

lesser nature, but in instances, to the ear of the refined, more revolting. There is no Sunday with the majority of the people here. A large number of the smaller stores and groceries are open and some of the music halls. As an inducement to young people, and in order to cast over the matter a religious tone, in order to induce the more scrupulous of the young—those who have been trained up in and had inculcated into them a reverence for religion—to enter and take part in the proceedings, there are suspended from the doors of the groceries a sign with words to the following effect thereon: "This evening being Sunday Miss or Mr. So and So, generally some foreign name, for anything like that takes with New Yorkers, will play a choice selection of sacred music, and an opportunity will be afforded during the evening for those who feel so inclined to render selections from sacred songs. Admission free. Concert commences at 8 o'clock, sharp. Lagar 5 cents a glass. All kinds of liquors sold here."

The prevalence of crime here is in my opinion attributable to the fact that large numbers of people are growing up in this great city of New York uneducated. The little shoeblicks, newspaper boys, and children dealing in knick-knacks of various kinds, are compelled by their parents frequently to follow the callings they are employed in from infancy, and it is very often the case that the father is a drunkard and the mother a prostitute—the child trained up under such unfavorable circumstances follows the example of its parents; it lives without education and dies without education, and that child goes to everlasting ruin, all through the example of bad parents and because the State does not adopt some measure to make education compulsory to all.

I am afraid Mr. Editor that I have already made this letter too long, so I will now conclude.

I am yours &c.,
C. E. SIMON.

your past history out of you, as well as your intentions and prospects for the future.

I arrived in New York about nine o'clock, and was immediately struck by the busy scene which presented itself to me. On the docks everything was life, and each one was working as though their very life depended upon the efforts put forth on that particular day. The innumerable trucks and carts which were moving to and from vessels where they had taken goods for shipment or were carrying away to the stores for sale the products of other countries, was a sight never to be forgotten. On approaching Broadway the wonderful commingling of vehicles of all descriptions strikes the eye at once, and one stands surprised, full of wonder, that with such a number of vehicles going to and from more accidents do not occur on the streets of New York.

Many of the buildings here are very large, as for instance the Post Office, New York Herald and Tribune offices, and the stores, the property of merchant princes, are very large indeed, of which A. T. Stewart and Max Stetler & Co., on Broadway, are examples.

The day following my arrival here was Sunday, so I attended service in the morning at John St. Methodist Church—the first one erected in America—and was pleased to notice that the people worshipped in the good old manner which I am told was the wont of Wesley himself; each member of the congregation seemed to take an interest in the service, and acted as though they alone were the worshippers. Every now and again there would burst from some warm heart a fervent "amen." In the basement of this church is still preserved a clock which John Wesley himself gave to the church. In the evening I crossed to Brooklyn and attended service at Talmage's church. The Tabernacle, as it is called, is, in the inside, in the form of an amphitheatre. Dr. Talmage, at the conclusion of a very excellent sermon, stated, "When first I proposed to have a church built after this style I was met with the avowed disapproval of members of the church. I said to them: I am determined to have it, and in the form of an amphitheatre so that a wave of feeling when it commences in one part will go right round the church. We feel ever so much warmer, ever so much better when we are united in this way; the people can see each other, which I think desirable in a work like this, as the power of example is great. But at last I succeeded, and the dissenters became reconciled to the class of building which I proposed to erect, and the church was built, and I firmly believe that much good has been done through its present form—the emotions travel in a circle, that is the reason."

The ferry service between New York and Brooklyn is very cheap and efficient. From 5 to 7 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening one cent for each individual passenger is charged, and all other hours of the day a uniform rate of two cents per passenger is charged. The distance from shore to shore is about a mile. The boats run every ten minutes. It is estimated that each boat carries over daily passengers and vehicles to the amount of \$150. There are 13 ferry boats flying between the New York and Brooklyn shores.

The elevated railway is a great boon to business men. It runs from what is called the Battery to Harlem, and the fare charged is ten cents per passenger, except between the hours of 5 and 7 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the evening when only five cents is charged; but more of the elevated railway in another letter.

Business is just stirring up here. The accounts which have been published in Liberal papers stating that there is little of employment in the States is untrue, the vacancies are few and far between. A number of old Montreals are at present residing here, some holding good positions whilst others have come here galled by the glowing accounts published in some Canadian newspapers of the state of trade here in the hopes of obtaining employment; but several with whom I am acquainted, although they have been in New York some time, are still out of employment and halfhearted to return to Canada. If some of the newspaper proprietors who have been so busy circulating reports of Yankee prosperity, were to pay this city a visit and see the hundreds of people who are out of employment and the large number of applications made by men, some of whom have left starving families at home, for each situation advertised in the papers methinks, more especially if they happened at the time to be one of the number of applicants, they would change their tune as to the unlimited number of situations vacant.

Political feeling runs very high here. Everyone goes politics, from the poor milliner to the wife of the millionaire, and from the shoeblick to the congressman. The approaching Presidential campaign then, it will be seen, excites considerable interest; a number of meetings have been held in this and other cities. Each party seems to feel sure that their candidate is the coming man, but if New York city is a criterion of the feeling of other parts, I should say judging from the meetings of both parties I have attended, that the Democratic candidate will be elected; but in this country you can never tell until the last moment who is likely to win, for each party works with such a will they throw their whole soul, and, for that matter, their money, into the election. It is not the dollar or principle that is considered, but it is by what means can a vote be obtained. Honors, principle, morality, money, are all sacrificed for political ends.

Crime has made its home here; not a day has passed during the past week in which there has not been recorded in the papers a murder or attempted murder in the city, and several mornings there have been two reported, and as on Sunday's revelry here three murders—for they are murders, one man killed outright and two mortally wounded—were reported besides crimes of a

lesser nature, but in instances, to the ear of the refined, more revolting. There is no Sunday with the majority of the people here. A large number of the smaller stores and groceries are open and some of the music halls. As an inducement to young people, and in order to cast over the matter a religious tone, in order to induce the more scrupulous of the young—those who have been trained up in and had inculcated into them a reverence for religion—to enter and take part in the proceedings, there are suspended from the doors of the groceries a sign with words to the following effect thereon: "This evening being Sunday Miss or Mr. So and So, generally some foreign name, for anything like that takes with New Yorkers, will play a choice selection of sacred music, and an opportunity will be afforded during the evening for those who feel so inclined to render selections from sacred songs. Admission free. Concert commences at 8 o'clock, sharp. Lagar 5 cents a glass. All kinds of liquors sold here."

The prevalence of crime here is in my opinion attributable to the fact that large numbers of people are growing up in this great city of New York uneducated. The little shoeblicks, newspaper boys, and children dealing in knick-knacks of various kinds, are compelled by their parents frequently to follow the callings they are employed in from infancy, and it is very often the case that the father is a drunkard and the mother a prostitute—the child trained up under such unfavorable circumstances follows the example of its parents; it lives without education and dies without education, and that child goes to everlasting ruin, all through the example of bad parents and because the State does not adopt some measure to make education compulsory to all.

I am afraid Mr. Editor that I have already made this letter too long, so I will now conclude.

I am yours &c.,
C. E. SIMON.

your past history out of you, as well as your intentions and prospects for the future.

I arrived in New York about nine o'clock, and was immediately struck by the busy scene which presented itself to me. On the docks everything was life, and each one was working as though their very life depended upon the efforts put forth on that particular day. The innumerable trucks and carts which were moving to and from vessels where they had taken goods for shipment or were carrying away to the stores for sale the products of other countries, was a sight never to be forgotten. On approaching Broadway the wonderful commingling of vehicles of all descriptions strikes the eye at once, and one stands surprised, full of wonder, that with such a number of vehicles going to and from more accidents do not occur on the streets of New York.

Many of the buildings here are very large, as for instance the Post Office, New York Herald and Tribune offices, and the stores, the property of merchant princes, are very large indeed, of which A. T. Stewart and Max Stetler & Co., on Broadway, are examples.

The day following my arrival here was Sunday, so I attended service in the morning at John St. Methodist Church—the first one erected in America—and was pleased to notice that the people worshipped in the good old manner which I am told was the wont of Wesley himself; each member of the congregation seemed to take an interest in the service, and acted as though they alone were the worshippers. Every now and again there would burst from some warm heart a fervent "amen." In the basement of this church is still preserved a clock which John Wesley himself gave to the church. In the evening I crossed to Brooklyn and attended service at Talmage's church. The Tabernacle, as it is called, is, in the inside, in the form of an amphitheatre. Dr. Talmage, at the conclusion of a very excellent sermon, stated, "When first I proposed to have a church built after this style I was met with the avowed disapproval of members of the church. I said to them: I am determined to have it, and in the form of an amphitheatre so that a wave of feeling when it commences in one part will go right round the church. We feel ever so much warmer, ever so much better when we are united in this way; the people can see each other, which I think desirable in a work like this, as the power of example is great. But at last I succeeded, and the dissenters became reconciled to the class of building which I proposed to erect, and the church was built, and I firmly believe that much good has been done through its present form—the emotions travel in a circle, that is the reason."

The ferry service between New York and Brooklyn is very cheap and efficient. From 5 to 7 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening one cent for each individual passenger is charged, and all other hours of the day a uniform rate of two cents per passenger is charged. The distance from shore to shore is about a mile. The boats run every ten minutes. It is estimated that each boat carries over daily passengers and vehicles to the amount of \$150. There are 13 ferry boats flying between the New York and Brooklyn shores.

The elevated railway is a great boon to business men. It runs from what is called the Battery to Harlem, and the fare charged is ten cents per passenger, except between the hours of 5 and 7 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the evening when only five cents is charged; but more of the elevated railway in another letter.

Business is just stirring up here. The accounts which have been published in Liberal papers stating that there is little of employment in the States is untrue, the vacancies are few and far between. A number of old Montreals are at present residing here, some holding good positions whilst others have come here galled by the glowing accounts published in some Canadian newspapers of the state of trade here in the hopes of obtaining employment; but several with whom I am acquainted, although they have been in New York some time, are still out of employment and halfhearted to return to Canada. If some of the newspaper proprietors who have been so busy circulating reports of Yankee prosperity, were to pay this city a visit and see the hundreds of people who are out of employment and the large number of applications made by men, some of whom have left starving families at home, for each situation advertised in the papers methinks, more especially if they happened at the time to be one of the number of applicants, they would change their tune as to the unlimited number of situations vacant.

Political feeling runs very high here. Everyone goes politics, from the poor milliner to the wife of the millionaire, and from the shoeblick to the congressman. The approaching Presidential campaign then, it will be seen, excites considerable interest; a number of meetings have been held in this and other cities. Each party seems to feel sure that their candidate is the coming man, but if New York city is a criterion of the feeling of other parts, I should say judging from the meetings of both parties I have attended, that the Democratic candidate will be elected; but in this country you can never tell until the last moment who is likely to win, for each party works with such a will they throw their whole soul, and, for that matter, their money, into the election. It is not the dollar or principle that is considered, but it is by what means can a vote be obtained. Honors, principle, morality, money, are all sacrificed for political ends.

Crime has made its home here; not a day has passed during the past week in which there has not been recorded in the papers a murder or attempted murder in the city, and several mornings there have been two reported, and as on Sunday's revelry here three murders—for they are murders, one man killed outright and two mortally wounded—were reported besides crimes of a

lesser nature, but in instances, to the ear of the refined, more revolting. There is no Sunday with the majority of the people here. A large number of the smaller stores and groceries are open and some of the music halls. As an inducement to young people, and in order to cast over the matter a religious tone, in order to induce the more scrupulous of the young—those who have been trained up in and had inculcated into them a reverence for religion—to enter and take part in the proceedings, there are suspended from the doors of the groceries a sign with words to the following effect thereon: "This evening being Sunday Miss or Mr. So and So, generally some foreign name, for anything like that takes with New Yorkers, will play a choice selection of sacred music, and an opportunity will be afforded during the evening for those who feel so inclined to render selections from sacred songs. Admission free. Concert commences at 8 o'clock, sharp. Lagar 5 cents a glass. All kinds of liquors sold here."

The prevalence of crime here is in my opinion attributable to the fact that large numbers of people are growing up in this great city of New York uneducated. The little shoeblicks, newspaper boys, and children dealing in knick-knacks of various kinds, are compelled by their parents frequently to follow the callings they are employed in from infancy, and it is very often the case that the father is a drunkard and the mother a prostitute—the child trained up under such unfavorable circumstances follows the example of its parents; it lives without education and dies without education, and that child goes to everlasting ruin, all through the example of bad parents and because the State does not adopt some measure to make education compulsory to all.

I am afraid Mr. Editor that I have already made this letter too long, so I will now conclude.

I am yours &c.,
C. E. SIMON.

your past history out of you, as well as your intentions and prospects for the future.

I arrived in New York about nine o'clock, and was immediately struck by the busy scene which presented itself to me. On the docks everything was life, and each one was working as though their very life depended upon the efforts put forth on that particular day. The innumerable trucks and carts which were moving to and from vessels where they had taken goods for shipment or were carrying away to the stores for sale the products of other countries, was a sight never to be forgotten. On approaching Broadway the wonderful commingling of vehicles of all descriptions strikes the eye at once, and one stands surprised, full of wonder, that with such a number of vehicles going to and from more accidents do not occur on the streets of New York.

Many of the buildings here are very large, as for instance the Post Office, New York Herald and Tribune offices, and the stores, the property of merchant princes, are very large indeed, of which A. T. Stewart and Max Stetler & Co., on Broadway, are examples.

The day following my arrival here was Sunday, so I attended service in the morning at John St. Methodist Church—the first one erected in America—and was pleased to notice that the people worshipped in the good old manner which I am told was the wont of Wesley himself; each member of the congregation seemed to take an interest in the service, and acted as though they alone were the worshippers. Every now and again there would burst from some warm heart a fervent "amen." In the basement of this church is still preserved a clock which John Wesley himself gave to the church. In the evening I crossed to Brooklyn and attended service at Talmage's church. The Tabernacle, as it is called, is, in the inside, in the form of an amphitheatre. Dr. Talmage, at the conclusion of a very excellent sermon, stated, "When first I proposed to have a church built after this style I was met with the avowed disapproval of members of the church. I said to them: I am determined to have it, and in the form of an amphitheatre so that a wave of feeling when it commences in one part will go right round the church. We feel ever so much warmer, ever so much better when we are united in this way; the people can see each other, which I think desirable in a work like this, as the power of example is great. But at last I succeeded, and the dissenters became reconciled to the class of building which I proposed to erect, and the church was built, and I firmly believe that much good has been done through its present form—the emotions travel in a circle, that is the reason."

The ferry service between New York and Brooklyn is very cheap and efficient. From 5 to 7 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening one cent for each individual passenger is charged, and all other hours of the day a uniform rate of two cents per passenger is charged. The distance from shore to shore is about a mile. The boats run every ten minutes. It is estimated that each boat carries over daily passengers and vehicles to the amount of \$150. There are 13 ferry boats flying between the New York and Brooklyn shores.

The elevated railway is a great boon to business men. It runs from what is called the Battery to Harlem, and the fare charged is ten cents per passenger, except between the hours of 5 and 7 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the evening when only five cents is charged; but more of the elevated railway in another letter.

Business is just stirring up here. The accounts which have been published in Liberal papers stating that there is little of employment in the States is untrue, the vacancies are few and far between. A number of old Montreals are at present residing here, some holding good positions whilst others have come here galled by the glowing accounts published in some Canadian newspapers of the state of trade here in the hopes of obtaining employment; but several with whom I am acquainted, although they have been in New York some time, are still out of employment and halfhearted to return to Canada. If some of the newspaper proprietors who have been so busy circulating reports of Yankee prosperity, were to pay this city a visit and see the hundreds of people who are out of employment and the large number of applications made by men, some of whom have left starving families at home, for each situation advertised in the papers methinks, more especially if they happened at the time to be one of the number of applicants, they would change their tune as to the unlimited number of situations vacant.

Political feeling runs very high here. Everyone goes politics, from the poor milliner to the wife of the millionaire, and from the shoeblick to the congressman. The approaching Presidential campaign then, it will be seen, excites considerable interest; a number of meetings have been held in this and other cities. Each party seems to feel sure that their candidate is the coming man, but if New York city is a criterion of the feeling of other parts, I should say judging from the meetings of both parties I have attended, that the Democratic candidate will be elected; but in this country you can never tell until the last moment who is likely to win, for each party works with such a will they throw their whole soul, and, for that matter, their money, into the election. It is not the dollar or principle that is considered, but it is by what means can a vote be obtained. Honors, principle, morality, money, are all sacrificed for political ends.

Crime has made its home here; not

Autumn.

SELECTED FOR WATCHMAN.
With a smile on her beautiful face,
At eventide,
Mid the red and deep crimson shades,
Of the summer died;
And over her brow a weary
The autumn is the ripened fruit
And golden sheaves.

The red sun shines like a smile in death,
On withered flowers;
Alone in her cold grave,
Bright joyous hours,
Hopes that were false the buds of Spring
Dreams that the child of the Autumn wind
Touched out by one.

Oh! the smiles of youth, like sunset shades,
The visions of love with earth's sweet flowers,
In dust be laid;
But beyond the mists of autumn's mists
God's smile is true,
Mid the deepest night that fades light
Last time we see.

And then has a glimmer's work to do,
To light the way,
Large is the field which to buy as His,
The harvest is great,
Heath there only—no gathered sheaf
Of precious grain?
Then, when the night is coming fast
With harrowing rain.

Over the vale of the laughing Summer
Cold winds must sweep,
But the gathered fruit of his sunshine
Each heart can keep.
The restless swallows may bid 'Farewell,'
Not love divine
Can change the leaf of the autumn rain
To life's best wine.

HOLLIS FREEMAN.

LADIES COLUMN.

A BRAVE LITTLE WOMAN.

In his response to the words of welcome spoken to him in New York, October 30, 1879, in his return to his native land, the late John B. Spurgeon related several interesting incidents. Among other things he spoke of his desire to meet Mr. Spurgeon, whom he had repeatedly been disappointed of seeing in consequence of his being so long in the Temperance Journal.

"I met his brother and said: 'I am determined to see your brother Charles, and I will see him.' Spurgeon very kindly wrote: 'You wish to see me more than I wish to see you.' I went to his house and he captured me."

"I fell in love with him at first sight, and I believe my wife fell in love with his wife. They were wonderful people. He took me with him to see his orphanage. I said to him: 'What is necessary for admission here?' He said: 'Enter the orphanage. There is nothing necessary. We are a simple people, the Church of England people, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Independents, and it doesn't make a bit of difference who they are, so long as they are utterly destitute.' He gathered around him two hundred and forty boys and made them go through their exercises, and asked me to speak to them. I could not say a word. He said: 'You must say something. After the speech he gave each of those boys a penny, and away he went with the cheers of the boys following him.'

"I wish to say how distinctly Mr. Spurgeon's thoroughness of character shone forth. His wife, too, is a pronounced total abstainer. She has not been out of her house, except taken out in a chair, for twelve years. She has some internal disease that is exceedingly painful, so that about one day in three she is confined to her bed and can see no one. Mr. Spurgeon said to me: 'My wife is a brave little woman. She said to me when she was taking wine and ale by the doctor's prescription, eight years ago: 'Charles, did you ever know of a lady becoming a drunkard?—Yes, my dear. Did you ever hear of a lady in London becoming a drunkard?—Yes, my dear, I have. Then she said: 'You will never hear of that of me, for I will never touch another drop.' 'But my dear, you must: the doctor will oblige you to do that. No the doctor will not oblige me to do that. I will never taste it—I shall not taste it. From that time till this, in all her sufferings and agonies she has never used intoxicating liquor.'"

"Mr. Spurgeon says that she is very slowly getting a little better. He said to me that a certain physician prescribed for her, and said that the most sure to be an opium eater if she would be relieved from her pain. 'That doctor,' said Mr. Spurgeon, 'has been dead for several years, and my wife is living yet.'"

"I wish to say that Mr. Spurgeon stood about from the temperance movement and that there were so many infidels and so much irreligion connected with it; but the whole movement is being leavened with the love of Christ and with religious influence."

A fashionable wedding took place at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on Sept. 29th. Mr. Frank Egerton Hodgins, son of the Deputy Minister of Education, and Miss Anna Maclean, daughter of the late Mr. Maclean of Chippewa, distiller, were married, in the presence of a large crowd of onlookers. The bride wore a rich and colorful satin trimmed with lace and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Misses Morris, Plumb, Denison, and one other young lady. The groomsmen were Messrs. I. P. Galt, Arthur Gravest, Gen. Hodgins and Street Maclean, Bishop Fuller, Dean Gravest, and Rev. A. H. Baldwin, were the officiating clergymen.

The Carr's marriage with the Princess Dalgrovi was privately celebrated. It is said, a month ago, the witnesses being the two Russian Ministers, Adlerberg and Milutine, and General Barmoff. Even the Czar, it is said, urged the hastening of the nuptials, the only condition imposed by him being that, within the space of the year, changes in the Ministry should be submitted to the Czar by the Throne.

A newly married couple at Chocomaque, were overheard billing and cooing. "What wouldst thou do if I pined died?" "Dovey'd die too." "Emetics were at a discount among the listeners."

After the declaration: "This is, perhaps, not the first time that you have seen me," "But perhaps the first you have ever given, Miss Smith."

A Mother of Clergymen.—Mrs. Kate P. Noble died recently at Hampstead, L. I., where she had been spending the summer. She was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Noble of Washington, and mother of the Rev. Mason Noble, Jr., of Sheffield, Mass.; the Rev. George Noble, of Concord, N. H.; the Rev. Charles Noble, of Washington; and the Rev. Franklin Noble, of the Presbyterian Church in Hampstead, in whose house she died.

A Real Lady who Makes Herself Useful.—Miss Gladstone, a daughter of the English Premier, has set an excellent example to her sex by taking a position as private secretary to the vice-principal of Newham College, where she was recently a student. The idea that there is something degrading in a lady's doing anything to earn her own living has still a considerable hold on English society, and though, perhaps, few would openly admit that they thought it, it nevertheless influences the action of a large number. By this adopting a vocation and becoming self-dependent, Miss Gladstone has taken a commendable step which may perhaps influence others who stand more in need of remunerative employment, but have hitherto been deterred from doing it by fear of Mrs. Ormsby, to go and do like her.

The caliche bonnets of our grandmothers and the small capotes are the new fall styles. Scarves and fichus of mauve-colored Spanish blonde and lace are coming into fashion. Plaids, which are introduced the early part of each winter season, are already in the market. They are not, however, tartans of Scotch clans, but are fanciful plaids which show French taste in their combination of colors.

All the recent dresses, of whatever material, are made with shirred backs, short apron fronts, and all-round bodies. The skirt hangs straight at the back, and the shirring consists of from five to seven rows below the line of the belt.

Fashions almost invariably fasten down the back, and are the most stylish way of making up light stuffs, such as bunting, nun's cloth, satens, and even ivory serge and cashmere. They are often accompanied by a hood to match the costume.

The basque and lower skirt of the dress of last season are retained, the former being made long and short, according to the use for which they are designed. Some basques have long collarettes, ending in shirred points which pass under the belt.

The fashion of wearing a silk lower skirt with flounces and a woollen over-dress has been abandoned by the French dressmakers, and a woollen suit, in order to be stylish, must have only woollen seen on the outside silk being relegated to linings.

Wreaths of flowers are worn round the throat, and also elegant square-cut dresses. These round the neck, which are made full like a ruche, are used in the daytime for dressy occasions. The lace stands up round the throat above the collar of the dress.

A neat and useful costume may be made by taking a box in which fine-cut tobacco is packed and covering it with cretonne. The top may be taken off and put on without difficulty if over covering, a narrow ruffle to fall over the edge is tacked on. An old man of this sort is convenient in the bedroom where it may serve as a receptacle for stockings. If one does not care to buy cretonne, his of carpet may be used for the covering.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]
GLEANNING FROM THE BRITISH CAPITAL—THE LONDON SEASON OF 1880.—LONDON TIMES ON THE EXPORT OF AMERICAN WHEAT—EVENINGS AT HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Sep. 14, 1880.

Although the past London season has suffered from the excess of rain, and though garden parties have come to grief, and the lawns of the race-courses have been shorn of their parterres of youth and beauty, dazzling in summer costumes, society has taken very good care to enjoy itself; and when society revels in enjoyment trade cannot be said to be utterly depressed. The thoroughly British custom of dinner-giving has hardly survived the melancholy influence of the past six months; and although the chimney of the Mansion House has not smoked to any exceptional extent, the City Companies have shown their accustomed and splendid hospitality, and the Freeman's Tavern and Willis' Rooms have had no reason to complain of slackness in the giving of charity banquets.

Richmond may have suffered somewhat; but Greenwich has held its own, and the Ship and the Trafalgar have received no diminution in the patronage of the votaries of water soupy and lobster balls, salmon cutlets and whiting puddings, and black and red "devised" bait. Society, again, has given and gone to multi-millionaires, and several really memorable weddings have occurred during the season of 1880, of which the solemnization has seemingly not incited the tribe of West end dressmakers, milliners, jewellers, artificial florists, pastrycooks, wine merchants, and livery stable keepers to rend their garments over the dullness of their respective trades. Finally, Society has gone, with an eagerness which may almost be qualified as feverish, to the play. Poor old Drury-lane has been abandoned, it is true, to cowboys and the ruts; but to a neighboring theatre the elite has, these many weeks past, daily and hourly flocked, and the admirable company of the Comedie Francaise, after delighting us with the exhibition of their genius and capacity, have returned to their native shores with considerably over ten thousand pounds sterling of English money in their pockets. Meanwhile two large Italian Opera Houses have enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity, and the typically fashionable London theatres have been constantly well supported. All this, it is as well to remember, has taken place in spite of the miserable weather, an acknowledged and widespread depression in wholesale trade and manufactures, and cruel wars on the borders of the Empire.

The London Times has published lately several leaders on the gigantic scale on which the export of American wheat is conducted. It endeavors to console the British farmer by reminding him of the fact that if American wheat can be sold in Great Britain at fifty shillings per quarter, he can get that price for his wheat if he has it to sell. Increased importation has augmented the number of bread eaters, and if the present harvest is a good one the British farmer will get a fair return for his product. The Times even thinks that the days of high prices have not entirely disappeared for the British farmer, as America cannot always reckon on a series of good harvests.

In the climatic sense nothing could be more exquisite than these autumn days in London. Through the opaline air the tender blue canopy of heaven smiles, while the countless parks are robed in their richest drapery of Lincoln green, the chosen hue of Robin Hood and his merry men. To any one interested in horticulture, even to the simple extent of being fond of flowers, the scene of Hyde Park just now is one of withering loveliness. The grassy greenery of the central swards, broken by the umbraeous baskiness of noble ancient trees, under whose deep, cool shade gather fair herds of sheep, with groups by the brookside of spotted deer, with large, shy eyes—these form, as it were, a picture which is set in the glowing frame of a brilliant band of flowers, extending all around the Park, but particularly beautiful on the side facing that street of palaces, Park Lane. We are in that season when, joined by crowds on every hand, we are yet unconsciously told that there is nobody here.

Religious Intelligence.

Lost in the Pulpit.

They make a great mistake who suppose that extempore preaching has been the law with all great preachers; in fact, we may almost go so far as to say the reverse has been the case. Extemporizing will often be exposed to difficulties which only a very honest mind can overcome, and make the best of. When Father Taylor, the American preacher, once lost himself and became bewildered in the course of his sermon, he extricated himself by the exclamation: "I have lost the track of the nominative case, my brethren; but one thing I know, I am bound for the Kingdom!" and the frankness of such a confession would be sure to save him from suffering in the esteem of his audience. But the more stately and dignified masters, it is obvious, cannot deliver themselves in that way. The most singular instance of this kind in our memory is the case of a very distinguished man to whom we loved to listen in our boyhood, a preacher with a wonderful command over every faculty that could give brilliancy or beauty to pulpit exercises. He always preached without notes, and always broke his discourse into divisions, but once, to our amazement and that of the congregation, having travelled through, so far as we remember, two departments of his discourse, he caught himself up and said, "I—I forget the third division!" He turned round to the organist, "Organist strike up a verse!" He gave out a line of a hymn, and while the organ was playing and the people singing, he leaned in deep thought over the pulpit; the singing over, he announced the missing link. "But," said he, "is not that singular?" and he proceeded to show them how it was that he had lost it, and how he found it—proceeded, in a really enchanting way, to talk upon the law of association of ideas, and the mystery and marvels of retentiveness and memory, as proof of the immortality and immortality of the soul, until the time was gone, and we really had none of the sermon after all. A similar anecdote has been often told of the late Thomas Binny. Or, Harris, the author of 'Mammon' had begged his services for some anniversary, and Binny declared his utter inability to prepare a sermon—in those days he was a strictly extempore speaker. It was urged, 'Oh, come and preach a sermon, that is ready to your mind!' And so Mr. Binny promised that he would take the service; but he also, having got through two heads of the discourse, became bewildered. Thirdly—Judy I've forgotten what was thirdly! he said, and he looked over the pulpit to where Dr. Harris was sitting. "Brother Harris, what was thirdly?" Harris looked up and said 'so and so.' 'Exactly,' said the discomfited preacher, who pursued his way with ease and happiness to the close.

Faith in Prayer.

The late Dr. Spencer gives an account in his Pastor's Sketches, of a case in point. He says: "An aged woman, a member of my church, whom I frequently met, always appeared to me to have a more than common interest in the prosperity of religion. She would often enquire: 'Are any of our young people coming to Christ?' One day as I was passing her house, she called me in. Says she, 'I asked you to come in here because I wanted to tell you a revival is coming.' 'How do you know that?' said I. 'Dear me,' says she, 'I don't think me one of that sort of folks who think themselves particularly favorites of the Lord, as if they were inspired; I'm none of that sort by a good deal. But I have got faith, and I have got eyes and ears, and I believe in prayer. Perhaps you may think me too certain, but I tell you a revival is coming; and I don't know it by a miracle either, or because I am any better than other people, or nearer to God. But, for this good while, every day when I have been out in my garden, I have heard that old deacon (pointing to his house) at prayer in his chamber, when he thinks nobody hears him. The window is open a little way off from my garden, and I have heard him praying there every day. He is not able to leave his house much, you know, because he has got only one leg; but if he can't work he can pray; and his prayers will be answered. I am sure a revival is coming, and I should not be surprised if some of his children should be converted. God answers prayer, you will see. A revival did come. Before a year from that time more than a hundred persons in that congregation were led to indulge hope that they had been born of the Spirit. Among them were a son and daughter of that old man of prayer, and a grandson of this woman who believed in prayer.'"

A Touching Incident.

An English actress, passing along a street one day, heard singing. She looked in at an open door upon a little prayer meeting, and caught the words—

Depth of mercy! can there be Mercy still reserved for me?

She entered, listened awhile, and then went away, but the hymn went with her. She became a Christian, and determined to leave the stage; but the manager would not release her from fulfilling her engagement. The last night she played with unusual brilliancy, and at the close was called before the curtain. Her contract was discharged;

she had no master now but Christ. Standing there with clasped hands and streaming eyes, she sang:

Depth of mercy! can there be Mercy still reserved for me? Can my God his wrath forbear— Can, the chief of sinners, spare?

The audience was melted by the pathetic confession and plea, and many sought the same mercy.

WHAT A GLASS OF WINE DID.—The Duke of Orleans was the eldest son of King Louis Philippe, and the inheritor of whatever rights his father could transmit. He was a very noble young man—physically noble. His generous qualities had made him universally popular. One morning he invited a few of his companions to breakfast, as he was about to depart from Paris to join his regiment. In the conviviality of the hour, he drank a little too much wine. He did not become intoxicated. He was not in any respect a dissipated man. His character was lofty and noble. But in that joyous hour he drank just one glass too much. In taking the parting glass he slightly lost the balance of his body and mind. Bidding adieu to his companions, he entered his carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have kept his seat. He leaped from the carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have kept his seat. He leaped from the carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have kept his seat. He leaped from the carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have kept his seat.

Permanent Grass Impossible.

It is held that grass should be more extensively grown and more land kept in permanent sod, as is the case in England. The idea would be an excellent one were we situated like England. But we lack her moist climate, which is specially adapted to grass. Our seasons, instead, are drouthy, causing grass to suffer, and often seriously. Other-wise, does any one doubt that our English settlers would have continued their home practice, which they have not, but in common with the rest, have adopted mixed farming, grass lands having only a few years, when they require to be plowed again. We do not lack for native grasses, nor is the soil unadapted for grass, as is plainly seen in a moist season, when our fields rival those of England in verdure. But dry seasons are the rule. The deep-rooting grasses, like orchard grass and Kentucky blue grass, are less affected by drouth, and with fertility and good preparation of the soil can be made to last many years, if not permanently, and with profit.

This is less the case with timothy, which has comparatively a short root. Only in the more moist land (not wet, so that the frost heaves it) is success obtained with this grass, and then not permanently without surface fertilization. I have known alfalfa to be sufficient for this on a clay loam. Our dry climate is also unfavorable to the small surface-creeping blue grass and redtop. The general prevalence of drouth prevents these and some other native grasses, including white clover, from showing much. Had we England's climate, they would form a perennial green. Instead, we produce corn for our live stock, which England cannot grow, and clover, which we can grow better than the grasses, and which improves our land. We therefore do not lack for an abundance of feed, though we have to secure it with more labor and more working of the soil.

Is this really a disadvantage? If so, then the benefits of soil cultivation, so much insisted upon from the days of Tull to the present, are all a sham. We know better than this. Our best farmers cannot be made to believe that work laid out judiciously upon the soil is not a profitable expenditure. That we have some land that can be held profitably in soil, there is no question; but with the great body of it grass is disposed to run out sooner or later, according to the degree of dryness of our seasons, severe drouths working immense mischief, which can only be remedied by the plow, or surface culture and re-seeding. This we can do; we can lessen the evil, as I have said, by putting the land in good order and keeping it enriched, and by selecting the proper grasses; but we cannot possibly maintain the perennial green of England in our general herbage.

A BLOWING ADDER.—One day recently Mr. Charles Barrett, residing in the vicinity of Stratford, was walking through his field in company with his wife, when Mrs. Barrett felt a blow on the leg just below the knee, which she describes as similar to a blow from a wet stocking. On looking down she saw a monstrous blowing adder at her feet. "Before she had time to move," the reptile made a second blow, catching her skirts. She made a jump and shook the reptile off, but fainter before she had gone ten feet. By this time Mr. Barrett had secured the snake by placing his rake head on top of it, and a boy working near them brought a stick and it was killed. He describes the snake as being when inflated with wind six inches in diameter and five feet long. After it was killed it was about three feet in length and two and a half inches in diameter.

FRACURED ELBOW.—Lieut.-Colonel Broussau, who is also Mayor of La Prairie, met with a serious accident on Tuesday night last. He was on the point of returning to his home about half-past eight in the evening, when, in the dark, stumbled over a large block of wood which was lying near the La Prairie wharf. He fell on his left arm, and, being a heavy man, the limb was broken at the elbow. He remained on the boat all night, being attended to by surgeon A. T. Broussau, and at five o'clock yesterday morning returned to his home in La Prairie. At last reports he was doing well.—Montreal Gazette, Thursday.

Dr. Franklin used to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the doctor was making the tour of England:— "Everything, massa, work in this country; water work, wind work, fire work, dog work, man work, bullock work, horse work, ass work. Everything work here but the hog; he eat, he drink, he do nothing all day. The hog be the only gentleman in England."

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once. Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like **Downs' Elixir**. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS
Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Bilelessness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT
For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For sale Everywhere.

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding country that he is now selling Goods Cheaper than ever.

ULSTERS from \$5.50 to \$10. GOOD BIG OVERCOATS, \$6 to \$10. Suits from \$6 to \$15.

DRY GOODS
Flannels, Winceys, Lotion, Ladies' Water-proof, and a good Stock of Tweeds of all kinds very cheap.

GROCERIES.
Good Japan and other Teas from 40c. to 60c. Sugars of all kinds. Tobacco of all kinds also always on hand.

BOOTS & SHOES.
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children of various sizes and qualities cheap. Give him a call and examine his Stock and Prices.

CONNEL LEVIN.
Central Block, next door to John Hope's Bakery. Lachute, Oct. 5, 1880. 364r.

Card of Thanks

THE undersigned begs leave to return his Thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business in Lachute, and would at the same time inform them that he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of various sized coffins, which he will dispose of at greatly reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce. With 20 years experience in the undertaking business, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction to those employing him. He will attend to the washing and dressing of the dead, attend funerals, and do all things friends may desire without any additional charge.

D. D. GAHERTY, C. M., M. D.,
"THE BARRACKS,"
CARRILLON.

Spring Importation.

Montreal House, ST. ANDREWS.

MARKET LINE.
THE Steamer "PRINCESS," (Capt. Peter McGowan) will begin her regular trips between CARRILLON and MONTREAL, on **Thursday, April 29th.** Calling at St. Andrews. Leaves CARRILLON Mondays and Thursdays, about 6 a. m. Leaves MONTREAL Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 a. m. Cabin Passage.....25 cts. Deck ".....10 "

LADIES ATTENTION.
THE BEST FITTING CORSET IN THE WORLD. For Quality, Style, and Variety of patterns the Montreal House, St. Andrews takes the lead.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, etc., etc.
BOOTS & SHOES.
In Great Variety, in Buttoned, Laced, and Tied, for Ladies, Men and Children, at prices to suit competition.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Now is your time to get a first class suit of clothes cheap, ready-made, or made to order. 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 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.

Hardware Crockery and Glassware
At very Low Prices. Also a large quantity of COTTONS, PRINTS, &c., &c. CALL AND EXAMINE. **G. & M. SIMPSON.** St. Andrews, May 12, 1880. 364r.

DOMINION
Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

Capital \$1,000,000. Gov. Deposit \$50,000. Head Office for the Province of Quebec, 110 St. FRANCIS XAVIER ST., Montreal. Risks taken at Current Rates.

W. HAY.
Agent, Lachute.



ALBION HOTEL
McGill and St. Paul Streets, Montreal.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS HOTEL, take this opportunity of thanking the public, for the patronage and liberal patronage for a period considerably over twenty years, and beg to announce that they have just completed, redecorating, and refurbishing, starting 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.

STEARNES & MURRAY, Proprietors.

No Patent, No Pay PATENTS
obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels. Grants, Assignments, References, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary searches and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and who are desirous to secure a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and 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 country in the Union.

PATTERSON ORGAN
FIFTEEN DAYS Test Trial \$85 With Stool.

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

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—
Express Trains for Hull at 7.30 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.
Arrive at Hull at 12.40 p.m. and 9.25 p.m.
At Aymer at 1.10 p.m. and 10.35 p.m.
Express Trains from Aymer at 8.15 and 3.35 p.m.
Hull at 8.20 and 5.05 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga at 12.20 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
Trains for St. Jerome at 10.30 a.m. and 6.40 p.m.
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows:
4.15 a.m., 9.00 a.m., and 4.45 p.m.
Going East, 7.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., and 7.40 p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued at One Single First Class Fare, good to return from Hull and all Intermediate Stations, by First Train on MONDAY Morning, and from Quebec and all Stations by Sunday Evening Train.

L. A. SENECA,
Gen. Superintendent.

The Steamer "Manitoba,"
CAPT. JOHN RIGBY,
has commenced her usual trips between MONTREAL and CARRILLON, calling at St. Andrews, and all way ports.

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a.m.
Leaves CARRILLON every Monday and Thursday at 9 a.m.

Fares, Cabin.....25 cts.
Deck ".....10 "

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.
FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
KELLY & BURWASH.

MARKET LINE.
THE Steamer "PRINCESS," (Capt. Peter McGowan) will begin her regular trips between CARRILLON and MONTREAL, on **Thursday, April 29th.** Calling at St. Andrews. Leaves CARRILLON Mondays and Thursdays, about 6 a. m. Leaves MONTREAL Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 a. m. Cabin Passage.....25 cts. Deck ".....10 "

Freight at the USUAL LOW RATES.
R. W. SHEPHERD.

CONFEDERATION
LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT:
SIR W. F. HOWLAND, C. B., K. C., M. G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HON. W. MCMASTER, W. ELLIOTT, Esq., J. K. McDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR, H. J. JOHNSON, MANAGER, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SURPLUS OF ASSETS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, \$100,000.

Reasons for Insuring with Confederation.
1st. It is a HOME INSTITUTION, organized expressly to meet the requirements of Canadian Insurers.

2nd. Its PROFIT RETURNS are unsurpassed. 3rd. All policies are non-forfeitable after two annual premiums have been paid.

4th. Its policies are INDISPENSABLE after they have been three years in existence.

5th. The liberal spirit of the Directorate has been so much appreciated that it now does the second largest business in the Dominion.

F. C. IRELAND,
Agent, Lachute, July 27, 1880.

Carriage for Sale.
FOR SALE A DOUBLE SEATED CARriage with pole and shafts, and good new (Hedard's) make. Will be sold very cheap for cash, or on reasonable terms. Apply to **PETER CAMPBELL.** Lachute Mills, June 23, 1880. 364r.

DICK'S
CELEBRATED MEDICINES
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER
HAS no equal in purifying blood and cattle in FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. It will loosen the blood, 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 indicator 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
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, it causes little or no irritation, and will not blister the parts 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, occurring on man or beast. Can be used on the face. It may be had wholesale and retail at **JOS. PATENAUBER.** 21yl. Lachute, P. Q.

A Closet Hymn.

Jesus, Master, who I am,
Purchased Thine alone to be,
By Thy blood, O spotless Lamb,
Shed so willingly for me,
Let my heart be all Thine own,
Let me live to Thee alone.

Other lords have long held sway;
Now, Thy name alone to bear,
Thy dear voice alone obey,
Is my daily, hourly prayer.
Whom have I in heaven but Thee?
Nothing else my joy can be.

Jesus, Master! Love Thine;
Keep me faithful; keep me near;
Let Thy presence in me shine,
All my homeward way to cheer,
Jesus! at Thy feet I fall,
O, be Thine my All-in-all.

Francis Ridley Haegerl.

Religious Intelligence.

JERUSALEM.

It is not easy to get altogether used to the notion—although it is perhaps merely prejudice that makes it so—of Jerusalem as a winter resort, in the sense of Nice or Monaco. The Marquis de Bute, whose vast wealth and whose devotion to the church of Rome are equally famous, has a villa for the winter upon the Mount of Olives. A generation ago this announcement, truly, would have sounded more strangely than it sounds to-day; and yet even to-day what a curious statement it seems. The nineteenth century has brought about many remarkable changes, but perhaps there has been no more radical change than the change in the position of Jerusalem. It has been the subject of much interest and feeling that this It has been the subject of much interest and feeling that this It has been the subject of much interest and feeling that this

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE SALVATION ARMY.

An unexpected visitor was presented to the mixed Conference. Rev. William Booth, General of the Salvation Army, was heartily welcomed by the President and for half an hour he had the attention of one of the finest Methodist audiences he ever saw, while he related the origin, growth, and varied operations of the Salvation Army. It was a most telling, earnest, direct, practical, thoroughly Methodist in tone and spirit, and did more to advance the work of the "army" asking to save souls, than any other address Mr. Booth ever delivered. He now issues a weekly newspaper at one cent, called the "War Cry," which sells 55,000 every week, and only began last January. The Salvation Army is the most live agency in the world and is spreading everywhere. Mr. Booth's address had a most quickening effect on the Conference. He had a fine reception, and he repaid it by the wonderful speech he made.

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.

We heard Dr. Newman give a beautiful illustration of entire holiness, this summer, in a sermon. He said when he visited the Jordan he filled two bottles with water from the river. One of them he had thoroughly stirred, the other remained in its natural condition. The latter had sediment in it which, on being shaken, would appear. The other, fully stirred, would be subjected to the same test without the same result. The water was thoroughly purified. So it is in the state there is the sediment of remaining carnality, which is manifested by shaking. But the shaking process of temptation, affliction, and persecution disturb not the fully saved ones. They are clarified. They will bear shaking.

THE WORLD'S MORNING.

God's clock seems to go very slowly, but the pendulum swings and the hands move, and it will yet strike noon. The sun and the moon stand still again until they stop forever. If you believe arithmetic as well as your Bible, you must believe we are nearer the dawn. The day is at hand. There is a class of phenomena which make me think that the spiritual and the heavenly world may, after a while, make a demonstration in this world which will bring all moral and spiritual things to a climax. Now, I am no spiritualist; but every intelligent man has noticed that there are strange and mysterious things which indicate to him that perhaps the spiritual world is not so far off as sometimes we conjecture, and that after a while from the spiritual and heavenly world there may be a demonstration upon our world for its betterment. We call it magnetism, or we call it clairvoyance, or we call it electricity, because we want some term to cover up our ignorance. I do not know what it is. I never heard an audible voice from the other world. I do not say that there may not be persons who have heard voices from the other world. I am persuaded of this, however, that the veil between this world and the next is getting thinner and thinner, and that perhaps, after a while, at the call of God—not at the call of the Devoport Brothers or Andrew Jackson Davis—some of the old scriptural warriors, some of the spirits of old days might say to God—Joshua, or a Caleb, or a David, or a Paul, may come down and help us in this battle against unrighteousness.

History says that Robert Clayton, of the English cavalry, at the close of the war, bought up the old cavalry horses left they should be turned out to drudgery and hard work, and bought a piece of ground at Harrow Heath, and turned them out there. The war-horses into the thickest and the richest pasture to spend the rest of their days for what they had done in other days. One day a thunder storm came up, and these war-horses thought the thunder of the skies for the thunder of battle, and they rushed into the line and rode on their backs—they wheeled into line ready for the fray. And I don't know whether, when the last thunder of this battle for God and truth goes booming through the heavens, the old scriptural warriors can keep their places on their steeds. Methinks they will spring into the fight, and exchange crown for helmet, and palm branch for weapon, and come down out of the King's galleries into the arena, crying, "Make room! I must fight in this great Armageddon!"

UNDIVIDED IN DEATH.

The touches of genuine sentiment one must search outside the fashionable romances. This little life of a woman, the lovely appearance in a sketch of the New Orleans Festival. An aged colored woman, living in the suburbs of this city, was taken suddenly ill a short time ago. Her husband, an old white-haired negro, became alarmed, and immediately sent for a physician. When the physician arrived he found the dear old lady in the arms of death. He was told by the old negro, who addressed him as follows: "God bless you for coming, Aunt Milly give up all hope, an' says she's gwine to die. Jus' say dat you sabs her, an' I'll say dat you sabs her. We's married fifty years ago to-day, an' we's nobber had a cross word between us." The old woman was so far gone over to recover, and in a short time her soul passed quietly away to that undivided country from whence no traveler returns. When he took her to the grave, he was heard to say, "I was an old Milly come far to help me cross da river."

THE LATEST LANE.—The St. Chamond Steel Works, France, boasts of having the largest lathe in the world. It was manufactured by Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., of Manchester, England, and has just been set up in France for turning 100 ton guns.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

New York, Oct. 4, 1880.

During the past week I have, in my wanderings in this city, seen much of New York life and its customs. It will perhaps surprise Canadians and Old Country people to hear that the "inborn politeness" of the Americans of all classes, we hear so much about, is, to a large extent, merely of a visionary character. I have met with numerous instances to warrant me in making this statement. I will mention one. I have occasion frequently to travel in the street cars, both by the horse and elevated railway. A large number of ladies naturally travel on them, and it is seldom that there are not a number of passengers who, on account of pressure on the space for seats, are compelled to stand, and the majority of these are ladies. In no instance, except in the case of friends of mine, from Canada, have I known of men rising from their seats and offering them to ladies; instead, the men sit calm and unmoved, and allow ladies to stand, as a matter of course. I remarked to a fellow passenger, on the elevated railway, the other evening, who happened to be an American—who had the appearance of being well brought up—on this matter, and in reply he said, "well, you know, it is not the custom—this country is a free one—and every one who pays his way in the cars seizes his hold of the first opportunity to take a seat. Every man is equal. A woman is just as well able, and has just as good a right, to stand as a man, and, moreover, should you give up your seat you will not be thanked." I admitted the truth of the statement as to "rights," but told my fellow passenger I thought that it showed very little regard for the weaker sex, being very impolite—and as to not being "thanked," which is in many instances true, for the ladies look upon one in the somewhat patronizing manner which a "Duchess" is supposed to. I said that did not matter, as it was a matter of mere courtesy. I could not convince my American acquaintance with my arguments, and so we still, I suppose, "agree to disagree."

The Presidential campaign is being actively entered upon by both political parties, and promises to be hardly fought. If Ohio, which the Republicans seem to think will go Democratic, goes that way, then it is concluded that the Democratic candidate will be elected.

It is estimated that the census, which is being taken this year, will exhibit a total population for the United States, of 50,000,000 souls. The statistics of previous years show that the proportion of males and females is equal. Statistics of previous years also show that the number of males who in any one year will become 21 years of age is about 2 per cent. of the whole number of males. Applying this ratio, the number of males who will this year attain the age of 21 is 500,000. A presidential election occurs but once in every four years, the number of those who will this year, for the first time, be qualified to vote for president of the U. S. will embrace not only such as this year attain the age of 21, but all who have within the last four years attained their majority. We thus have as the total of young men who can this year, for the first time, participate in the election of president 2,000,000.

There is a good deal of sectional and political preferences shown in the choice of individuals to fill civic situations. An acquaintance of mine, whose word can be relied on, related the following, which coincides with the statement made above: "I saw an advertisement in one of the city papers, I believe it was the Herald, a few days since, to the following effect, 'Wanted, Good Writers. 30 men and 10 boys to address envelopes. Apply before 10 o'clock. J. McO., City Hall.' I went in person to answer this, and was met at the door of the City Hall and asked who I was going to see. I replied that I wished to see Mr. McO., in regard to vacancies which were advertised in one of the morning papers. Says my interrogator, 'Well, are you an Irishman, or Irish-American Catholic, Democrat?' I replied that I was neither of these. 'Well,' said my questioner, 'you need not apply here, for none but one of these will be employed.' I entered the City Hall determined to present my enquiries with Mr. McO., which I did, and was told that the statement made by the party at the door was true, but adding, 'you know that the presidential campaign, which is about to open, compels Americans to employ their fellow countrymen, who have votes, in preference to aliens, as every vote will tell in the coming election, so there is a poor lookout for other than Americans to obtain employment until after the election is over.' The large majority of the young, and some old, ladies here paint and powder. Really beautiful faces appear to be scarce. There are no lack of artificial beauties. Since my arrival here I have noticed that the American ladies fade very early. In conversation with a Brooklyn physician as to the cause of this he said, 'It is all caused by the paint which they are continually dabbing themselves with. Many die early from this cause. Wearing high heeled boots, and tight lacing, which is carried on here to a fine point—for in young ladies boarding houses, in order to make an elegant waist, they keep iron bands of various sizes, which are placed on the young ladies, and locked on them by the mistress, in order to prevent their removing them, for the band gives much pain; and had the young ladies done own way many of them at least would not endure the torture. But the mothers have the control, and issue orders in this matter. I assure you, were the evils fully known, which result from the unseasonable compression of the waist, as practiced to-day, corsets and such like would be banished from the land.' I must not close this subject without giving reference, however brief, to the American men who, wishing to

make themselves more attractive to the opposite sex, paint and powder themselves, in order to lead a false life to their persons.

The popular dress amongst young and old ladies just now is certainly an improvement on the tight ones worn so recently, in which it was an almost utter impossibility to place one foot before the other. In many respects it resembles those worn by the nuns, having a loose flowing skirt with tight bodice and devoid, or almost devoid, of trimming.

Although high-heeled boots and shoes are still popular amongst ladies and gentlemen, Americans appear, in many instances at least, to have grown wiser. Children up to 14 are wearing shoes either without a heel at all, or so small as not to be injurious.

Every afternoon there may be seen large numbers of children, in charge of the servants of the family, playing in the public squares either with tops, wheel-barrow, rolling a hoop or skating on roller skates.

It surprises the visitor to New York from Canada, he who has heard of the tremendous business being done here, to see the large number of people who are out of employment and who, day after day, persistently place themselves before employers of labor and beg of them to give them work, so that they may feed their families, but the reply is "no, we have lots of hands, in fact we shall most probably shortly discharge some."

Alderman Mulin, of Montreal, is at present in New York, and staying at the Rosemont House. He has come to New York to make purchases of tea for shipment to, and for sale in, Montreal. The statue erected to Scotia's poet, Robert Burns, on Saturday last, is a fitting tribute to his worth, from his countrymen on this side of the water. It is erected opposite the statue of Sir Walter Scott, by the same sculptor, Sir John Steel. The sculptor has well chosen to represent the great Scotch peasant-poet at the time of the composition of the beautiful poem, "To Mary in Heaven," and as he was said to have been found, after his wanderings upon his farm, on the night preceding the third anniversary of the death of Mary Campbell, gazing at dawn upon a star. Permeable liberty has been taken with the facts of the case, and the poet is shown seated on the large stump of an elm tree, from which jut to the right and left two branches. His head is thrown up and back to the left, and, pen in hand, he looks at the star. His right arm, in whose hand is the quill, rests on the right and higher branch of the stump. Around his body are wrapped the heavy folds of his plaid, out of which his left arm projects and rests listlessly upon the left branch, the well given hand falling inward. The left leg is extended, the foot projecting an inch or so over the edge of the pedestal. The right leg is bent, and passing under the left lies easily, with the sole turned up on the spread of the tree trunk where it meets the ground. At the poet's feet, to the left, is a scroll, on which are written the following lines of the poem, "To Mary in Heaven."

"Thou lingering star of evening ray,
Again thou'st ushered in the day
That Mary from my heart was torn."
There was a large and representative concourse of people at the unveiling of the statue in Central Park. All nationalities were represented by their leading men in this country. Several fine speeches were delivered by gentlemen residents of various parts of America. There is one mistake in the wording on the statue, which says it was erected on the 12th anniversary of the birth of Burns. This is October, and Burns was born in January. However, although this is noticeable to a critical eye, to the ordinary observer it will pass unnoticed.

I must now conclude, and remain yours &c., C. E. SINNIX.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

LONDON, Sep. 21, 1880.

Affairs in Ireland are rapidly progressing from bad to worse, and the agrarian agitation is hurrying into open rebellion. Not only do lawless anti-renters set their landlords at defiance, but they are actively organizing, under the name of the "Land League," for an armed uprising on the first opportunity, that is when England has her hands full of foreign complications and a hundred thousand Fenians are armed with muskets, and to this end Fenian agents are buying and stealing them as fast as possible; even a portion of the money which the charitable world sent to Ireland last winter to keep the people from starving is said to have been invested in Snider rifles for murder and assassination. The Government is perfectly aware of this latent rebellion, and yet is taking no effective means to crush it. A few days ago a certain landlord, to whom a tenant was heavily indebted for arrears of rent, was about to levy on the wheat crop, when some eighty anti-renters, belonging to the Land League, volunteered to cut and remove the crop, in order to cheat the landlord of his just and legal dues, and when the bailiff arrived, the harvest field was bare. In another instance, an order of eviction having been served against a tenant who would not pay, the landlord advertised to rent his farm at public auction, when the Land League issued their mandate forbidding anyone to bid at the peril of his life, and not a single offer was made. And so farms remain uncultivated, lands uncultivated, and farm laborers continue to complain for lack of bread.

The Eastern Question, with its numerous ramifications, must be a subject of which the general newspaper reader, whose personal interests lie in no way in this part of the globe, is heartily tired, and any straw floating along the current of the troubled waters is eagerly seized upon in the hope that the Turkish ghost has at last been laid. When a brief telegram last week announced that the Porte had, somewhat late in the day, at last consented to accept the

proposition of the European Powers concerning the cession of Dulcigno and other Albanian territory to Montenegro it was believed in certain quarters that all difficulties in that direction had thus been overcome—that the speedy settlement of the Greek Question would follow—and that, at least for some years to come, matters would go along smoothly, not only between Turkey and her neighbors and dependencies, but amongst the European Powers themselves. It is a somewhat thankless task to dispel such a happy vision, but, nevertheless, it is only necessary to glance at the true situation in Constantinople, and to bear in mind the procrastinating policy from time immemorial pursued by the Sublime Porte, to convince your readers that the Albanian-Montenegrin question is far from being settled, and that Turkey's acceptance of the suggestions of Europe, backed though it may be by Abbedin Pasha's assertion that he is in hopes there will be no difficulty experienced in bringing about the cession of territory, will end in smoke. Veli Eliza Pasha has arrived at Dulcigno in pursuance of his mission, and has landed his troops—to the number of about 1,500. The fact that he has done so without opposition bears out the opinion that Turkey is playing with the whole combined force of the European Powers.

The annual report of the Post Office presents much matter for instruction and speculation, as to what will be done in that department in future. We have a most energetic Postmaster-General in Mr. Fawcett, and should the present Government remain in power we may expect to see a remarkable development of the Post Office, and it may not be rash to suggest that in a very short time the half-penny stamp will become universal, instead of being limited, as now, to a postal card, rather an unsatisfactory form of correspondence at the best, and liable always to abuse. More than one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven millions of letters, and over a hundred and fourteen millions of postal cards were sent through the Post Office during the past year. The telegraph is more used than ever, and in a short time we shall, probably, have what Mr. Fawcett so much desires, fourpenny telegrams, while the telephone is coming rapidly into use. The extension of the Post Office Savings Bank is touched upon in the report; but as we know Mr. Gladstone, as soon as he can subdue the opposition of the bankers, will greatly enlarge the powers of this department, and confer a great boon upon the poorer classes, who have too many restrictions upon frugality at present. ALPHA.

How Tom Signed the Pledge.

While speaking, one night, at a series of meetings in B—, I saw in the back of the church Tom Hill. Now, Tom kept a place about two miles out of town, known as the "Fish Ponds." It had, at one time, been a favorite resort for myself, as well as many of the boys, in our drinking days, for Tom was a social, jolly fellow, kept good liquors, and could always give us a good trout supper. Knowing our meetings were taking from Tom his best customers, we looked for him with sympathy in that direction. With a prayer in my heart that he might be reached—a prayer that I fear had but little faith in it, for in those days I was a new convert, and had seen but little of the wonderful working of the Holy Spirit among men—as the meeting progressed, and man after man stood up and expressed a determination, with God's help, to lead a new life, I watched Tom, and saw that he paid close attention. At the close of the meeting, when we called for pledge signers, Tom began to elbow his way through the crowd until he stood before the Secretary's table, and with a trembling hand took a pencil and began to sign his name. Before he had finished I was at his side, and as he turned round, taking both his hands, I said, "Tom, what does this mean? Are you in earnest?"

With a laugh, he said, "Why, yes; what is the use of keeping a rum-shop if you boys all sign the pledge?"

But I knew when I looked into his eyes and saw them glistening with tears he was trying to keep from showing that something had touched his heart. Putting my arm on his shoulder, I said, "Yes, but there is something more; tell me what it is."

"Well, Doc, you know my little Liz; last night she did not come home, and stayed in town with a schoolmate, and came to your meeting, and all day to-day I have been hearing of the excitement down here—how the 'blue ribbons' were as thick on the streets as flies in summer-time. I had been drinking a good deal to-day; when I saw Liz coming down the road with a blue ribbon tied to her jacket, I was mad, and when she came in, I said, 'What have you got that thing tied there for?' Drooping her head, she said, 'Papa, I've signed the pledge, and this is my badge.'"

"Do you know, child, you've disgraced me! I don't know your father's name! What right have you to sign! Her little lips quivered as she said, 'Yes, Papa, I know it, for when the children got mad at me in school, they call me the rum-seller's daughter, and tell me my father gets drunk; and papa I thought if I signed the pledge and got on a ribbon, they'd know I didn't like to have you do so, and would not say so anymore.' I turned and went into the bar-room and began to think the matter over. You know I love that girl, and I never thought before I was a disgrace to her, and I always meant to get out of the business before she grew up. I never liked it, and only sold it for the money there was in it, but I've thought it all over. I've done wrong—I've wronged myself; I've wronged you boys; and God helping me, I'll never do it again!"

The boys had gathered about us, and when Tom had finished, with a shout they took him in their arms, placed him on the platform, with tears running

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSMIC ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like **Downs' Elixir**. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Bilelessness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding country that he is now selling Goods cheaper than ever.

ULSTERS from \$5.50 to \$10. GOOD BIG OVERCOATS, \$6 to \$10. Suits from \$6 to \$15.

DRY GOODS. Flannels, Winceys, Lustres, Ladies' Water-proofs, and a good Stock of Treeds of all kinds very cheap.

GROCERIES. Good Japan and other Teas from 45c. to 60c. Sugars of all kinds. Tobacco of all kinds also always on hand.

BOOTS & SHOES. For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children of various sizes and qualities cheap. Give him a call and examine his Stock and Prices.

CONNELLY, Central Block, next door to John Hope's Bakery, Lachute, Oct. 5, 1880.

Card of Thanks

THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business in Lachute, and would at the same time inform them that he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of various goods, which he will dispose of at greatly reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce. He has 20 years' experience in the undertaking business, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction to those employing him. He will attend to the washing and dressing of the dead, attend funerals, and do all things friends may desire without any additional charge.

CHARLES GEIGERS, Lachute, June 1, 1880.

D. D. GAHERTY, C. M., M. D., "THE BARRACKS," CARILLON.

Spring Importation.

Montreal House, ST. ANDREWS.

With a laugh, he said, "Why, yes; what is the use of keeping a rum-shop if you boys all sign the pledge?" But I knew when I looked into his eyes and saw them glistening with tears he was trying to keep from showing that something had touched his heart. Putting my arm on his shoulder, I said, "Yes, but there is something more; tell me what it is."

"Well, Doc, you know my little Liz; last night she did not come home, and stayed in town with a schoolmate, and came to your meeting, and all day to-day I have been hearing of the excitement down here—how the 'blue ribbons' were as thick on the streets as flies in summer-time. I had been drinking a good deal to-day; when I saw Liz coming down the road with a blue ribbon tied to her jacket, I was mad, and when she came in, I said, 'What have you got that thing tied there for?' Drooping her head, she said, 'Papa, I've signed the pledge, and this is my badge.'"

"Do you know, child, you've disgraced me! I don't know your father's name! What right have you to sign! Her little lips quivered as she said, 'Yes, Papa, I know it, for when the children got mad at me in school, they call me the rum-seller's daughter, and tell me my father gets drunk; and papa I thought if I signed the pledge and got on a ribbon, they'd know I didn't like to have you do so, and would not say so anymore.' I turned and went into the bar-room and began to think the matter over. You know I love that girl, and I never thought before I was a disgrace to her, and I always meant to get out of the business before she grew up. I never liked it, and only sold it for the money there was in it, but I've thought it all over. I've done wrong—I've wronged myself; I've wronged you boys; and God helping me, I'll never do it again!"

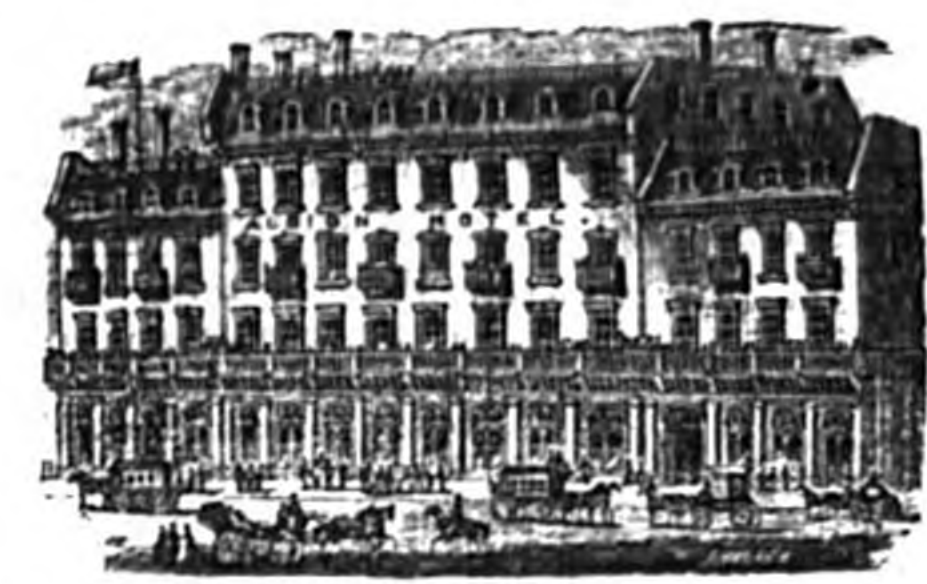
The boys had gathered about us, and when Tom had finished, with a shout they took him in their arms, placed him on the platform, with tears running

down his face, told the audience the story. I wish you could have heard the audible "Thank God's" and "hallelujahs," and seen the men crowd forward to sign, until 380 were enrolled. "A little child shall lead them."

Who shall say, "This foolish for children to sign the pledge?" Several years have passed, and Tom stands a temperate man, and has done grand work for the Master. Little Lizzie is budding into womanhood. God grant it may be such a fair, sweet, living example as her childhood gave promise of. I know both will forgive me for making public this little incident, so precious to us, and so fruitful of good results.—Dr. H. S. Rankine.

A great many men are cottage built; that is to say, they have but one story. And they are forever telling it.

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 they have shown for a period considerably over twenty years, and beg to announce that they have just completed, redecorating, and refurnishing, having no expense made the ALBION, the most comfortable, as it has for so long been the best patronized hotel in Montreal. Price \$1.50 per day.

SHEARNS & MURRAY, Proprietors.

No Patent, No Pay

PATENTS

obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental design, trademarks and labels. Current 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 to enter 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 country in the Union.

Address: **LOUIS BAGGER & Co.,** Collectors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, 14 Broad 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:—
Express Train for Hull at 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.
Arrive at Hull at 12:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.
At Lachine at 11:10 a.m. and 8:50 p.m.

Express Trains from Lachine at 8:15 a.m. and 5:05 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga at 12:30 p.m. and 9:15 p.m.
Trains from St. Jerome at 6:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachine going West as follows:—
At 11:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., and 6:00 p.m.
Going East, 7:00 a.m., 11:20 a.m., and 7:40 p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued at One Single Fare to First Class, good to return from Hull and all Intermediate Stations, by First Train on MONDAY Morning, and will be valid for return only by Sunday Evening Train.

L. A. SENECA, Gen. Superintendent.

The Steamer "Manitoba,"

CAPT. JOHN RIGBY, has commenced her usual trips between MONTREAL and CARILLON, calling at St. Andrews, and all way ports.

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at 5:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.
Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 8 a.m.

Fares, Cabin, 25 cts.
Deck, 10 cts.
FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
KELLY & BURWASH.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

THE STEAMER "PRINCESS" (Capt. Peter McNamee) will begin her regular trip between CARILLON and MONTREAL, on Thursday, April 29th, calling at St. Andrews.

Leaves CARILLON Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Leaves MONTREAL Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

Cabin Passage, 25 cts.
Deck, 10 cts.

Freight at the USUAL LOW RATES.
R. W. SHEPHERD, Preside.

Confederation

LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT: SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C. B., K. C. M. G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Wm. ELLIOTT, Esq., J. K. McDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR, H. J. JOHNSON, MANAGER, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SURPLUS OF ASSETS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, \$100,000.

Reasons for Insuring with Confederation.

1st. It is a HOME INSTITUTION, organized expressly to meet the requirements of Canadian Insurers.

2nd. Its POLICIES are non-forfeitable after two annual premiums have been paid.

3rd. Its policies are INDISPENSABLE after they have been three years in existence.

4th. The liberal spirit of the Directors has been so much appreciated that it now does the second largest business in the Dominion.

F. C. IRELAND, Agent, Lachute, July 27, 1880.

Carriage for Sale. FOR SALE A DOUBLE HEATED CARriage, with pole and shafts, and quite new (Bellevue make). Will be sold very cheap for cash, or on reasonable terms. Apply to PETER CAMPBELL, Lachute Mills, June 25, 1879.

PATTERSON ORGAN

FIFTY DAYS ONLY. A 13 Stop Organ. Test Trial. \$85 With Stool.



PATTERSON ORGAN PARADY

Three and a half Octaves, 13 Stops, 20 Drawstops. Height, 74 in. Width, 48 in. Depth, 34 in. Improved and enlarged Grand Organ Case. The style of this Organ is beautiful and unique, and combines elegance of design, just proportion, and beautiful finish. The tone is of solid Black Walnut, tastefully ornamented with hand-carved Mottled French Walnut Panels, which, being highly finished, contrast admirably with the dark wood of the case. The time is remarkable for purity and sweetness, combined with volume, variety and brilliancy. The touch is light, responsive and pliant, and, in fact, the whole instrument, in a ton and case, has every requisite of an excellent portable Organ. No better organ can be purchased for family use. For Violin for instrument only after you have fully tested it at your own home 15 days. If not represented, return it at our expense, paying freight both ways. Each instrument tested and delivered on one year for only \$85. Fully warranted for 5 years. Instruments of this quality are not to be had elsewhere. Wholesale Factory price, therefore to reduction can be made. Order at once from this advertisement, giving as reference any responsible Dealer or Musician.

375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

"And could you imagine that I

The air was growing milder, and the

in which every day would make more
clear the direary truth that she had

your elegant city home for barracks in some remote fort where you may be scalped any night."

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued without paying for it, or if he orders it to be sent to another person, he is responsible for the payment of the paper.

3. If a person orders his paper to be sent to another person, he is responsible for the payment of the paper.

4. If a person orders his paper to be sent to another person, he is responsible for the payment of the paper.

5. If a person orders his paper to be sent to another person, he is responsible for the payment of the paper.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1880.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

On Wednesday the Provincial Protestant Teachers' Convention opened in Montreal. Their meeting is one of great importance to country teachers, and it is to be regretted that so few have attended it. Those who attended had the privilege of seeing the city schools in operation, on the first day. This ought to be a privilege, and is so considered, except by those who are so constituted that they think they need no hints on teaching, or the manner of conducting a school. We feel a great interest in school improvements, and like to see teachers keep up with the improvements going on. There are Provincial and National Conventions held now-a-days in connection with various societies, trades, professions, &c., and, strange as it may be, there is a totally less interest taken by teachers in such conventions than any other class. We wish a law were put on our statute book compelling all school teachers to attend the conventions; and we would suggest that, for the sake of country teachers, the conventions should be held during the last week in August, or sometime before the school term begins, so as not to take teachers away from their schools, for this break in the studies is not pleasing nor profitable to parents or children. Yes, it may be pleasing to the children—for they always like a holiday—but it is not profitable. There should be a convention, and the teachers should attend it. Look for a moment at the following subjects, which were under consideration yesterday: "The best method of classifying children in a large school," "School teaching in the country," "A word on behalf of country teachers." These subjects are of the highest interest to every teacher, and to listen to such eminent and practical men as the Rev. Dr. McKim, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, and the Rev. Dr. Norman should stimulate all teachers to be proud of their profession, and take a deeper interest in it. Then for to-day's entertainment there is a programme of equal or even deeper interest and importance, for what is, after all, so important to our children as "Physical Education, and School Hygiene." The work of this convention, and the importance of it to the Province, should have had our attention earlier, we admit. In fact, the city and country newspapers would have made no mistake had they for some weeks past given as much attention to this convention as they did to the exhibition.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

We notice some activity in the matter of planting small fruit trees and some apple and other trees. Nursery agents have met with considerable success, and one of them has admitted that the articles in the WATCHMAN, during the past few years on fruit culture, have very much assisted him in taking orders, and he believes if the hints we have given from time to time are followed up and attended to by the people planting trees, there will soon be an abundance of fruit in this section. It is considered by some that they have made a mistake in planting the wrong kind of trees taken from the west or from the United States, instead of a hardy and prolific tree that can be secured very near home. Others consider the fall the best time for transplanting, and are now busy putting out what they hope to be their seedlings in fruit in a few years. They need to take great care in the selection of the soil, and then greater care in planting, after which the greatest care must be exercised, for an orchard or vineyard cannot be used as a pasture field or left to run wild, but it needs cultivation and care, such as those who are successful in fruit culture always give to their trees.

FOR THE WATCHMAN: A CRITICISM.

Among critical writers, it is a common remark that the fashion of the times often makes a temporary reputation, so performances of very little merit, and neglected those much more deserving of applause. I therefore, regret, that it has fallen to my lot to review from neglect this inimitable poem; for, what ever may be my diffidence, as I shall judge the manner of the most eminent critics, it is scarcely possible to err. The fastidious reader will doubtless smile when he is informed that the work, thus highly praised, is a poem consisting only of four lines; but as there is no reason why a poet should be restricted in his number of verses, as it would be a very bad mistake, if every citizen were obliged to write as long, as well as a bad poem, and more particularly as these verses contain some beauties that we seldom find in a poem of four thousand, all objections to its brevity should cease. At least, if the same time acknowledged, that at first, I doubted in what class of poetry, it should be arranged. Its extreme shortness, and its uncommon

metre, seemed to degrade it into a ballad; but its interesting subject, its unity of plan, and, above all, its having a beginning, a middle and an end, decide its claim to the epic rank. I shall now proceed with the poem, though not without the anticipation, of a good critic, to analyze and display its various excellencies.

The opening of the poem is singularly beautiful:—
Jack and Gill.
The first duty of the poet is to introduce his subject; and there is no part of poetry more difficult. We are told by the great critic of antiquity, that we should avoid beginning "ad orem" but go into the business, at once.

Here our author is very happy; for, instead of telling us, as an ordinary writer would have done, who were the ancestors of Jack and Gill, that the grandfather of Jack, was a respectable farmer, that his mother kept a tavern at the sign of the Blue Bear, and that Gill's father was a justice of the peace, together with a catalogue of uncles and aunts, he introduces them to us at once, in their proper persons.

The choice too of names is not unworthy of consideration. It would doubtless have contributed to the splendour of the poem to have endowed the heroes, with long and sounding titles, which, by dazzling the eyes of the reader might prevent an examination of the work itself. These adventitious ornaments are justly disregarded by our author, who, by giving us plain Jack and Gill has disinclined to rely on extrinsic support. In the very choice of appellations, he is, however, judicious. Had he for instance called the first character John, he might have given him more dignity; but he would not so well harmonize with his neighbor, to whom, in the course of the work, it will appear he must necessarily be joined.

The personages being now seen, their situation is next to be discovered. Of this we are immediately informed in the subsequent line, when we are told

Jack and Gill
Went up a hill.

Here the imagery is distinct, yet the description concise. We instantly figure to ourselves, the two persons travelling up an ascent, which we may accommodate to our own ideas of delectable, barrenness, rockiness, sandiness, &c., all which, as they exercise the imagination, are beauties of a high order. The reader will pardon my presumption, if I here attempt to breach a new principle, which no critic with whom I am acquainted, has ever mentioned. It is this: that poetic beauties may be divided into negative and positive, the former consisting of mere absence of fault, the latter in the presence of excellence; the first of an inferior order, but requiring considerable critical acumen to discover them, the latter of a higher rank, but obvious to the meanest capacity. To apply the principle in this case, the poet meant to inform us, that two persons were going up a hill. Now the act of going up a hill—although Locke would pronounce it a very complex idea, comprehending persons, rising ground, trees &c. &c.—is an operation so simple as to need no description. Had the poet, therefore, told us how the two heroes went up, whether in a cart or a wagon, and entered into the thousand particulars which the subject involves, they would have been tedious, because superfluous. The omission of these little incidents, and telling us simply that they went up the hill, no matter how, is a very high negative beauty.

Having ascertained the names and conditions of the parties, the reader naturally inquires into their employment, and wishes to know whether their occupation is worthy of them. This laudable curiosity is abundantly gratified in the succeeding lines; for

Jack and Gill
Went up a hill

To fetch a bucket of water.
Here we behold the plan gradually unfolding, a new scene opens to our view, and the description is exceedingly beautiful. We now discover their object, which we were before left to conjecture. We see the two friends, like Pythias and Orestes, exulting and cheering each other in their labors, gaily ascending the hill, eager to arrive at the summit, and to fill their bucket. Here, too, is a new elegance. Our acute author could not but observe the necessity of machinery, which has been so much commended by critics, and admired by readers. Instead however of introducing a host of gods and goddesses, who might have only impeded the journey of his heroes, by the intervention of the bucket—which is, as it ought to be, simple and conclusive to the progress of the poem—he has considerably improved on the ancient plan. In the management of it, also, he has shown much judgment, by making the influence of the machinery and the subject reciprocal; for while the bucket carries on the heroes, it is itself carried on by them.

It has been objected, (for every Homer has his Zolias) that their employment is not sufficiently dignified for epic poetry; but in answer to this, it must be remarked, that it was the opinion of Socrates, and many other philosophers, that beauty should be estimated by utility; and surely the purpose of the heroes must have been beneficial. They ascended the rugged mountain to draw water; and drawing water is certainly more conducive to human happiness, than drawing blood, as did the boasted heroes of the Iliad, or ravaging the ocean, and invading other men's property, as did the pious Aeneas. Yes! they went to draw water. Interesting scene! It might have been drawn for the purpose of culinary consumption; it might have been to quench the thirst of the hardy animals who relied upon for support; it might have been to feed a sterile soil, and to revive the drooping plants which they raised by their labors. Is not our author more judicious than Apollonius, who chooses for the heroes of his Argonautics, a set of rascals undertaking to steal a sheepskin? And if dignity is to be considered, is not drawing water a circumstance highly characteristic of antiquity? Do we not find the humble Rebecca busy at the well? Do we not find the maidens in the Olympee delight us by her diligence, in the same situation? and has not a learned Dean proved that it was quite fashionable in Poloponnesus? Let there be an end to such frivolous remarks.

But the descriptive part is now finished, and the author hastens to the catastrophe.

At what part of the mountain the well was situated, what was the reason of the sad misfortune, or how the prodence of Jack forsook him, we are not informed; but so, alas, it happened.

Jack fell down—

Unfortunate John, at the moment when he was nimble for aught we know, going up the hill, perhaps at the moment, when his tools were to cease, and he had filled the bucket, he made an untoward step, his centre of gravity, as the philosophers would say, fell beyond his base and he tumbled. The extent of his fall however does not appear until the next line, as the author feared to overwhelm us as with too immediate a disclosure of his whole misfortune. Buoyed by hope, we suppose his affections not quite remiss, that his fall is an accident, to which the wayfarers of this life are daily liable, and we anticipate his immediate rise to resume his labors. But how are we undeceived by the heart rending tale, that

Jack fell down
And broke his crown.

Nothing now remains, but to deplore the premature fate of the unhappy John. The mention of the Crown has much perplexed the commentators. But my learned reader will doubtless agree with me in conjecturing, that as the crown is often used metaphorically for the head, and as that part is, without any disparagement to the unfortunate sufferer might have been the heaviest, it was really his pericranium which sustained the damage. Having seen the fate of Jack, we are anxious to know the lot of his companion.

Alas, and

Gill came tumbling after.

Here the distress thickens on us. Unable to support the loss of his friend he followed him, determined to share his disaster, and resolved that as they had gone up together, they should not be separated as they came down. Of the bucket, we are told nothing, but it is probable, that it fell with its supporters, we have a scene of misery unequalled in the whole compass of tragic description. Imagine to ourselves Jack, rapidly descending, perhaps rolling over and over down the mountain, the bucket as the lighter moving along and casting forth, (if it had been filled,) its liquid stream. Gill following in confusion with a quick and circular and headlong motion, add to this the dust which they must have collected and dispersed, with the blood which must have flowed from John's head and we will witness a catastrophe, highly shocking, and feel an irresistible impulse to run for a doctor. The sound too charmingly "echoes to the sense."

Jack fell down
And broke his crown,
And Gill came tumbling after.

The quick succession of movements is indicated by an equally rapid motion of the short syllables, and the last time Gill rolls with a greater sprightliness and vivacity than the stone of Cyrrus. Having expatiated so largely on its particular merits, let us conclude by a brief review of its most prominent beauties.

The subject is the full of wit.—A subject high, interesting, worthy of a poet, the heroes, men who do not commit a single fault and whose misfortunes are to be imputed, not to indiscretion but to destiny. Attention is neither wearied by multiplicity of trivial incidents, nor distracted by frequency of digression. The poet's frequently clipped wings of imagination, and repressed the extravagance of metaphorical decoration. All is simple, plain, consistent. The moral too that passes without which poetry is useless sound—has not escaped the view of the poet.

Then we behold two young men, who had shared a common fate, suddenly falling down a hill, how must we lament the instability of all things.

JOSEPH DENNIS.

To the illustration of the subject every part of the poem conduces.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

(Compiled from our Exchanges.)

OTTAWA.

Rumors in connection with a change in the Clerkship of the House of Commons are again in circulation.

The Parliamentary printers are now engaged on the departmental reports, and it is understood that the contractors are working at their old rates until some further action is taken.

The press gallery will not be finished until the middle of next month. It is about a foot lower than the old one, and will place the reporters in close proximity to the members. It will, however, greatly facilitate the reporting of proceedings.

It is stated here that Algona is to be divided into two districts by the Ontario Government, which has determined to hold by the arbitrators' award at all hazards.

The Dominion Government will shortly put forward a claim to all public lands, and claim of 66 feet wide from high water mark along all navigable rivers and lakes. This encroachment on Provincial rights will probably be severely resisted.

It is estimated that two million logs will be cut on the Upper Ottawa this winter, and there will be 75 per cent of an increase in the square in harvest.

The Dominion Government has decided that the amount required for dredging the Harbour of Belleville is too large to admit of the work being commenced this season.

TORONTO.

The Government of Ontario intend to insist on its right to appoint a Queen's Counsel, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter.

The Ontario boundary question, which was submitted to the Privy Council, has been referred back to Canada, the opinion of the Queen's Counsel being that the Federal and Provincial Governments are competent to settle their own difficulties.

MONTREAL.

The workshops of the Q. M. & O. Railway will be erected on the vacant ground near the river, in the east end of Montreal.

The office of Dobson & Stafford, boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, was burglarized on Sunday night, and \$3,000 in promissory notes and \$50 in cash stolen.

The Montreal Star says: "Mr. Greenfield, of Morton, Ross & Co.; the London Banking firm, representative of the French banking firm, interested in the Canada Pacific Railway, are in town and leave for Ottawa to close the C. P. R. contract. The Bank of Montreal, it is understood, is deeply interested, and has undertaken to float the first issue of bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 sterling."

QUEBEC.

Four thousand pounds of tobacco have been seized by revenue officers from fifteen dealers in Quebec.

Moise Mondor, a laborer residing at Pointe Ronde, on the line of the Q. M. & O. Railway, has been arrested for attempted train wrecking.

A site has been chosen on Lake Mominigou, in the Ottawa Valley, for the erection of a college, a church and a convent for the Jesuit Fathers.

The junction between the Quebec Central and the Levis and Kennebec Railway will soon be completed.

Mr. Delery, is in town exhibiting a good sized bag full of gold nuggets, taken from his farm at Beauport, the result of five days' labor.

S. CARSLEY'S

VELVETS.

SILK VELVETS.

Just received, useful Black Silk Velvet for trimmings, to be sold at 80c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.15 per yard.

Just received, good quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for trimmings, to be sold at \$1.40 per yard.

Just received, special line of new Black Lyons Velvet for trimmings, to be sold at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Just received, extra quality of new Black Lyons Velvet for Mantles, to be sold at \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.45 per yard.

Riepert Bros.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' GENTS' AND

FURS,

AT LOW PRICES.

97 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
MONTREAL.

AN HONEST SOAP

STRACHAN'S

GILT-EDGE SOAP

BECAUSE
Each Bar Weighs a Pound!
BECAUSE
It is Composed of pure materials!
BECAUSE
Its washing qualities are unequalled!
BECAUSE
It is suitable for the Kitchen, the Laundry,
the Toilet and the Bath

W. STRACHAN & Co.,
No. 36 JACQUES CARTIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

SAMUEL CLELAND,

PAINTER & GLAZIER.

BETHANY ROAD, LACHUTE.

REG. LEAVE to inform the people of Lachute that it is the proper

of house painting on the most artistic and in a workmanlike manner

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY FOR THIS FALL,
10,000 PERSONS

To buy our immense stock of

DRY GOODS

we lately bought at auction.

FLANNELS

PILON'S Flannels are the cheapest.

If we are well known to sell our tweeds

cheaper than any other store, it is because

we buy for cash and we sell for cash. OUR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS is surely the only one

which can give the buyer real satisfaction.

We give the buyer, if not more than his

money's worth, at least what his money is

worth.

A. PILON & CO.

(Sign of the Green Hall.)

647, ST. CATHERINE STREET, 649,

A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.

IV-1

THE

Cash Buyers Store

G. L. MEIKLE.

WOULD invite the attention of parties re-

garding the purchase of FURS and

WINTER GOODS to his present stock

and complete stock of fur and selling

at prices that will give the buyer real

satisfaction. He gives the buyer, if not

more than his money's worth, at least

what his money is worth.

Ladies' Ulster Cloths

all colors and gold value. A large assortment

Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, Clouds,

a large and beautiful stock of CLOTHES and

WINTER GOODS. The stock of clothes such

as Grey Cloth, Flannel, Linen, &c., are

all fresh and of the best quality.

THE BOOT AND SHOE ROOM

has this week been well filled with all

the various grades of heavy thick-soled

toe shoes, Kid and Goat, either faced or

unfaced, all kinds of fine leather shoes

at prices that will give the buyer real

satisfaction.

IN MEN'S WEAR WILL BE FOUND

a large stock of FACTORY STUFFS, Tweeds

and Overcoatings.

NEW TEAS THIS SEASON

Just arrived. One special lot at 45c is well

worthy the attention of those who like

good cup of tea at a small price. Nails and

Glass a very full stock at reduced prices.

Those who have patronized the CASH

BUYERS STORE for the past six months

express themselves as satisfied, that although

they cannot buy goods there on credit, they

get their goods at much cheaper prices than

any other store in the neighborhood.

Any one who is passing a silk quilt, or expecting to check out this winter, will be glad to know how to dye silk or satin beautiful old-gold-colors. Take green horse radish leaves, steep them in water, make

silk; even while damped, laying a cloth over
 the silk. This should always be done when
 ironing silk or ribbon, even if it has not
 been washed but simply sponged.
 The newest material to be found for neck-
 ties is black or white net, with big dots of
 chenille sprinkled upon it.
 A small quantity of diluted vitriol will
 take stains out of marble. Wot the spots
 With this acid, and in a few minutes rub
 briskly with a soft linen cloth till they dis-
 appear.
 When good earth is used for potting, plants
 seldom need any special manure. The best
 soil for plants is found in old meadows, and
 the corner of fences where sod has grown a
 long time.
 Mirth is like a flash of lightning that
 breaks through a gleam of clouds and glitters
 for a moment; cheerfulness keeps a kind of
 daylight in the mind, and fills it with a
 steady and prepetual serenity.
 The fairest flower in the garden of crea-
 tion is a young mind offering and unfolding
 itself to the influence of divine beauties.
 With the ebb and flow of each blossom to
 the sun.
Narrow Escape of Queen Victoria.—Queen
 Victoria narrowly escaped an accident dur-
 ing her recent journey to Balmoral. At a
 station called Solihull, not far from Birming-
 ham, a signal man was overtaken by violent
 rheumatism, which so weakened him as to in-
 capacitate him from attending to his duties.
 The poor fellow, however, had presence of
 mind enough to place his lamp on the line
 with the danger color facing the engine, the
 driver of which was thus warned to reduce
 the speed of the train. The signalman was
 afterwards found lying exhausted near his
 post.
 The Duke of Argyll is suffering from gout
 and the Princess Louise is visiting him.
 Supposing that you are in society with a
 lady of a certain age, and that you do not
 know whether she be an old maid or not,
 say to her, "I dress her as Madame or
 Mademoiselle." If she is pretty, and if her
 "certain age" cannot be looked upon
 with indifference, then call her Mademoiselle
 (if the person be ugly and unlovely call her
 Madame); it is only gallant to seem to sup-
 pose that she has been the object of sincere
 affection, and that she is still so. If she is
 heart. On the other hand, it may be main-
 tained that one should always address a
 woman in these conditions as Madame,
 which is the object of her dreams if she be a
 maid, and of her pride if she be a married
 woman.
 Although English people are almost
 well known to the Parisians as to Londoners,
 occasionally a story of the traditional haui-
 tor of milords and miladies finds its way into
 a French newspaper. In one of them I read
 the other day that a milady had entered a
 hair-dresser's office to be shaved. Having pur-
 chased it, she turned to the master of the
 establishment and he, made a sign. The
 attendant at once put out her tongue, over which
 he mildly lightly passed the stamp, and
 then affixed it to the letter.
 The French barber has been informed, on un-
 derstandings, that the hair of the French
 is by no means uncommonly supplemented to
 natural growth. Ladies wear them who
 do not like to cut their hair and yet wish to
 conform to the present fashion of low fore-
 locks. A French milliner, he is told, is cele-
 brated for the artful way in which she
 arranges the hair of her clients, and of hat, and
 suits it to the style of the headpiece. Other-
 wise it may be. Sometimes the little curls
 are like those in the portraits of Ninon de
 l'Enclos, and apparently owe their symmetry
 to bandoline or cosmetics. Occasionally
 the hair is arranged in a small bush
 or a section of a hay stack. This style
 is considered suitable to very large hats,
 which are arranged upon the head at such an
 angle that the brim on one side points to the
 zenith and at the other to the nalar.
 OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.
 [From our regular Correspondent.]
 LONDON, Oct. 5th, 1880.
 The popular British fallacy that one
 Administration is as good as another, and
 that incoming Governments usually
 follow in the lines laid down by their
 predecessors is becoming rudely shaken.
 Since its advent to power the new British
 Ministry has been sedulously em-
 ployed in undoing all that the former
 Government had done, particularly in
 foreign affairs. In India, the orders
 have been given for a general stampede;
 Northern Afghanistan has already been
 evacuated, and the abandonment of
 Candahar and the scientific frontier, or
 the command of the mountain passes, is
 proceeding with the greatest rapidity.
 It is considered not improbable that the
 river Indus will be the future frontier
 of British India. In the Mediterranean
 orders have been given to stop all pub-
 lic works at Cyprus, and the British
 naval squadron stationed off the island
 is to be permanently withdrawn. It
 will then be the turn of the military
 forces in the island to disappear and the
 island itself will probably be given up
 to Greece. As far as Canada is concern-
 ed, I suppose, it can be of little impor-
 tance to her, what part of European or
 Indian territory Great Britain chooses
 to abandon; but the conduct of the pre-
 sent British Government in undoing
 carefully its predecessor's work ought
 to teach the two-fold lesson—namely,
 that one Administration is not quite the
 same as another, and that a new Gov-
 ernment is bound to undo much that an
 old Government has done.
 Among other popular fallacies that
 have had their day and are now gradu-
 ally disappearing, is the theory that at
 a certain time of year the metropolis be-
 comes, or ought to become, utterly
 insupportable to any one who is not
 compelled by sheer force of circumstance
 to remain there. Until very recently
 any person aspiring to move in anything
 approaching to "society," who of his
 own free will elect to remain in London
 between August and November would,
 unless an exceptionally privileged indi-
 vidual, have been looked upon by his
 friends with a certain amount of suspi-
 cion, and society at large would have
 considered itself entitled to demand
 some explanation of such extraordinary
 conduct. But there can be no doubt
 that the public are beginning to find out
 that they have been following too blind-
 ly in a beaten track, and that the amount
 of foginess is not always commensurate
 with a amount of misery thereby in-
 volved, and that even in the late summer
 and autumn months there are

and the soup and stew, to one with refined tastes, looks uninviting, but still many men make their meals of it three a day, being nine cents, and they obtain a bunk, somewhat after the style of those on board ship, at the cheap lodging houses, for five cents a night, thus living at the rate of 14 cents a day or 93 cents per week, spending

...hous, as in England, to send
...poor to, but in my opinion, work-
...are less objectionable than having
...people living in this style, and,
...reover, are not calculated to have so
...an effect on the youth of the coun-
...try.

If there are any of the readers of the
WATCHMAN thinking of coming to New
York in the hopes of obtaining employ-
ment; if they take my advice they will
go where they are. *No young man
will come to New York unless he is a
resident of cities; has self-command
sufficient to shun the very appearance of
vice; a situation which he is sure will be
permanency; a Christian family with
whom he can stay, and an unblemished
character.* It is not my desire to take
ambition from young men, but
angers coming here have to compete
each situation with several hundred
men of ability, having a thorough
knowledge of the city and its business,
which is carried on on a far different
scale than in Canada. Then there
are the temptations which are to be
met; they are of a varied character and
near at hand to be met. Innocent, but
in a close scrutiny immorality is
unmasked upon them indelibly. In fact,
unfurnished are led into evil unknow-
ingly, and once a step is taken down-
wards, the man sinks out of sight,
altogether.

In my former letters I have dealt, to
a great extent, on the objectional
features of American life, but in my
few letters I will try to show the
other side of the picture. I think this
side is now quite long enough, so will
conclude.

I am, yours &c.,
C. E. SIRON.

It is stated that Lord Arildau has
received a threatening letter, and as a
result it is about to take up his residence
in London.

The indictment against the Land
aggers will include 200 speeches, the
testimony of 350 witnesses, and various
newspaper articles.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

On mande de Londres qu'ilhuile de
crude est cotée à £23 15s la tonne.

On annonce à la crue des eaux, les mineurs
à Beauce ont pu reprendre leurs
travaux.

La banque de Montréal vient de
recevoir un dividende de quatre pour
cent sur les exportations de la ville d'Ottawa,
pour le mois de septembre, ont été de
\$400,000, contre \$200,000 en sep-
tembre 1879, soit exactement la
moitié. Avis aux journaux libéraux
pour qu'ils expliquent vite que la protection n'y
pour rien et qu'ici le commerce
d'Ottawa a doublé avec elle il eut triplé
sans elle.

Un prêt au gouvernement fédéral
pour le paiement de réclamer une lisière d'une
étendue de large, le long de toutes les
rivières navigables, cette distance
serait calculée d'après les eaux les plus
hautes.

Nous ignorons l'origine de cette ru-
mours, qui a besoin d'être confirmée.

L'honorable M. Norquay, premier-
ministre de Manitoba, est depuis quel-
ques jours à Ottawa, pour les affaires de
la province.

L'honorable M. Ferrier célébrerait hier
son vingt-unième anniversaire. Il est
né en 1800. C'est le vétéran de nos hom-
mes politiques.

Les journaux de Québec recomman-
dent fortement la nomination de nou-
velles gardes forestières. Avec l'impor-
tance toujours grandissante de nos bois
forêts, cette amélioration devient de
plus en plus urgente.

Nous avons reçu le premier numéro
d'un nouveau journal qui vient de pa-
raître à Joliette, la *Rive Nord*. Ce
journal sera tri-hebdomadaire et s'occu-
pera surtout d'agriculture, d'industrie
et de chemin de fer. Il est animé d'un
excellent esprit. Succès au nouveau
journal.

La princesse Louise est de retour à
Ottawa. Le correspondant anglais du
World de New York, télégraphie que
le prince d'Alteim doit embarquer prochainement
pour revenir au Canada. Le
même correspondant prétend savoir que
le duc d'Alteim va être transféré de l'am-
bassade de Saint Petersbourg à celle de
Constantinople.

Le candidat conservateur, M. Mas-
son, a été élu député de Brim-
par le parlement fédéral par une majorité de
128 voix. C'est en ces termes concis
les briefs que l'organe rouge annonçait
à ses lecteurs la défaite de son
adversaire. Pas un mot de commentaire.
Le même un point d'exclamation. Nos
adversaires auraient-ils renoncé à récla-
mer les victoires morales à l'avenir?

L'Électeur de lundi, jour de l'élection
de Brim, a pour premier Québec un
titre principal portant au titre : *La protection
protections.* C'est tout à fait de circonstance.
La politique protectionniste a été
travaillé en effet, ce jour là, et approuvée
par un collège électoral qui le repoussait
énergiquement il y a deux ans. Ce
mouvement montre le progrès à rebours
et a été fait par les idées libérales, échan-
geant avec ses confrères
conservateurs à soutenir envers et contre
tout.

Le Globe félicite, après coup, M.
Fisher, le candidat déseigné de Brim,
d'avoir « avoir posé le débat sur la ques-
tion du tarif et de s'être prononcé à
l'avantage du libre échange, et d'avoir
énergiquement contre la protection.
C'est précisément à cela que M. Fisher
a dû succéder, et le compliment
d'importance n'est pas malicieux, à moins
qu'il ne soit l'indice d'un entêtement
l'absurde qui dépasserait toute
mesure. Comment la protection est-elle

ont qu'à continuer dans cette voie; nous nous en plairons pas, pour le part.

Le *Star* explique la victoire de M. Brown en disant que le comté de York n'est pas toujours été conservateur au point de ne faire revenir à son ancienne loyauté après une héraie plus ou moins longue. C'est une manière ingénieuse de dire que les conservateurs n'ont rien gagné et les libéraux rien perdu. Comme fiche de consolation, le comté de York n'est pas celui des victoires électorales, qui n'est autre que le raisonnement du renard de la Fable trouvant les poules trop vertes. Si les libéraux veulent s'engager à nous rendre toutes les autres circonscriptions qui leur restent encore et qu'ils détiennent sous de faire leur parti réduit à des proportions seulement microscopiques en Chambre.

À l'âge avancé, les rhumatismes, les douleurs, la maladie, les épaulettes et la prédisposition héréditaire à rendre les cheveux gris, et chacune des causes en détermine la chute prématurée.

Ayer's Hair Vigor rend aux cheveux gris et aux cheveux perdus leur couleur naturelle, brune, blonde, châtain ou rouge. Il adoucit le cheveu en le nettoyant et en lui donnant une action saine.

Il enlève les pellicules et guérit les affections de la peau, par l'excellente des humeurs. Il arrête la chute des cheveux, et protège une nouvelle croissance dans tous les cas où les follicules sont pas détruits et où les glandes ne sont pas affectées.

Les effets en sont incomparables sur les cheveux faibles ou malades, et quelques applications suffisent pour leur rendre le brillant et l'éclat de la jeunesse.

Il est si efficace et sans emploi, l'Ayer's Hair Vigor est sans rival pour la chevelure. Il est spécialement estimé pour le lustrer doux et riche de ton qu'il donne aux cheveux. Il renferme ni huile, ni teinture, et ne dérange pas la toile; de plus, il adhère long-temps aux cheveux, auxquels il conserve la leur et la force.

Préparé par Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Chimistes pratiques et analytiques. À vendre chez tous les Pharmaciens.

N. H. DOWNS'
VEGETABLE BALSAMIO
ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy is so sure as the test like **Dow's Elixir**.

Price 25 cents and \$5.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliouness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT
For Man and Beast.

The most perfect Liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

and Winter GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
Montreal House, St. Andrews.

Large and varied stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we will dispose of for Cash or Country produce. Special attention is directed to our large and varied stock of choices

Ladies' Ulster Cloths

of Gold and Cheap. Also a large assortment of

Men's Black Cloth Jackets, Clouds, and a beautiful stock of CHETON, GUINTEZ for covering Furniture, and Window Curtains. Their stock of Staple Goods are very large and cheap, such as Grey-tops, Flannels, Whites, &c., all fresh and of the best quality. And fine Tweeds, large assortment of HATS, FURS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of Great Variety, in Buttoned, Laced, and in Gaiters, for Ladies, Misses and Children, at prices to defy competition.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Now is your time to get a first-rate suit of cheap, Ready-made, or made to order. You have now on hand a very large stock of Tweeds, Worsted Coatings and all kinds of English, Scotch and Canadian makes.

GROCERIES.

We have a very large and well selected stock of Groceries, Tea from 40c. black and surrounding country that he is now the Goods Cheaper than ever.

CIGARS BROWN, YELLOW & WHITE. A FINE LOT OF HERRINGS.

Hardware Crockery and Glassware

at very Low Prices. Also a large quantity of COTTONS, PRINTS, &c., &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

G. & M. HIMPSON.
St. Andrews, October, 1880. Unf

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE SUBSCRIBER would especially inform the inhabitants of Lac Seul and surrounding country that he is now the Goods Cheaper than ever.

ULSTERS from \$3.50 to \$10. COATS from \$6 to \$15. DRY GOODS.

Annells, Wilney's, Ladies' Water-tights, and a good stock of Tweeds of all colors very cheap.

ALBION HOTEL

McGill and St. Paul Streets, Montreal.

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 state that they have just completed, redecorating, and refurbishing, sparing no expense to make the ALBION, the most comfortable, elegant, and refreshing place for a brief stay in Montreal. Price \$1.50 per day.

STEARNS & MURRAY,
Proprietors.

Patent, No Pay
PATENTS

For mechanical devices, medical or compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We are invited to send for a copy of our circular for obtaining patents, which is sent free of charge, and contains complete instructions as to the advantages and other valuable matter. During the past five years we obtained nearly three thousand Patents in America and Foreign countries, and can give satisfactory references in almost every branch of the Union.
Address: **RALPH BAGGER & Co.,** Attorneys of Patents and Attorneys at Law, 7-8 Building, Washington, D.C.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.
WESTERN DIVISION.
M. O. & O. R. R.
—
SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—
P.M. Trains for Hull at..... 8.30 and 9.15
Arrive at Hull at..... 12.40 p.m. and 1.25 A.M.
At Hull at..... 1.10 p.m. and 1.50 P.M.
P.M. Trains from Alymer at 8.15 and 8.35
Hull at..... 8.30 and 8.50
Arrive at Hochelaga at 12.30 p.m. and 1.15 p.m.
As for St. Jerome at..... 5.00 p.m. and 6.40 p.m.
Trains from St. Jerome at..... 6.40 p.m.
Leave Hull End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lacoste going West as follows:
4.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m., and 4.15 p.m.
Returning East, 7.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., and 7.40 p.m.

SIGNIFICANT PALACE CARS FOR ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

TURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will issued on One Single First Class Fare, to return from Hull and all Intermediate Stations, by First Train on MONDAY morning, and from Quebec and all Stations Sunday Evening Train.

L.A.SENECAI,
Gen. Superintendent.

Steamer "Manitoba,"
CAPT. JOHN RIGBY,
commenced her usual trips between MONTREAL and CARILLON, calling at St. Lawrence, and all way ports.
Leaves Montreal every Wednesday and Friday at 5.30 a.m.
Returns Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m.
Fares, Cabin..... 25 cts.
Dinner..... 10 cts.
Freight at USUAL LOW RATES.
KELLY & BURWASH.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

MARKET LINE.
Steamer "PRINCESS," (Capt. Peter McLean), will begin her regular trips between CARILLON and MONTREAL, on **Thursday, April 29th,** leaving Carillon at 8 a.m., and returning to Carillon at 8 p.m.
Leaves MONTREAL Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m.
Cabin Passage..... 25 cts.
Dinner..... 10 cts.
Freight at the USUAL LOW RATES.
R.W. SHEPHERD,
President.

The "Watchman"
and Ottawa Valley Advocate,
The Official Gazette
of the District of Terrebonne.
Patronized by the leading business men, and
CIRCULATED
Among prominent members of the several
PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA,
Mechanics, Lawyers, Physicians,
Manufacturers, Farmers, Teachers,
Ministers, Hotel and Housekeepers who
SUBSCRIBE TO IT
and contribute articles for its columns.
It is published at LACHUTE, the COUNTY
Seat of Agriculture and Commerce, near
the City of Montreal, and at the
Center of the G.T.N.E. Railway, bet-
ween Ottawa and Montreal.
It is an excellent
ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
as can be proved by those who have patron-
ized it.
D. KERR & Co.,
LACHUTE, P.Q.