THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1880. NO 14

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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

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

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

METHODIST.—The Rev. John Walton. Sabbath preaching: services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and at OLIVET HALL, West-End, at 7 p. m. Weekly services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school, in Olivet Hall, every Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p. m.

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

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

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

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, R. G. Meikle, Wm. McOuatt, John Hope, and John Smith.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 16th, May 25th to 29th, and September 15th to 18th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. David Ratt, Crier and Tipstaff.

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

Lachute Cards.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

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

Counsel and Montreal Correspondent
Hon. J. J. C ABBOTT, Q. C.
47y1.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q

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

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
Collections and all business attended to for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 8-1y.

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute.
17tf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

A. J. PERIARD.
Lachute, March 5, 1880. 23tf

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.
GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.
Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. BEECH'S building, opposite *Fraser & McOuat's.* 5-1y

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, P. Q.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE.

JOHN McNIECE,
TINSMITH,
WEST-END, ... LACHUTE.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding Country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by MR. SAMUEL JAMES, where he is prepared to do every description of tinsmithing in the best style of the art. All his work is guaranteed to be what he represents it. Will keep always on hand a general supply of Tinware and house furnishing goods. He solicits a call from Country Dealers.

Lachute, 17th March, 1880. 29tf.

Montreal Cards.

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

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

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
194 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L

John Taylor & Co.
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., &c.
537 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.
45y1

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

FORBES, STEVENSON & Co.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
47 and 49 WILLIAM STREET,
MONTREAL. 50y1

Cheap Reading,
FREE BY MAIL
ONLY 30 CENTS PER VOLUME.
Scott's Poetical Works.
Milton—Longfellow's—
Dudderidge's Rise and Progress.
Beecher's Domestic Medicine.
Maria Monk.
Wesley's Christian Perfection,
&c. &c.
ALSO PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
The Priest, the woman and the Family, by Father Chiniquy.
AT
F. E. GRAFTON'S
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
8y1.

The City Hotel,
76, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
☞ Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 31y1

JOHN WATSON,
370 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
of every description,
Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
39tf

Removed!
To our new and
EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
And in order to make our opening a success, we have decided on giving the Public a benefit in the way of Extensive lines of
CHEAP DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., &c.,
And to house-keepers our full Stock of Carpets, &c., cannot be surpassed in the Dominion, as to Styles, Quality and Price.
Merchants can now be supplied with full lines at lowest trade prices.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
51 & 53 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. 52y1

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Males may work and make money made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 2y1

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.

CHARLES GEIGERS.
Lachute, June 1, 1880. 40tf.

VENNOR'S Almanac for 1881,

IS NOW ALMOST READY. It is a very full and interesting number at the time, and contains some singular prophecies relative to the approaching winter. In it Professor Vennor shows how the weather may be mapped and foretold by everyone.

For Sale at this Office when issued. Price 20 cents each. 15-3

See Here!
If you want the FINEST PHOTOGRAPH, for Framing you ever saw, go to
MR. PARKS,
No. 195½ ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
And you will get it, sure.
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JAS. L. WISEMAN,
WOOD ENGRAVER and DESIGNER,
162 ST. JAMES STREET, 162
MONTREAL. 11y1

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

DENTISTRY.
B. S. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

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

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

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened at his residence on the West side of Barron's Bridge, a Livery Board and Sale Stable, for the accommodation of the public. His horses are gentle, and easy managed—good travelers and don't shy. His stable is clean and warm, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance. Horses left with him for sale will be attended to and regularly fed while in his stables. His terms will be found moderate.

P. LATOUR.
Lachute, Oct. 1, 1880. 1tf

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.

CHAPTER III.

LAUNCHED.

Scarcely was the last word spoken when a sudden glory filled the room. So brilliant was the light that mother and son were startled. Then they saw what had been unnoted before, that day had broken, and that the sun, emerging from a single dark cloud, was shining, full orbed, into the apartment with a light that, reflected from myriads of snowy crystals, was doubly luminous. Nevertheless it seemed to them a good omen, an earnest, an emblem of the purer, whiter light into which his cleansed and pardoned spirit had entered. The snow-wrapped prairie was indeed pure and bright, but it was *cold*, whereas no tropical Summer was ever so warm as the Father's embrace, receiving home the long absent, erring, but forgiven child.

Though it was not yet believed that a brighter dawn than that which made the world resplendent around her, had come for her husband, still a sense of desolation came over her, which only those can understand who have known the loss of one who filled the greater part of time, thought, and heart. As she saw her first and only love, the companion of a life which, though hard, still had the light and solace of mutual affection—as she saw him so still, and realized that she would hear him speak no more—*complain* no more—(for even the weaknesses of those we love are sadly missed after death)—a flood of that natural sorrow, which Christianity consoles, but was never designed to prevent, overwhelmed her, and she gave way utterly.

Her son took her in his arms and held her silently, believing that unspoken sympathy was worth more at such a time than any words.

After the convulsive sobbing had somewhat ceased, he struck the right chord by saying—'Mother, father is not lost to us. He himself said goodbye only for a little while. Then you have us to love and think of; and remember, what could we do without you?'

The unselfish woman would have tried to rise from a bed of death to do anything needed by her loved ones, and this reminding her of those still dependent on her care, proved the most potent of restoratives. She at once arose and said,

'Dennis, you are right. It is indeed wrong for me to give way thus, when I have so much to be thankful for—so much to live for. But, oh Dennis, you cannot understand this separation of husband and wife, for God said, 'they twain shall be one flesh; and it seems as if half my very life had gone, as if half my heart had been wrenched away, and only a bleeding fragment left.'

The patter of feet was heard on the kitchen floor; the door opened, and two little figures in white trailing nightgowns entered. At first they looked in shy wonder and perplexity at their tall brother, whom they had not seen for months, but at his familiar voice, recalling many a romp and merry time together, they rushed to his arms as of old.

Then they drew near the bed to give their father his accustomed morning kiss; but as they approached, he seemed so still that awe began to creep over their little faces. A dim recollection of the farewell kiss given a few hours before, when scarcely awake, recurred to them.

'Father,' said the eldest, (about five) 'we want to give you good morning kiss.'

Seldom had their father been so sick or irritable, but that he reached out his arms to his little ones, and gave them a warm embrace that soothed and did him more good than he realized. The influence of trusting children is sometimes the most subtile oil that can be thrown on the troubled waters of life.

But as the little ones saw that their father made no response to their approach and appeal, they timidly drew a step nearer, and looked into his waxted, yet peaceful face, with its closed eyes and motionless repose, and then turning to their mother, said in a loud whisper, with faces full of perplexity and trouble,

'Is papa asleep?'

The little figures in their white drapery, standing over their dead father, waiting to perform the usual, well-remembered household rite, proved a scene too touching for the poor mother's self-control, and again she gave way to an irresistible burst of sorrow. But her son, true to his resolution to be the stay and strength of the family, hastened to the children, and taking them by the hand, said gently,

Yes, little ones, papa is asleep. It may be a long time before he wakes up, but he surely will by-and-bye, and then he will never be sick any more. Come, we will go into the other room and sing a pretty hymn about papa's sleep.'

The thought of hearing their brother sing, lured them away at once, for he had a mellow tenor voice that seemed to the little girls' sweeter than a bird's. A moment later the widow's heart was comforted by hearing those words that have been balm for so many wounds:

'Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep!
From which none ever wakes to weep.'

Then putting on his sisters' flannel wrappers, he sat them down by the fire, telling stories in the meantime to divert their thoughts from the scene they had just witnessed.

Thus no horror of death was suffered to enter their young minds. They were not brought face to face with a dreadful mystery they could not understand but which would leave a sinister impression for life. Gradually they would learn the truth, but still the first impression would remain, and their father's death would ever be to them a sleep from which he would wake by-and-bye, 'never to be sick any more.'

He sat about preparations for their simple morning meal so deftly and easily as to show that it was no unaccustomed task. A sister older than himself had died while yet an infant, leaving a heartache till he came—God's best remedy. Then two sisters had died after his day, and he was compelled to be to his mother, daughter as well as son, to make himself useful in every household task. His father had been wrapped up in useless inventions, vain speculations, and was much away. So mother and son were constantly together. He had early become a great comfort and help to her. God blessing her in this vital respect, though her lot seemed hard in other ways. Thus while he had the heart and courage of a man, he also had the quick, supple hand and gentle bearing of a woman, when occasion required. As proof of his skill, a tempting meal from the simplest materials was placed smoking on the table, and the little girls were soon chatting contentedly over their breakfast. In the meantime the wife within had drawn near her dead husband and taken his cold hand. For awhile she dwelt on the past in strong and tearful agony, then in accordance with long-established habit, her thoughts went forward into the future. In imagination she was present at her husband's reception in heaven. The narrow, meagre room melted away, and her feet seemed on the 'golden pavement.' The jubilant clash of heavenly cymbals thrilled her heart. She seemed taking part in triumphal march, led by celestial minstrelsy, toward the throne. She saw her husband mount its white, glistening steps, so changed, and yet so like his former self when full of love, youth and hope. He appeared overwhelmed with a sense of unworthiness, but his reception was all the more kind and reassuring. Then as he departed from the royal presence, crowned with God's love and favor forever, though he had all heaven before him, he seemed looking for her as that he longed for most, and her strong effort to reach his side aroused her from her revery as from a dream. But her vision had strengthened her, as was ever the case, and the bitterness of grief was past. Imprinting a long kiss on her husband's cold forehead, she joined her family in the outer room with calm and quiet mien. Her son saw and understood the change in his mother's manner, and from long experience knew its cause.

We need not dwell on what followed—preparations for burial, the funeral, the return to a home from which one who had filled so large a place had gone—a home on which rested the shadow of death. These are old familiar scenes, acted over and over every day, and yet in the little households where they occur there is a terrible sense of novelty, as if then happening for the first time. The family feel as if they were passing through a chaotic period, the old world breaking up and vanishing, and a new formation and combination of all elements that make up life, taking place.

Four days after the death, a small procession passed from the farmhouse to the church, and from thence to the graveyard. Shivering with cold, on the bleak snow-clad prairie, they laid away in the frozen earth the body of one who was himself in the warmth and comfort of the 'Father's house.'

Many changes followed. Their country home and farm was given up and sold. Part of a small house in the village had been rented as their future residence. A very small annuity from some property in the East, left by her father, and Dennis's labor, were all the family had to depend on now—a meagre prospect for the present.

But Dennis was very sanguine, for in this respect he had his father's temperament. The world was all before him, and Chicago, the young and giant city of the West, seemed an Eldorado, where fortune, and perhaps fame, might soon be won. Not only would he place the family beyond want, but surround them with every luxury.

Dennis, wise and apt as far as his knowledge went, was in some respects as simple and ignorant as a child. There were many phases and conditions of society of which he had never dreamed. Of the ways of the rich and fashionable, of the character of artificial life, he had not the remotest experience. He could not see nor understand the distinctions and barriers that to the world are more impassible than those of ignorance, stupidity, and even gross immorality. He would learn to his infinite surprise, that even in a Western democratic city, men would be welcomed in society, whose hand no pure woman or honorable man ought to touch, while he, a gentleman by birth, education, and especially character, would not be recognized at all. He would discover that wealth and the endorsement of a few fashionable people, though all else were lacking, would be a better passport than the noblest qualities and fine abilities. Of course there must be outward polish. In the former case, entrance would be secured at once through the jealously guarded barriers; in the latter it must be won inch by inch.

As we follow him from the seclusion of his simple country home out into the complicated life of the world, all this will become apparent.

Long and earnest was the conversation between mother and son before they separated. Pure and noble were the maxims that she sought to instill into his mind. They may not have been worldly wise, but they were heavenly wise. Though some of her advice in the latter might avail little, since she knew less of the world than her son, still in its spirit it contained the best of all wisdom, profitable for this life and the life to come. But she sent him forth to see his fortune and theirs with less solicitude than most mothers have just cause to feel, for she knew that he had Christian principle, and had passed through a discipline that had sobered and matured him far beyond his years. She saw however in every word and act his father's sanguine temperament. He was expecting much, hoping far more, and she feared that he also was destined to many a bitter disappointment. Still she believed that he possessed a good strong substratum of common sense, which, combined with the lessons of faith and patience that God had taught him, would prove the ballast his father had lacked.

She sought to modify his towering hopes and rose-colored visions, but to little purpose. Young, buoyant, in splendid health, with a surplus of warm blood tingling in every vein, how could he take a prudent, distrustful view of the world? It seemed to becon him amilingly into any path of success he might choose. Had not many won the victory? and who ever felt braver and more determined than he, with the needs of the dear one at home added to his own incentives and ambitions? So, with many embraces, lingering kisses and farewell words, that lost not their meaning though said over and over again, they parted. The stage carried him to the nearest railway station, and the express train bore him rapidly toward the great city where he expected to find all that a man's heart most craves on earth.

Sanguine as his father, constant as his mother, with a nature that would go right or wrong with tremendous energy, as direction might be given it, he was destined to live no tame, colorless life, but would either enjoy much, or else suffer much. But to his young heart, swelling with hopes, burning with zeal to distinguish himself and provide for those he was leaving, even the bleak, snow-clad prairie seemed an arena in which he might accomplish a vague something.

When earthly friends prove false and unworth of confidence there is a Spiritual friend, One who never has done, or ever will break confidence with man, to rely on for consolation and assistance.

Communion with God.

We are asked to reprint the following two letters which have appeared in the "Home Department" of the New York *Weekly Witness*:

DEAR ONES OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT:—Every week I have been with you, listening to your voices, yet I have never spoken. "One who Trusts," moved my heart to its depth. Yes, this is the grand secret. Trust in Jesus always, entirely. He satisfies the soul. I will briefly sketch my own life now, to prove that He is true. I found after the marriage vows had been spoken, that I had made a fearful mistake, and it was too late to rectify it. "Till death do you part," was the vow. I found my husband tyrannical, uncongenial, unlovable. Yet he was my husband. The outlook was a dreary one, but the days and years sped by, just as happy ones do. There were hours of agony, when only Jesus could help, but he never failed me. Children came to me. How I loved—loved them! I gave them to Christ. They are His today. Thirty years of this life are passed, and the end is near. My life, which seemed so utterly hopeless, has not been an entire failure. Looking backward I can see many infirmities, but not one failure on His part. I am glad that in heaven, "they neither marry nor are given in marriage;" and I am glad that there is no life so cheerless and hopeless but Jesus will fill it with light and gladness, if only we will let Him. "All things work together for good to them who love God."

"One who Trusts;" we shall never see each other's faces in the flesh, but my soul greets you. We have proved Him and He is faithful and true. Teach the children this. Deck your crown with stars gathered from earth's dark places, and by and by we shall see Him as He is. JOY.

Rejoice in the Lord Always.

The letter of "Joy" in this week's "Home Department" is well worth the whole year's subscription to the *Weekly Witness*. I have read it again and again, and have bought up what copies of the paper I could find, to send to those whose heart will throb in sympathy to its precious testimony. Oh! the blessedness of such experience only those know who have entered into it. This was what Paul meant when he wrote, "We have the mind of Christ" (1 Cor. ii. 16). Jesus said, "I have meat to eat that ye know not of" (John iv. 32); and so "Joy" has been enabled to sing, when the tyranny, the uncongeniality, the unlovable character of the surroundings pressed hard upon her;

"I have a peace; it is calm as a river—
A peace that the friends of this world never knew.
My Saviour alone is its Author and Giver,
And oh! that my Saviour were your Saviour too!"

Blessed be God, I know a very, very little of this heavenly calm, this rest in tribulation, this rejoicing in hope, and I want you to allow me to tell the readers of the Home Department how I found it.

Four or five years ago, I asked a friend to tell me the secret of his influence over others, seeing he was neither good looking, highly educated, nor intellectual. "Ah!" he said, "it is very simple. I must bathe in the sunshine of my Lord's face early every morning, or I am as weak as Samson when shorn. Pray more in secret, speak to the Lord at least an hour every morning, the effect will astonish you." "An hour!" I said; pray for an hour! It sounds absurd. I could not do it if I were paid for it." "Ah!" [illegible] you will be richly repaid; [illegible] you will see wonderful [illegible] the mystery till you try. The first verse of the 91st Psalm and John xv. 4-10 solves the whole matter. This is the secret of the wonderful power of the "three mighties" George Muller, C. H. Spurgeon, and Charles Cullis, not to speak of our adorable Lord, who spent a whole night and 'rose a great while before day, after a hard day's work, in order to speak to, and draw power from His heavenly Father.

Incredulously and haltingly I put his advice into practice, rising at 5 a. m. at first as a task, but now as a supreme delight; so that "Joy's" experience is mine in essence, blessed be God, though not in extent or degree.

PSALM LXXXI., 10.

Making a Woman Beautiful.

THE ART AS PRACTISED IN A NOTABLE NEW YORK ESTABLISHMENT.

One of the most attractive establishments in Fourteenth street, that street of bright and attractive retail houses of every description, is the beautifying bazaar and hair store of L. Shaw. Few New York women need to be told where Shaw's is. Many are intimately acquainted with the establishment. It is probably the most popular and successful establishment of the kind in New York. Its proprietors have their country and city residences, keep a carriage and trotting wagon and a Shetland pony phaeton, and have a box at the opera. The establishment which supports all this luxury is an [illegible] devoted to the fine art of making women beautiful. The store itself is filled with bright and attractive cases of cosmetics, hair goods, frizettes, curls, wigs, switches, chignons, and ornaments for the hair. In the rear are hair-dressing and shampooning rooms, but in the second story, which is reached by a passenger elevator, is the "salon," the sanctum sanctorum of the art of being made beautiful. No man is ever permitted to enter this room. It is a long, lofty apartment, the furnishings in gold and black, and old gold, red, and bright gold. The cabinets in which the cosmetics are kept are of black ebonized carved wood, with gilded traceries. The sofas and divans are of crimson plush and brocatelle. Large mirrors, in black and gold frames, are in each end of the room, between the windows. Other large mirrors are set in the walls on the side between the black and gold cabinets. The front windows are shaded with lace curtains; those at the back are filled with stained glass panes, and open into a conservatory, where twittering canaries make music in the perfume laden atmosphere. Opening into the *salon* are dressing rooms, where ladies retire to have their hair shampooed and dressed, and where the intricate art of making up is practised. This is the way the thing is done, as described by a lady who went through the entire process:

"After throwing off my polonaise and having a peignoir thrown around my shoulders, my hair was taken out of the little knot into which I had twisted it and shampooed. It was then dried and combed up from my face and neck, and smoothed at the edges with bandoline, applied with a small fine sponge. My eyes were then bathed with *eleir de lune*. This is an eye tonic, and makes the eyes exceedingly brilliant. Next, with a magnifying glass in her hand, my *coiffeuse* went over my face, neck, arms, and shoulders, carefully inspecting every part, and with a pair of fine tweezers she removed every superfluous hair. From a little box she dipped with a small, fine soft sponge a creamy, rose-tinted cosmetic, and carefully applied it to my face, arms, hands, neck and shoulders, rubbing and blending it carefully and evenly over the entire surface. She told me that she used rose-tinted *crême* because I was pale; for ruddy blondes white *crême* is used; for brunets, buff tinted. There are finishing powders, too, in all these shades.

"After the *crême* was rubbed in I was ready for a bit of color in my cheeks and lips. This was applied from a rouge cup with what is called and I suppose is, a rabbit's foot. The color was rubbed deftly into my cheeks, a little around my eye, on my nostrils, chin, and ears, and then my lips were tinged with liquid vegetable, indelible rouge. Then, with a powder puff of swan's down, she went over the whole, with a rosy-white blending powder, brushing it off carefully with another puff. Now my eyebrows were brushed out and shaded with *fard indien*. This was done with a leather stamp. As the *crême* and *velouline* powder had hidden all my veins, with a blue pencil they were now traced on my hands, arms, neck, and temples. With the same pencil a line was traced under each of my eyes and shaded off with a fresh stamp. All this requires the eye and hand of an artist.

Then a front coiffure, with waves falling on my forehead, and curly hair thirty inches long, falling back was pinned on with invisible hair pins to my own scanty *chevelure*, and, twining it around a coil in the back, it was formed with a switch of moderate size into a low coiffure, *a la Grecque*. A few little waving curls were added, falling on my neck, and behind my ears a few stray locks were drawn out and frizzed; for, as my *coiffeuse* said, the ears should ever be set as it were in a spray of hair. Then my eyelashes were trimmed, and last of all my nails were soaked, cut, tinted, and polished, and I was supplied with a set of *toilette des bonjles*, and all the cosmetics I had used and a cosmetic mask. The whole cost me—; you can pay $100 for an outfit if you choose."

Of course every lady who goes to the beautifying bazaar does not need, nor does she take, a complete make up. It is astonishing what a few touches of rouge, *crême*, *velouline*, and *fard* will do for a moderately good-looking woman when applied by [illegible] Then, a very little [illegible] hair, a false front, and [illegible] the back will complete [illegible] the contour of a woman's head and face.

The opening of this bazaar last Wednesday morning was shyly attended, but in the afternoon the natural curiosity of the lovely sex which makes up the better part of humanity got the better of them, and the attendance was good. The numbers have been increasing every day since, and it is safe to say that several thousand have been in to see how women are made beautiful before the doors of the establishment were closed yesterday evening.

YUKATAN.

The Victoria, B. C., *Standard* states that advices from the Cariboo Mines demonstrate the fact that during the past season the population have devoted their attention and directed their energies to hydraulic mining, and the result is that the quantity of gold taken out considerably exceeds the yield for many years past. Altogether the outlook for a busy and remunerative season next year is encouraging.

During his year in office the late Lord Mayor of London, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, entertained no less than 17,000 people, mostly persons of distinction, at the various public banquets, dejeuners and reunions, at which it was his duty to preside.

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 together the paper is taken from the office or not.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1880.

THAT $25,000 BONUS.

We had occasion last week to refer to the most important subject connected with the opening of Parliament. But it was a subject of national importance. There is another which appeals more particularly to the interests of the Ratepayers of the parish of Lachute, and which some of our enterprising fellow citizens have recently been bringing under their notice.

We refer to the Simons Bonus By-Law, passed by this municipality when the question of the route of the railway was under discussion.

It will be remembered, that last session a bill was introduced by the Hon. Minister of Justice, in the interest of the Quebec Government, for the purpose of sanctioning and making valid the transfer of the assets of the old railway company to the Quebec Government; and amongst others, the transfer of the Lachute Bonus. Our member in the Commons interfered at that time to prevent the bill making progress, until he had an assurance from the Government that Lachute should not be troubled about the By-law. But we do not understand that pledge to attach to any measure which may be introduced in the coming session. And we may expect at an early period, the introduction of a bill to render valid the transfer of the Lachute Bonus to the Quebec Government; or in other words, to enable the Quebec Government to compel the parish of St. Jerusalem to pay that bonus.

This is an injustice to which the ratepayers of Lachute should not be called upon to submit. It is a burthen, which those ratepayers should under no circumstances be required to bear. It was one thing to come forward, with perhaps an excess of public spirit, and promise to a struggling company the aid of a bonus in carrying out its enterprise. It is quite another thing to be called upon to pay that bonus to a powerful government, as a contribution from one small parish to a national undertaking, while that parish contributes its share to that undertaking in addition to its bonus, in precisely the same manner as every other parish in the Province. And we know that many improvements have been stopped; the incorporation of the town of Lachute has been prevented; and much uneasiness and discomfort has been experienced; from the fact that any moment this enormous demand may be made upon this parish.

But a mode of escape from this liability (which is certainly not morally due by this community) has been pointed out to the ratepayers; and it is somewhat singular that they do not avail themselves of it. It has been explained to them both through our columns and otherwise, that if proceedings be taken to annul the transfer to the Quebec Government, before that transfer is sanctioned by an act of the Dominion Parliament; that Parliament will not interfere: on the well known principle of legislation, that there should be no interference by the Legislature with its jurisdiction of the Courts. It is therefore only necessary, in order to protect this parish forever, from this enormous debt, that its Council, or some of its ratepayers, should take the requisite proceedings to annul the transfer.

Mr. Simons, if the matter should be brought before Parliament, Mr. Armstrong will not act as he did last year in that matter. He will oppose it. For though probably no individual, outside the Government, carries more weight in the House than our member, he may not succeed in that opposition, when his opponent is the Quebec Government supported by a phalanx, of its friends from Lower Canada. He was successful in protecting numbers of our citizens from the passage of the nefarious bill to render valid the subscriptions of the Stock in the Beaver Mutual Insurance Company; but he might not be as successful in resisting a demand of the Quebec Government, backed by its friends in the Dominion Government.

We have pointed out how his hands can be strengthened in the endeavour to protect our farmers from the heavy tax about to be placed upon their properties. It is undoubtedly the duty of the municipality of Lachute to authorise the institution of proceedings of the description we have indicated. And if they neglect to do it, the numerous ratepayers who take an interest in public affairs, and those whose properties are mortgaged for this bonus, should take the initiative themselves. We understand that there has been some movement in this direction, but that it has been checked by one or two influential parties who fear that the setting aside of the by-law, would give rise to the removal of the depôt. If the depôt and its buildings had not been constructed, we can understand that this might occur, as independent of the conditions of the by-law, the station is built upon a grade, which is a disadvantage to traffic, and in some respects dangerous. But the station is evidently a fixed fact. The government have spent a large sum of money in constructing it, and in acquiring the grounds, and they are not likely to go to the expense of moving the station to spite a small section of the inhabitants of Lachute village.

But at some distant date: it is always possible that the Government may place the station at some other point on the railway. And if they did so, who would be injured? One or two proprietors whose property is largely increased in value by the proximity of the station, might have that value reduced to something like what it was before the station went there. And one or two other proprietors might have their property benefited by the proximity of the station in like manner. But of what consequence are these questions to the people generally? It may be advantageous to A or to B to have the station where it is, or to C and D to have it somewhere else. But are the whole of the farmers of this parish to be taxed to the extent of $25,000 in order that A and B may still have the station near them; or to prevent C and D having it in their neighborhood?

Such ideas are preposterous and absurd. There is no obligation on the rate-payers of this parish to tax themselves to support the aristocracy of A and B, or the aristocracy of C and D. Their business is to protect themselves and their farms and properties, the product of their labor and their savings from excessive and unjust taxation. And they are no more bound to submit to that taxation in order that A and B should have the station near them, than that they are to submit to that taxation in order that C and D should get it near them.

This parish, and in fact this county, have been too long governed by small cliques. The people are at one time deceived. At another cajoled. At another threatened. They are never allowed the free exercise of their rights without the interference of some small local party for its own special benefit.

It is time that the people of this parish should take some step to protect themselves from this wrongful imposition, and we hope they will not be blind enough, nor careless enough, to allow themselves to be prevented from guarding their interests by any petty local cry of injury or benefit to A and B or C and D, or to anybody else. Prompt action is necessary; as Parliament meets next week, and what is to be done, should be done quickly.

STOCK FARMING.

There are in many parts of this County, as great advantages for stock farming, as can be had in any part of the Dominion; for instances, take the low price of land in some of our back townships, not more than ten or fifteen miles from Lachute. There land can be bought for, from one to two dollars per acre, which will afford large quantities of grass and hay for cattle. If persons living there were alive to the profits of stock raising, they would certainly purchase the unoccupied lands near them, and commence to raise stock. Take the townships of Wentworth, Gore, and Back Chatham, where there are hundreds of acres of land partly cleared, and already affording an abundance of pasturage and hay where the adjoining farmers could easily raise double the quantity of cattle and sheep that they now keep. The articles that appeared in this paper a few weeks ago, from a Calumet contributor, on farming, should have a careful reading by the people of this County. There is no need of our people leaving for the North-West or other countries to seek new homes for the purpose of greater advantages in farming. It is all very well for those living in old and long settled parts of the County to move away, in order to obtain more land for their children, where a wider scope can be opened to their increased number and means; but here there are advantages equal to any place, and in some respects, superior to other places for many years to come. To be close to a railroad and close to a large market, are advantages in stock raising of the first consideration. How few of our farmers take any good agricultural paper! In the front part of the County, there is a large number of such papers taken, and their influence is being seen as the years roll on. In the back townships, the people consider themselves too poor to subscribe to such papers; but this is one of the great mistakes of their life. In this issue of the WATCHMAN, will be found an advertisement of one of the leading agricultural papers, and to encourage our farmers to subscribe to it, for the purpose of making it easier for them, we will undertake to forward their subscription money for it, if left with us. Our farmers have right within their reach, ample means of increasing their wealth to an amazing extent if they only knew it. If the people back can get grazing and hay lands at so low a figure, and know how to make a proper use of them, they would soon find themselves able to compete with their wealthier neighbors, front, and soon excel them. The old proverb comes in here as everywhere else. "There is no excellency without great labor." This is true in farming as in the man of letters, the man of business, the man of science and in the student of art, but in the farmer it does not mean exclusively the labor of the muscle, but the labor of the head. Brain work is necessary. Reading and study are necessary, combined with bodily labor. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business; he shall stand before princes." This proverb is applicable to the farmer, as well as to any other calling in life, and as true as it is applicable. Stock farming is as old as the race. Upon its profits, Israel of old in the land of Goshen became greater than the King. There is a Goshen in these hills and dales of our back townships. Let the Israel who occupy them, increase their flocks and herds, and run stock farms upon the improved principles of the cutting, and they may become greater than the Kings of farmers in the front.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1880

On Friday last among the famished and shivering men and women whom the cold weather drove to ask shelter of the Tombs Police Court, was a man who was well acquainted with seven languages. He thus possessed seven times as many modes as most people have for expressing the fact that he was cold and hungry and ragged and desolate, and that between suicide and charity he preferred the latter. It may seem strange that an intellectual vagrant, whose education seems not to have been in the line of languages exclusively, should prefer continual vagrancy to death. Cases like this help to prove that the reason why people who are very wretched cling to life is not because existence is sweet to them, but because they fear to die. They dread the possibilites beyond the tomb. Even the vagrant would rather hope for a better time through years of semi-starvation, and of charity that takes the guise of imprisonment, than throw down the gauntlet to fate by poisoning himself or jumping into the river.

On Wednesday evening snow fell slightly and on Thursday morning about an inch of snow covered the ground.

Thanksgiving day was celebrated here with less than the usual amount of gusto, on account of the unpropitious weather which prevailed, although this did not prevent the turnout of one or two volunteer corps with their bands, and also private corps and troops of boys paraded the streets headed by a band, the instruments used by the members of which consisted of old tin pans.

There is a problem at present troubling certain business men who are anxious to advertise business to the best advantage. Formerly a problem was propounded "can you wash a nigger white." The whole aspect of affairs has now changed, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that a nigger cannot be washed white without a solution of some substance being placed on the surface of his skin, and the problem propounded is "can a white man be made black"—a black as deep as that of a nigger and possess a shine equal to that which is seen on the skin of the proverbial nigger. From the appearance of sundry men and boys, who exhibit the beautiful (?) effect of a certain black lead manufacturers stove polish one would imagine that the problem has been satisfactorily solved.

The foundation for the statue of Admiral Farragut, to be erected in Madison Square, is already laid, and nearly all of the base on which the statue is to stand is completed.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada is now 23,244,987 bushels, against 21,750,506 bushels on November 6, and 29,843,144 bushels on Nov. 15th, 1879. The visible supply of corn is 16,402,430 bushels against 17,222,801 bushels on Dec 6, and 14,156,311 bushels on Nov. 15, 1879.

Employes of the Wrecking Company, who have been at work several weeks at the Round Island, above Peekskill, on the Hudson River, searching for the Venture Galley, the vessel which Captain Kidd commanded during one of his piratical cruises, have discovered the wreck of a vessel 100 feet long, containing a large gun, buried forty feet deep in mud.

The Evangelical Alliance, as representing Protestant Christendom throughout the world, have for years suggested a programme for the Week of Prayer, so that as far as possible all praying people might unite on the same day in the same petitions. The Branch Alliance of the United States adopt, with slight modifications, its programme, and suggest the following themes and order for the approaching Week of Prayer, January, 2—9, viz:—

JANUARY, 2.—Theme—Christ the only hope of a lost world.

MONDAY, 3.—Thanksgiving for the blessings, temporal and spiritual, of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.

TUESDAY, 4.—Humiliation and confession on account of individual, social and national sins.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—Prayer for the Church of Christ, its unity and purity, its ministry, and for revivals of religion.

THURSDAY, 6.—Christian education: prayer for the family, Sunday schools and all educational institutions, for Young Men's Christian Associations and for the press.

FRIDAY, 7.—Prayer for the prevalence of justice, humanity and peace among all nations: for the suppression of intemperance and Sabbath desecration.

SATURDAY, 8.—Prayer for Christian missions and the conversion of the world to Christ.

SUNDAY, 9.—Theme—On the Ministration of the Holy Spirit.

C. E. SIBRON.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

St. Andrews.

It seems strange that the municipal council of the Parish of St. Andrews, remain so indifferent to the desirability of the erection of a town hall in the village of St. Andrews. Gentlemen of the council, why not take some action in the matter? Why shelter yourselves under the stale excuse, that the farmers will not sanction the imposition of the least tax for such an object, such excuse is of no avail until by some action on your part you give the ratepayers an opportunity to express their judgment on the matter, and I believe the result would show that the people are nearly unanimous in favor of the project. I venture to say that in no village in the province of Quebec of equal population and wealth has so little been done to ornament and improve the place as in this village. What St. Andrews is nature has done for her, no help has been vouchsafed by the inhabitants through the municipal authorities to add to her beauty or improvement. She has been allowed to sleep on the banks of the North River for the last quarter of a century unconscious of the progress and activity going on in other portions of the province and the building up of prosperous business places possessing not half the natural facilities she enjoys Is it not time that action should be inaugurated looking to the erection of a hall? The municipality already own ground on which one could be erected. The council have full authority, with the sanction of the ratepayers, to build one. Gentlemen, why not call a meeting of the ratepayers and lay before them a plan for a hall, with an approximate statement of its cost and the revenues which may reasonably be expected from its use, by others than the Corporation. If you do so you will find the ratepayers with great unanimity will direct you to proceed. The architectural plan of such a structure should be so arranged as to give a hall large enough for the transaction of the public business of the parish. This apartment could be located on the second floor, the first floor to be utilized for offices or shops. On the third floor there should be two or three rooms which could be fitted up and used as lodge rooms. Come, gentlemen of the council, wake up, take the lead in this matter, and the ratepayers will follow you promptly. Of course there will be croaking economists who will insist that a hall is not needed, that the village has got on, so far, very well without one. Do not listen to such people, they are behind the age. Ask them what they have ever done to benefit or ornament the village? What act of theirs has contributed to the comfort or advantage of its inhabitants? Point them to the neighboring village of Lachute, which has at least three places in which public meetings, fairs, lectures and entertainments can be conveniently held, while St. Andrews has no place in which a dozen people can meet for any public purpose, outside of the churches, and they are not the most appropiate places in which to hold other than religious services. Gentlemen, call a public meeting, ask the authority of the ratepayers to issue debentures on which to raise money sufficient to construct a hall. It is well to move carefully and with judgment, no extravagant expenditure should be thought of or suggested, but a modest, simple building should be erected for public purposes, and with a view to an annual revenue to help pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for the payment of the debt. Let the debentures run thirty years, bearing not more than six per cent. per annum, with a two per cent. sinking fund; and let them be issued in amounts of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars, and you will find they will be taken by farmers and others in the parish. Do not be afraid to move. There is no politics in this matter. The "National Policy" has nothing to do with it. The Pacific railway syndicate need not be called upon to invest one dollar in the hall securities. Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Blake can either advocate or oppose it, without involving their position as leaders. It will not be necessary to ask Sir Leonard Tilley to insert an item in his forthcoming budget to defray a portion of the expenses. It is of no importance whether Cook, Jones & Co., or McNamee & Co., make or lose money on their Carillon contracts. The building of a town hall is something the people of St. Andrews are solely interested in. They want a public place where public business can be transacted, and in which meetings and entertainments can be given; where the Union Jack can be unfurled on holidays, and "God Save the Queen" can be played and sung on all occasions.

The Argenteuil Fish and Game Club held their quarterly meeting on last Thursday evening. In the absence of Dr. Mayrand, the President, Mr. R. P. Cook presided. A report from the Committee of Arrangements of the late picnic was presented, also, one from the Committee on Bylaws. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Cook, Simpson, MacDonald, Fields and William Gaherty were appointed. Said Committee was directed by the club to seek the co-operation of the Montreal and other Fish and Game clubs to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of adopting measures to stop the destruction of fish and game. The secretary reported that there were forty-two members enrolled. The club then adjourned until the third Wednesday of February, 1881. Immediately after the adjournment the committee last mentioned organized, and passed a resolution directing its secretary to communicate with the Montreal Club, the Prescott Club, and all other clubs interested in the protection of fish and game, to join the Argenteuil Club in presenting the whole matter of the fish and game laws, as they refer to the county of Argenteuil and other counties interested, to the consideration of the Government.

It is stated that Mr. Wm. Harrington has sold his farm on the west side of the North River for the sum of nine thousand dollars to some Montreal parties. They have already commenced to cut the wood now on the premises. I believe it is the intention of the parties to employ about fifty choppers during the winter; the price paid is fifty cents per cord. The hickory and ash to be sawed into convenient lengths for staves and axe handles. This will give many of our people employment during the winter.

I regret to learn that Mr. John Harrington is so ill as to cause great apprehension for his recovery by his friends. He has the best wishes of all his neighbors for a favorable issue of his disease, and a speedy recovery to his accustomed health. M.

Hill Head.

A LARGE OWL SHOT.—On Monday evening last between 7 and 8 o'clock, as Mr. William Hume was going to the stables to feed his cattle and fix them up for the night, he was startled by seeing a large bird rise up and fly on to the roof of the barn; he returned into the house and got his gun and fired at it, tumbling it into the yard. On lifting it up he found it was a monster owl of dark grey color, weighing four pounds and a half, and measuring four feet six inches from point of wing to point. W.

Beech Ridge.

A very bad type of Scarlet Fever has broke out in this vicinity. One of Mr. Scott's and two of Mr. Drew's children have fell its victims, and it is still raging.—*Com.*

A QUESTION OF COLOUR.

We clip the following from the *Witness*: "Our city has been disgraced by the conduct of two of our hotels toward the jubilee singers. These hotels will gladly entertain any troupe of travelling mountebanks. They will harbor drunkards and gamblers, and, with regard to the former, help to make them, but a party of Christian ladies and gentlemen, who have enjoyed the hospitality of the best classes of English society, are turned from their doors like lepers. This in Canada, the land that has always been proverbially known as the refuge of the fugative, and under the British flag, which has made its magnanimous protestion of the African race its proudest boast. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa hotels ought to be left to that class of people who think themselves too good to live with negroes. The hisses with which their behaviour was greeted last night show how the Montreal people regard their contemptible course."

Mr. LOUDIN, one of the jubilee singers, referred to the matter on Monday evening at the close of the performance, as follows:—"In the dark days of slavery the name of Canada had been known in the South as a sort of second paradise. They felt that when in Canada their feet were upon British soil—they were safe and free. However, there was a hotel which the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne had patronized—the Windsor Hotel. The proprietor of that house had taken them in. (Loud cheers.) They had been taken in where royalty had dwelt. He also related the many attentions they received in Europe, and touched upon their mission as regards the University. The programme was made up principally of slave and spiritual songs. The Rev. A. J. Bray presented the singers with a few happy remarks, in which he stated he had performed the same service for them seven or eight years ago at the Manchester Hall, Bonaventure Street.

The Great Peace Orator.

Mons. Reveillaud, the distinguished Parisian advocate and journalist, who has been moving France by his eloquent appeals in favor of evangelical religion, and who is unquestionably one of the great men of our day, had an enthusiastic reception from a large and almost purely French-Canadian audience last night, Tuesday, Nov. 30th.

The address of Mons. E. Reveillaud in the Mechanics Hall last evening was a brilliant oratorical effort. There was no straining after effect and there was nothing approaching the declamatory in his style of delivery. He spoke quietly and fluently. His words flowed from his lips without the slightest hesitation, and his sentences, couched in the choicest language, seemed in striking contrast to the style of delivery, for they fell on the ears of the audience with powerful effect. Catholics as well as Protestants seemed spell-bound from the beginning to the end of the address. They felt they were in the presence of a man of genius, a thinker as well as an orator, with all the resources of his art at his command. His commanding appearance and pleasant genial face seem to enlist the sympathies of his audience from the moment he begins his discourse, and his lucid logical way of placing his subject before his hearers, combined with a keen sense of the humorous, go to make up one of the pleasantest speakers it has been our good fortune to listen to. Mons. Reveillaud will deliver his final address in this city in the American Presbyterian Church to-night, and leave for Boston to-morrow.—*Witness.*

ODD-FELLOWS—The wives of those gentlemen who spent most of one night last week in getting the mysteries of Odd-fellowship, thought their husbands were *Odd*-fellows indeed.

The Chaudiere bridge between Hull and Ottawa will be completed in a few days. The Q., M., O. & O. Railway will then change their time-table to connect with the Canada Central Railway from Ottawa west. There will also be two new sleeping cars, sixty feet long and built in the Q., M., O. & O. Railway shops at Hochelaga, put on the line about that time. It is said they are the finest in America.

LACHUTE MARKET.

THE CHANGES ARE NOTED EVERY WEEK.

December 3, 1880.

There has been considerable activity in produce during the week. The farmers are coming in with Oats, Barley and Peas, which have brought good prices. Quarters of beef have come in plentifully and sold at $4 to $5 100 lbs. Hay also is active at $8 per ton. Straw nominal. Cordwood is scarce but offered at $1.50 for soft and $2.50 to $3 for hard. The Flour market has gone up considerably in Ottawa and Montreal, but there is but a slight advance at Lachute.

FLOUR per Bag sells at $3.10.
OATMEAL sells at $2.25 per 100 pounds.
CORNMEAL sells at $1.50.
GOOD FEED sells at $1.
MOULIA sells at $1.25.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS are selling at usual prices.
FARMERS may expect to get 60c for their Barley.
APPLES, good winter, are selling at $2.-50 to $3.00.
BRAN sells at $0.75. per 100 lbs.
PEAS bring $0.80.
OATS, $0.40.
POTATOES, bring per bag, $0.45.
BEANS are wanted at $1.00 per bushel.
BUTTER, 18c. to 20c.
HOGS (well dressed) bring $6.50.

The "KINTAIL WAREHOUSE,"

A. McLENNAN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Herrings, Cod, Ling, and Fish of all Descriptions.

SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKEYS.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES OF FINEST QUALITY.

McLennan's Blended Highland Whiskey,

and the Real Camlachie Peat Reek.

Orders from City and Country Punctually attended to.

92 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. 11-1



J. H. FIELD will be in Lachute on the 16th, 17th and 18th of each month until May. 11m3

The Bell Organ.

Is the best and cheapest Cabinet Organ, 14,000 Now in Use!

The oldest and largest firm now in Canada. Their Instruments took the highest prize, the Gold Medal, with special mention, at the Australian International Exhibition, in May last, competing with the best American and European makers.

During six years' residence in the county I have sold over 30 Organs, and none have given so much satisfaction to my customers as the "Bell."

Illustrated Catalogues, with prices and terms sent free on application.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, July 15, 1880. 46tf.

Bedding House!

FIRST PRIZE

ON

Mattrasses, Pillows, &c.

G. Armstrong & Co.

Victoria Square,

MONTREAL. 11y1

GUILTY.

OR NOT

Guilty!

NOT GUILTY of Selling Goods too dear is the verdict of all who once buy at the

Farmer's Exchange, Brownsburg,

Your Verdict is also Wanted.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., at Common Sense Prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FUR CAPS,

Immitation do., Muffs, Kid and Deer Skin Mitts, and Gloves,

Just Received,

and at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FELT HATS in endless variety, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

CALL and examine our stock and compare prices.

5 per cent discount on all Cash purchases.

WANTED.

10 Tons of Turkeys, and 1,000 brace of Partridges. Also 2,000 cords of Dry Wood, for which CASH will be paid as soon as delivered and measured.

N.B.—Accounts will be rendered up to December 1st, and the Proprietor requests settlement to that date during the month of December, as there will be a change made during the Winter of the style of the firm, and old and new accounts will be separated.

Alexander Paul.

Brownsburg, Nov 4, 1880. 19tf.

J. & A. LOWE,

MILLINERS,

LACHUTE.

BEG to inform the public they have now opened their NEW STOCK of Millinery, in all the Newest Styles. Also a new stock of

WINTER Mantles and Ulsters,

at very reasonable prices. A select assortment of

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Ladies will please call and examine their stock before making winter purchases.

Lachute, Sept. 21, 1880. 34tf.

DRY GOODS

JUST ARRIVED.

Fall and Winter

GOODS is now offered at LOW Prices for Cash or Produce.

AT

F. X. BERTRAND.

THE WEST END CHEAP STORE.

39v1.

FOR SALE.

A PORTION of Lot 9, 2nd Concession of Grenville, Comprising about 9 acres. Known as the Three Corner Lot in the Bay either in bulk or part. This Lot is well situated between the Village and the Railway Station and is a Valuable Site for building purposes For further particulars apply to

K. JOHNSON,
—1tf Bancroft Post Office, Ont.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

A. G. STACKHOUSE, Photographer and Picture Framer, will be in St. Andrews, until the 15th of May 1881. Parties requiring work in his line would do well to call early. Better satisfaction than ever given, also cheaper.

St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1880. May14.

THE RIGHT SPOT

FOR

OVERCOATS!

THE

Boston One-Price Clothing Store,

41 and 43

ST. JOSEPH ST.,

MONTREAL.

THE RIGHT SPOT FOR

ULSTERS!

THE

Boston One-Price Clothing Store,

41 & 43 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

THE NEW YORK

"VAN DYKE" ULSTER,

CAN ONLY BE HAD AT

The Boston One-Price Clothing Store,

41 & 43 St. Joseph St., MONTREAL.

THE RIGHT SPOT FOR SUITS,

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

41 and 43

St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

THREE FIRST-CLASS

American Cutters.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR NO SALE.

All goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

THE

Boston One Price

CLOTHING STORE,

41 & 43

St, JOSEPH STREET,

MONTREAL.

11m3

L. E. N. Pratte,

IMPORTER OF

EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, AND CANADIAN

Pianos & Organs

280 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

AT THE

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal 1880,

Mr. Pratte, was the Largest Exhibitor, and received more First Prizes and Diplomas than any other Exhibitor.

1—First Prize.
2—First Prizes "Extra."
4—First Class Diplomas.
1—Second Extra Prize.

Square Grand Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Hazelton, N. Y.

Square Grand Piano, 2nd EXTRA PRIZE—Kramich & Bach, N. Y.

American Upright Piano, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Hazelton, N. Y.

European Upright Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE Herz. (Paris.)

Church Organ, 1st PRIZE—Dominion Organ Company.

Church Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Karn & Co.

Cabinet Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company.

Trunk Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company.

Orchestra Organ, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Alexandre, (Paris.)

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. E. N. PRATTE,
280 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL
Montreal, November 8, 1880. 11y1.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 20 King Street West, Toronto, W. McKENZIE, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	65 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	5 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One agr. (24 lines Nonpareil,) per year	$15 00
One quarter column, per year	30 00
One-third column per year	40 00
One-half column, per year	50 00
Three-fourths of a column	65 00
One column, per year	80 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE for LACHUTE.

GOING WEST.

Leave Lachute—Mixed		4.19 a. m.
" "	Express	9.59 a. m.
" "	Express	6.45 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave Lachute— Mixed		7.05 a. m.
" "	Express	11.02 p. m.
" "	Express	7.46 p. m.

MAIL HOURS.

Mails going West close at.....9.45.
Mails going East close at.....10.45.
Registered Letters five minutes earlier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

C. T. Wales & Co.—Poultry.
F. N. Beattie—Holiday Presents.
W. J. Simpson—Dissolution of Partnership.
Z. Rousselle—Court Notice.
G. J. Walker—Public Notice.
Olivet Hall—Entertainment.
Fish & Ireland—Flour and Oatmeal.
Ayers Medicines.

LOCAL.

There is to be an interesting entertainment in Olivet Hall, on the 9th December, for the funds of the Sunday School.

The united circulations of the Montreal WITNESS publications is by far larger than those of any other publishing house in Canada. They are as follows: DAILY WITNESS, 13,300; WEEKLY WITNESS, 25,300; NORTHERN MESSENGER, 50,000; AURORE, 900—in all 101,500. Now, estimate the population of Canada at 4,500,000, and five souls to a family, there are 900,000 families in the Dominion, from which it will be seen that one of those WITNESS publications—if no two were taken in the same family—would be sent to one out of every nine families in the Dominion, including all races and religions, and besides leave a good fraction over to cover the foreign unpaid. The paid sheets of the WITNESS are constantly increasing with this wonderful success, and we are endeavoring to increase their profit on list of subscribers by some certainly very attractive inducements, which can be explained to those interested by every subscriber of the Montreal WEEKLY WITNESS or NORTHERN MESSENGER.

French capitalists are attracted by our "natural resources."

The Rev. S. G. Phillips, of Vankleek Hill, was in town on Monday last.

The woods are becoming alive with shanty-men, who are busy getting out saw-logs and cord-wood.

Look out for the change in the time of trains on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., next Monday. The freight trains will cross at St. Philippe after this.

It is said the Pacific Railway Syndicate have purchased the Consolidated Bank building for $30,000, and intend using it for the principal offices of the road.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of F. N. Beattie, of St. Andrews, who invites an inspection of his goods just received for the holidays. They are all fresh and of the best quality.

DR. A. R. SCOVILL, of Cincinnati, says:—"For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure; and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption."

Farmers will please pay attention to the instructions given by C. T. Wales & Co. of St. Andrews, which appears in another column, as to the proper mode of dressing poultry. They have received a large supply of new goods for the holiday trade.

We direct attention to the double column advertisement of Lachute Mills. These mills during the past summer underwent a thorough state of repair, and being now fixed up with all the recent improvements are equal, if not superior, to any in the country. The flour and oatmeal are certainly superior to anything hitherto manufactured in this section. This is manifest from the great demand for flour and oatmeal manufactured at these mills.

LITTLE BEGINNINGS.—The steam which raised the lid off the kettle led a philosophic mind to utilize it for man's benefit. No one dreamed that we should now be dragged along by it at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When Perry Davis made a preparation for the medicinal use of his family, thirty years ago, neither he nor any man imagined that it would now be sold in every land, and prove to be the PAIN-KILLER of the world.

THE ROUGE BRIDGE.—We are glad to learn that the Quebec Government have consented to take steps to complete the Rouge Bridge—and an Engineer of the Department of Public Works has visited the spot expressly for the purpose of arranging for the necessary work. We cordially congratulate our friends in Harrington and Ponsonby upon this important work being now certain of completion. The WATCHMAN has never failed to urge upon the Government, the step which is now being taken in the interest of settlers, in which we have been seconded by our influential contemporary the Montreal *Gazette*. And we are aware that Mr. Abbott has pressed the matter upon the Government of Quebec, both directly and indirectly, through his friends in the Dominion Parliament, ever since the work was abandoned. Honor to whom honor is due.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has the hearty commendation of thousands whose "turning locks" have been restored by it to their former beauty of color and growth. It is, in fact, a miracle in its way, even in this age of wondrous improvement—a fact to which every one who has given its virtues a test will certify. The proprietors, R. P. Hall & Co., are men of liberality and enterprise, who give the benefit of their discovery to the world at large, and have placed it in the hands of every druggist in the country, that its benefits may be extended alike to all. If there is the least suspicion of gray hair showing itself upon your head, go at once and procure a bottle of this celebrated Hair Renewer.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., DOWNS' ELIXIR is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy.

DR. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

HORSEMEN.—Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA OIL LINIMENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident. Jan 1

It always gives us pleasure to draw attention to articles which are deserving of public patronage. Probably no article ever offered to the public has met with the same success as GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Thousands of families in the Dominion keep it in their homes as the standard Cough Remedy. The sale of this article has assumed enormous proportions. Our advice to the public at large is to try its virtues if they should at any time unfortunately contract either Coughs or Colds. It is sold by all chemists.

The auction sale of W. J. Simpson & Co. on Wednesday was well attended notwithstanding the weather being so unfavorable. There were people present from nearly all parts of the county, and from Montreal. A very large number of articles were sold. The sales were all *bona fide* as the bidding in system was not followed that we heard of. The amount of the sale must have been large, and as far as we hear prices were quite satisfactory.

It is said that some of the alkaloids which enter into the combination of Fellow's Hypophosphites, are extracted from trees which attain to a great age, and that this fact suggested to Mr. Fellows the idea of their employment. Whether the success of the preparation is due to this, we are not prepared to say, but the idea is a good one.

PROFESSOR GRIMMER'S PREDICTIONS FOR 1881.—"There will come storms and tidal waves that will swamp whole cities, earthquakes that will swallow mountains and towns, and tornadoes that will sweep villages from the face of the earth; mountains will tremble, totter and fall into sulphurous chasms; the geography of the earth will be changed by volcanic action. There will be remarkable displays of electricity frightful to witness; wild beasts will leave their natural haunts, and crowd into populous cities, timid and harmless; suffocating fumes of vapor will escape from the earth; the navigator's charts will prove almost a detriment instead of an aid, owing to the sudden changes of ocean currents, temperature and soundings; the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, and even the fish of the sea will be diseased; millions of fish will die and be cast on the sea shore, to fester in the sun and impregnate the atmosphere with their foul emanations." A grimmer or more dismal picture it would be hard to draw or imagine.

ONE LACHUTE MAN KILLED IN NEW YORK.—On Friday and Saturday last, the family of Louis Gagnia and friends of this place, were painfully startled by telegrams announcing the death of Fred. and Louis, who were working on a bridge in connection with one of the elevated Railways of New York. We gather the following particulars from the New York *Herald*. A girder slipped round when suspended a foot above the top stage of the scaffolding and breaking from its lashings, crashed through the frail erections beneath, carrying with it the second girder and five unfortunate men who were working on it at the time, all of whom were more or less seriously injured. Louis Gagnia when taken out of the *debris* was found to be quite dead; his skull being completely crushed in. Fred Gagnia was badly contused and lacerated about the head and face and suffered from concussion of the brain, and was removed to the hospital, and we understand is on a fair way to recovery. Louis leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss. They commenced first at Railway Bridge building at Lachute and since then have been receiving high wages at the same work in New York city.

OTTAWA.

NEW SHERIFF.—It is understood that Dr. Sweetland has been appointed and has accepted the position of Sheriff of Carleton, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Powell. It is also understood that a new governor of the gaol is about to be appointed.

The Hon. W. Macdougall delivered a lecture here last week on the "Antiquity of the British Constitution and the adaptability of its principles to the Government of the Dominion."

The formal opening of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway bridge will take place on the 9th December, the date of the opening of the House. It is understood the ceremony attendant upon the occasion will be of an unusually interesting character. In keeping with its importance. It is likely a grand dinner will be given.

Syrup made from sugar-cane grown in the vicinity of this city was shown here on the 25th inst.

It is expected in London that important results to telegraphy will follow the tour around the world of Cyrus W. Field, of New York.

The Duke of Portland is so pleased with Lord Bute's beaver colonies that he is going to establish several on his estates.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary **Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh,** the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In **Whooping-cough** and **Consumption** there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

DISTRICT of TERREBONNE.

PROVINCE of QUEBEC, } *District of Terrebonne.* }

A SESSION of the COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH holding Criminal jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House, in the Village of St. Scholastique, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH day of January next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give Public Notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the Common Gaol of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said district, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in respective capacities.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 2nd Dec., 1880.

RULES FOR Dressing Poultry.

Do not feed for twenty-four hours previous to killing HERBS WELL.

Pluck Clean, leaving on the head, also the wings and tail with their feathers in.

Entrails must not be drawn.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR
POULTRY!.
Dressed as above at

C. T. Wales & Co.
"The PEOPLES' CASH STORE,"
ST. ANDREWS.

New Goods, Large Assortment, and LOW PRICES, for the
HOLIDAY TRADE.

St. Andrews, Dec 2, 1880. 15m1.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given by GAVIN J. WALKER, Secretary-Treasurer, to all persons interested.

That the resolutions passed by the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil, at its session of the NINTH day of June last, to erect the municipality of the Township of WOLFE, to separate the Township of De Salaberry from the Municipality of the United Townships of Arundel and DeSalaberry, and to erect the Municipality of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison, all in the said County of Argenteuil, have been approved by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of this Province in Council on the Sixteenth day of November instant, as required by the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, and as appears by a copy of the Order in Council deposited in the office of this Council on the twenty-second day of November instant.

Given this Twenty-second day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty, at Lachute, in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said County of Argenteuil,

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

11—in.

The Great American Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum. (Delicious Flavor.) Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant and Tonic. Superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree—without doubt the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM.

Every one has heard of the wonderful effects of the Spruces and the Pines in cases of Lung Diseases. Science proves the physicians regularly send their consumptive patients to the pine woods and order them to drink tea made from the Spruce tops.

In this preparation the Gum after separation, and all the anti-spasmodic, expectorant, tonic and balsamic properties are preserved. This with careful evaporation and low temperature, contains a large quantity of the finest pine gum in complete solution.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

Sold by all respectable chemists. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The words "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum" constitute our Registered Trade Mark, and our wrapper and labels are also registered.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
Montreal.

ELECTION

by the PEOPLE has been made for cashing purposes at the

Farmers Exchange

AND FAMILY GROCERY

OF

F. N. Beattie,

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

The publication of the above fact is made that all may enjoy the unrivalled advantage of investing at low and reduced prices in the Choicest of Groceries and Provisions,

CANNED FRUITS and MEATS,
BOTTLED JELLIES

and the other innumerable delicacies with which the "Farmers Exchange" has just been replenished to meet the requirements of the

Holiday Season.

The best Teas,
The best Sugars,
The best Syrups,
The best Fish, and
THE CHEAPEST.

For making substantial and useful Holiday Gifts—see the select assortment of Crockery of Plain and Fancy Design. And the many other articles that are sure to attract the eye AT THE

FARMERS' EXCHANGE
where barter is carried on as usual.

Hope's Bread.
Hopeful Sign for Sale.

St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1880. 14tf.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Partnership now existing between the undersigned, under the name of W. J. Simpson & Co., as lumber merchants, at Lachute, has this day been dissolved by expiration of time and mutual consent.

All parties indebted to said Firm are hereby notified to settle immediately with W. J Simpson at the Lachute Mills

W. J. SIMPSON.
MILLS LANE.

Lachute, Dec. 1, 1880.

In reference to the above notice the undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the public that the Lumber Business at Lachute Mills will be carried on as usual with Mr. W. J. Simpson as manager.

FISH & IRELAND.
14-1

PURE TEA!!

TRY

BINGLEY'S

PURE TEAS

Sold by Agents Throughout Canada in ½, 1, 2, 5, and 10 lb. Packets.

Agent in Lachute,
THOMAS CHRISTIE.

PURE TEA
IS WHOLESOME, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING.

Important Decision.



WE have decided to re-open our portion of the Dominion Exhibition, free to the public, after the first of October when a full stock of everything on hand will be on view during business hours. The rush for our parlor sets, from $35 to $150 is really astonishing. Our bed-room sets, from $25 to $50, are also considered the cheapest in the city.

In every line our stock of medium priced furniture is very large and comprises every style in general use. Our stock of clocks, looking glasses, cane and wood seat chairs, is varied and low priced. A very large lot of British plate glass on hand, assorted sizes, suitable for the trade, and will be exchanged for first-class furniture or at a discount of 10 per cent for cash.

G. McGARVEY & SON,
Nos. 7, and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
11.51

Lachute Bakery.

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

G. L. Melkle, Post Office, Lachute.
J. Patenaude, Montreal House.
W. Banford & Co's. Cash Store.
Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills.
F. N. Neambert, Maddy Branch,
E. Labiance, "
R. McArthur, Dalesville.
Alex. Paul, Brownsburg,

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

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

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner
Lachute, Feb. 24, 1880. 19tf

AN HONEST SOAP

IS

STRACHAN'S GILT-EDGE SOAP

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

W. STRACHAN, & Co.,
No. 36 JACQUES CARTIER STREET,
MONTREAL. 7yl.

Riepert Bros.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURS,

AT LOW PRICES.

97 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
MONTREAL. 7f



The Pain-Killer

is recommended by *Physicians, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work Shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,*—in short, *everybody everywhere* who has ever given it a trial.

THE PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore the cheapest.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.
3tf.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 6y1

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY situated in the village of BROWNSBURG, and at present occupied by Mr. ALEX. PAUL, as a STORE and POST OFFICE. The property consists of two hundred acres of land and well watered with living springs—good sugar and hardwood bush—is within 8 miles of Lachute. Also a number of Water privileges on the West River. These properties will be sold cheap for Cash.

Apply to
ALEX. McGIBBON.
Brownsburg, Sept. 10th, 1880. No 2. 1. f.

Pour etre Fraduit en Anglais.

QUE disent ceux qui aiment a etre servi honnetement promptement et avoir pour la valeur de leur argent.

Il disent allez au magasin PILON au magasin du bon marche.

La vous trouvery tous ce dont vous aurez besoin.

La vous aurez le meilleur choix possible dans toute especes de marchandises

La vous aurez du bon et a bon marche.

Il est inutile de corsellites nos bonnes pratiques de decompagne, de se rende la de suite pour leur achat quel qu'il soin

DRAP FLANELLE WINCEYS ARTICLE DE GOUT.

La vous trouvery tous et a milleur marche que'leurs

Nous aimons a faire remarquer ans-t que s'eloquence de nos.

Maccasds voi ins se plaisent, quelque fois a tromper les gens qui ne comp'aissent pas tout a fait l'adresse; la meilleur que nous puissions donner c'est que le magasin Pilon est le plus vaste le plus grand le plus apparent de toute la rue Ste. Cathrine, de meme qu'il est le mieux assortis.

Deplus la on ne fait qu'un seul prix mais bien bas, bien bas.

Five per cent discount to all Purchasers.

Un Escompte de 5 pour 100 sera donne a tous les acheteurs.

647, 649 Ste. Catherine, Montreal.

A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.
IY-4

GRAHAM'S Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont

Victoria Foundry,

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Farmers of Argenteuil and the public generally for the patronage extended to them since their commencement in business in Lachute, and would hope for a continuance of the same. They manufacture the following articles at their foundry, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior to any procured elsewhere.

PLOUGHS,
Side Hill, Double Mouldboard, Steel Mouldboard all metal, and Ploughs of all kinds—75 or 100 different patterns of Ploughs on hand, and all that are to use in this country. Also Agent for FROST & WOOD'S Ploughs.

BOILERS,
Farmers' Sugar and Stove Boilers, Bake Kettles and Pots of all kinds.

STOVES,
Double Cook Stoves, Single Hall Stoves, Cook Stoves, and a variety of Hamilton and Montreal stoves. Also Stoves Repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS
Door Guards, Chimney Caps, Sinks, Doorstep Plates, Door Scrapers, Hot-air Furnaces, Registers, Grate Bars, Furnace Fronts, Flower Stands, Brackets, Stone Lifters, Road Scrapers, Cart Boxes, Churn Castings, and Dog Powers. A Full supply of mower fittings always on hand, and are ready to repair or make new any part of mower or thrashing machines.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SCRAP BRASS, OR CAST IRON.

We Guarantee Satisfaction in all our Work.

SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALITY.

McOUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, Oct. 1st, 1880. 4tf

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED!

(PATENTED IN CANADA 13th APRIL, 1880.



MANUFACTURED BY

DALY & TOMBYLL,
Nos. 426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTE—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a BRASS STRAP, CORNER SPRINGS and an ARC FORM. We use no Web or Strings, and therefore there is NO HARBOR FOR VERMIN. 27mo3

LACHUTE MILLS

WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT,

FLOUR.

A new Belt has been put in the Lachute Mills and is giving the greatest satisfaction to Customers. Several new machines have been put in for the purpose of manufacturing a First-Class Merchantable Flour, so that as good a quality of flour can now be made at these mills as can be had in the Dominion. Our flour took First Prize at the County Exhibition St. Andrews, 1880.

OATMEAL.

The Lachute Mills Oatmeal has always taken FIRST PRIZE wherever exhibited. A new Granulator has been added, and the best granulated oatmeal in the Dominion is now manufactured by us. Customers who wish their oatmeal made into Granulated meal can be accommodated without extra charge. The Following speaks for itself,

Prince of Wales
FIRST PRIZE
at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal
1880,



Prize Medal,
FIRST PRIZE
at County Exhibition
at St. Andrews,
1880.

Sleeping Rooms & Stables.

For the convenience of customers from a distance, Large Sleeping Rooms and stables have been fitted up at Lachute Mills They are warm and comfortable and a great saving to persons who have to wait over night for their grist.

GRAIN DEPOT,

A large Granary has been built for storing Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Peas, Buckwheat, &c., for which the highest cash price will be paid,

Lumber, Shingles, &c,

The Lachute Saw Mills are in thorough repair and all kinds of lumber cut to order at the most reasonable rates. Planing, Grooving and Tongueing, Rustic Clapboards, &c., at usual market prices. Saw Logs purchased. A general assortment of Lumber for Sale. Orders are solicited for Doors, Window Sash Mouldings &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE,

Good Family and Strong Bakers' Flour, Oatmeal, Pot-Barley, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Split Peas, Bran, Feed, Moulia, Cornmeal, &c. Also Groceries and Provisions of all Kinds.

Fish & Ireland.
Lachute Mills, Dec. 1, 1880. 14—

THE OLD

HAT CAP & FUR Emporium.

R. W. Cowan & Co.,

(Successors to Job C. Thompson & Co.,)
No, 414 NOTRE DAME STREET CORNER OF ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL.

HAVING RESUMED business in our old stand, we invite the attention of our numerous Customers throughout the country to our extensive stock of HATS, CAPS & FURS for the Fall and Winter Season of 1880,

SILK & PULL-OVER HATS
of our own manufacture.
SOFT & STIFF HATS,
all shapes in the newest styles.
SCOTCH CAPS A SPECIALITY.
FUR CAPS, MUFFS,
BOAS, COATS,
SACQUES & GAUNTLETTS
IN S. S. SEAL,
PERSIAN LAMB, OTTER,
BEAVER and ASTRACAN
in great variety and made from selected skins, also

Gloves and Mitts

FOR MENS, BOYS AND LADIES WEAR,

When on a visit to the City give us a call.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

R. W COWAN & CO.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St Peter Streets, No. 3. 4 m.

Factory! Factory!

At Lachute Mills,

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

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS
of all descriptions.

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

Picture Framing a Specialty, at very Low Prices.

ORDERS SOLICITED
CALDER & MATTINSON,
Lachute, June 15, 1880.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN IN

OLIVET HALL,

On Thursday Evening, Dec. 9th,

IN AID OF THE

Sunday School Library FUND.

READINGS,
DIALOGUES,
and SINGING.

Address by J. C. Wilson, Esq.

SONGS,
SOLOS,
DUETTS, and
RECITATIONS.

Singing by the Children, &c., &c., &c.

I Have Prayed for Thee.

LUKE 22 C. AND 32 V.

When thou art all alone, and none are near,
Of those who love thee best and there appear
Dark clouds which from thee hide the shining sun,
And all thy hopes seem failing one by one;
If suddenly thy heart within is stirred
With some new joy, and thou a voice hast heard,
Bidding thy hopes revive, the clouds to flee,
Know, in that hour, that I have prayed for thee.

When mingling in the festive scenes of earth,
A while absorbed with gayety and mirth,
And life's grand import is by thee forgot;
If to thy heart there comes a thrilling thought
Of nobler things, of heights still unattained,
If thou dost then resolve these shall be gained,
And gaze with loathing on earth's vanity;
Know it is then that I have prayed for thee.

When in the midst of life's conflicting scenes
Its trials and its care about thee teems,
And thou art bending 'neath a load too great;
If then some hand has gently eased its weight,
And with fresh courage, and a lightened heart,
You onward press thro' all life's busy mart
And in its battles gain the victory;
Know, that in faith, this heart has prayed for thee.

When doubts distress thee, and thy feet have strayed
Into the mashes that the tempter laid
To draw thee from the paths of truth and right,
And with his wily arts hath dimmed thy sight;
Then if some promise from the Book Divine,
Upon thy blinded vision clear doth shine,
And thou the way to go dost plainly see;
Know, tempted one, that I have prayed for thee.

And thus in light or dark, in joy or grief,
Whenever to thy heart there comes relief,
Or light is clearer made, or joy more sweet,
'Tis then that I am bowing at his feet,
And tho' thou dost not hear my voice in prayer,
And tho' thou canst not see me kneeling there;
Yet God does always hear, can always see—
I know he answers, while I pray for thee.

LADIES COLUMN.

ZION CHURCH.

The Rev. A. J. Bray preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon on "Husband and Wife," it being the second of his series of sermons on social morality. The reverend gentleman said, first came the father and son; second, in the state of society, came the marriage relation. History showed that where the woman was held as being equal to the man there was prosperity, but where she was held as under the man there was social disaster and immorality. When a man thought that a woman was not his equal it led to polygamy. In the mediæval ages the case was reversed, and woman was worshiped. When they made her a superior it was disastrous. Neither of them could be superior to the other. When husband and wife looked upon each other as equals, the marriage relation led to higher things, and made the relation one of great social happiness.

At the conclusion of the service the Jubilee singers, who had been invited to attend the Service, sang "Steal Away to Jesus."

THE STORY OF A FATHERLY WIFE.

The Westfield correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* tells this story: An illustration of what a man can accomplish in spite of adverse circumstance and bodily affliction, with a loving, willing wife to aid him, is found in Dr. C. N. Germaine, for years one of our most respected and successful physicians. Three years ago his eyes began to fail, and gradually his sight weakened, until about a year ago it was entirely lost. He had no means of livelihood aside from his profession, so, as his sight grew dim, his wife, who is a woman of broad culture and refinement, accompanied him on his visits to patients to guide him. Gradually accustoming herself to note the various symptoms of the sick, and by earnest study, she became fully competent when her husband's sight was wholly gone to describe all the outward symptoms of patients to him, so that he has not been obliged to give up practice, but can be found every day going his regular rounds with his wife at his side. His former patrons, with but few exceptions continue him as their family physician, and his blindness has not affected his skill and success in treating various forms of disease, although, of course, it prevents him from practicing surgery. Every one sympathizes with Dr. Germaine in his affliction, and admire his courage and his noble wife's devotion and energy.

CHIP-CHAT.

The Empress of Austria goes to Ireland for hunting in February, after her son's marriage.

The greatest fisherwoman in England is Lady Caroline Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, who is a wonderful hand at landing salmon.

The Pope has received a pair of embroidered shoes from ladies of San Francisco, and promised to wear them next Easter.

The newest table linen is embroidered in silk.

Seal skin cloaks are shorter this winter.

Scotch plaid wraps are very fashionable.

A novelty in chair backs is running a gold knitting silk in and out of the threads of coarse huckaback toweling, and working a design in the same in the centre, adding either a fringe of silk or a very coarse lace.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND HER PASTRY.

It will surprise some American young ladies, perhaps, to learn that the Princess Louise has a weakness for making pastry. In this connection it may be worth while to tell a story which has never yet been published. At one of the dinners given at Ottawa last summer a distinguished guest had a fondness for apricot tarts. His delight was indescribable when the servant placed an apricot tart before him, to which he did full justice. He even complimented the hostess upon the excellence of her pastry cook. "I am so glad you like them," said the princess, "because I made them myself." And, in order that her guest should in future be able to know how apricot tarts should be made, the royal lady wrote out the recipe, with the words underlined: "If you desire to have an apricot tart properly cooked, always make it with an upper crust!" The story has point, and the point is that one can never know how to do a thing too well.—*Boston Herald.*

Tiffany has just completed an elegant new silver dinner service for Mrs. Bonanza Mackey. The style of the whole is thoroughly eastern in its character, recalling some of the finest pieces of silver among the presents to the Prince of Wales during his travels in India, and exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1878. The centre piece of the service rests upon 12 elephants' feet in silver, is of immense weight, and will tax the strength of two men to lift it.

One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick room is a sand bag. Get some clean, dry sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove, make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven, or even on the top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them ready for use.

FASHION NOTES.

Round hats in the English style seem to be the most popular. The stylish half turbans with closely rolled brims were found to be so becoming during the last season that they are retained for winter wear, and are trimmed with ostrich bands, peacocks' breasts, white gulls' breasts shading into grey, short wings, Impeyan heads, trophical birds and also long ostrich plumes, curled over the crown of the hat. Another favorite style of hat is the Beauharnois of black long nap beaver, large and broad brimmed and trimmed with an immease bow of plush set in the middle of the crown, and run through its folds with a tuning fork of Roman gold.

Aprons of silk or costly lace, or both, are the folly of the day. In Paris they are likely to have as popular a reign as in the time of Queen Charlotte, when Beau Brummell showed his dislike to them by deliberately removing the apron of a duchess, and flinging it behind a sofa at a ball given at the Assembly Room in Bath. The most fashionable aprons are made in Greek and Roman Styles. Many of them are richly embroidered and finished with a heavy cord and tassel. For evening parties, very young ladies wear flower aprons, and very beautiful ones are imported, made of colored India silk mull bordered with lace frills. Black silk and satin aprons are also seen trimmed with gold lace or rich beaded appliques.

Even dresses made with high necks and long sleeves are again in style.

FOOT MATS.—Cut all your woollen scraps of cloth and flannel into pieces half an inch wide and three inches long. Black, white, and colored—a great many. Get a ball of jute twine for ten cents, and set up on strong steel knitting needles, five stitches, and knit one row. Knit the first stitch on the second row, and between the needles, at right angles with the stitch, put a piece of your cloth, and knit another stitch. Then turn the end of the cloth that points toward you out between the needles, leaving both ends of the cloth sticking from you, and so all the way across, two stitches for every tuft of cloth. Having knit one row of tufts, knit one plain row of the twine to get back again to the side of the mat where you began. The ends of the cloth must be from you as you put them in. My mat is one yard square. The center is of black and the border of bright colors, knit in strips, nineteen inches and nine tufts, one hundred rows of tufts in length. It is inexpensive, all it costs being the twine. Be sure you ask for jute string.

A California Lady's Experience with New York Oysters.

I never found anything but once here in excess of my expectations, or even approaching them, and that was the New York oysters. I had just then come on from California, where oysters are very small and unimportant, not to say insignificant, and I often had eaten a hundred there at a time, and always had felt that I would eat more if I had them. So when I arrived at the Metropolitan hotel I ordered my dinner to be served in my room, and I told my waiter to bring with my dinner a strong cup of coffee and a hundred raw oysters. He looked at me a moment, and then said:

"Did I understand you to say a hundred oysters?"

"Yes," I answered, raw on the half shell, with vinegar; no lemons; and as soon as you can, for I am very hungry."

"Ahem! Miss do you want a hundred?"

"Yes, I do. What are you waiting for? Must I pay for them in advance? I want nice, large ones."

"No, no, Miss; all right; you shall have them," and he went out. I continued my writing and forgot all about my dinner till he knocked and came in with my dinner on a tray, but no oysters.

"How is this?" said I. "There are no oysters."

"Dey's comin', Miss, dey's comin'," and the door opened and in filed three more sons of Africa's burning sands each with a big tray of oysters on the half shell. I was staggered, but only for a moment for I saw the waiters were grinning, so I calmly directed them to place one tray on a chair, one on the washstand and one on the bed, and said:

"They are very small, aren't they?"

"Oh! no, Miss, de berry largest we've got."

"Very well," said I, "you can go. If I want any more I'll ring."

When they got out in the hall one said to the other.

"'Fore God, Jo, if she eats all dem oysters she's a dead woman."

I did not feel hungry any longer. I drank my coffee and looked at the oysters, everyone of them as big as my hand and they all seemed to be looking at me with their horrible white faces, and out of their one diabolical eye, until I could not have eaten one any more than I could have carved up a live baby. They leered at me and seemed to dare me to attack them. Our California oysters are small and with no more individual character to them than grains of rice, but those detestable creatures were instinct with evil intentions, and I dared not swallow one for fear of the disturbance he might raise in my interior so I set about getting rid of them, for I never was going to give up beaten before those waiters. I hung a dress over the key-hole after I locked the door, and just outside my window found a tin water spout that had a hole in it. I carefully enlarged it, and then slid every one of those beastly creatures down one by one—102 of them—they all the time eyeing me with that cold pasty look of malignity. When the last one was out of sight I stopped trembling, and finished my dinner in peace, and then rang for the waiters. You just should have seen their faces! One of the waiters asked if I would have some more. May he never know the internal pang he inflicted upon me, but I replied calmly:

"Not now. I think too many at once might be hurtful."

Princess Stephanie and Prince Rudolph are to have an unusually brilliant wedding at Vienna in February. 100,000 florins have been voted for the expenses. The theatres are to be free in the evening, and a street is to be named after the princess. The young Prussian heir, the Crown Prince's eldest son, Wilhelm, is also to be married in February to Victoria of Schleswig.

It is stated by persons who are supposed to be well informed that a movement, which in all probability will be successful, has been set on foot to so enlarge the Cabinet as to admit the Earl of Derby to a seat.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[*From our regular Correspondent.*]

LONDON, Nov. 19th, 1880.

The changes in the weather during the present month have been beyond belief. Four days ago we were looking upon fields and trees covered with winter's mantle of white, a bitter east wind chilled us to the bone, we were wrapped in our thickest great coats and warmest underclothing and went about shivering and wretched at the thought of winter coming so soon upon us. To-day there is a cloudless blue sky, the thermometer registers ninety degrees in the sun and a light westerly breeze just stirs the luxuriant foliage. Winter sent his *avant courrier* last week to warn us of his approach. Let us hope, however, that the icy monarch himself will retard his steps for a short time and thus enable us to enjoy the Indian summer which is now with us. London was very full, the block in the main thoroughfares reminding one of the height of the season, but the sudden cold has driven many away to Brighton and other mild seaside resorts.

The Irish trouble grows worse instead of better, although the clergy pronounces against all acts of violence, and Messrs. Fay and Biggar, at an agrarian meeting held last week, obtained the adoption of resolutions condemning outrages upon land owners as being prejudicial to the interests of tenants. But the ecclesiastics espouse the cause of the tenants, and the bishops and clergy of the diocese of Cork have adopted the resolutions of the Land League, by which rents are hereafter to be valued by an impartial jury, and tenants are to be free from all danger of expulsion so long as these rents are paid. Moreover, tenants are to be entitled to free sales, and provision is to be made for the comfort of farm laborers either by the construction of dwellings, or by the cession to them of building lots. But the clergy is absolutely hostile to all doctrine which infringe upon the rights of landowners, and here they are in discord with Mr. Parnell, who blames the English administration for everything, including the assassination of Lord Mountmorris, and the despatch of reinforcements to the garrisons and constabulary of county Galway. Mr. Parnell declares that England knows how her domination in Ireland would be destroyed if the present system of land tenure there would be abolished. This he considers to be the true motive of the prosecution to be undertaken against the leaders of the agrarian movement. "Let the Irish people," says Mr. Parnell, "show itself determined to put an end to the bad English administration by strengthening the organization of the Agrarian League." The member from Mayo, Mr. O'Connor Power, spoke nearly in the same sense to his 10,000 hearers, who were assured that Irish tenants are in a worse condition now than the slaves of South Carolina ever were. Everywhere meetings are held, but always orderly in behaviour, if violent in language, and no serious breach of the peace has been signalled. Nevertheless, the Government regards the situation as sufficiently critical to warrent extraordinary military precautions, and the indictment of the Land League, all the most prominent members of which, including the *Tribune's* correspondent, Mr. Redpath, will be prosecuted. Mr. James Redpath is a Scotchman by birth. He was born at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1833 and went to America with his parents in 1848. At the age of nineteen he became connected with the *New York Tribune*, writing for it in the office and acting as a correspondent. He was in Kansas from 1855 to 1857 and took an active part in the free soil struggle. During the Civil War he was with the armies of Sherman and Thomas, and helped to organize the colored schools in Charleston, S. C. Afterwards he became interested in the movement for Haytien independence and was one of the joint commissioners sent by that Government to Washington. In 1868 he went into the lecture agency business, and was the first man to introduce several well-known lecturers and readers to the American public. At one time Mr. Redpath was very friendly with General Butler and did a great deal towards securing the General's second nomination to Congress in 1868. Mr. Redpath has great sympathy with all oppressed people. He considers the Irish race at this moment to be struggling against oppressors, and this is probably the reason why he first went to Ireland as a correspondent for the *New York Tribune*, and afterwards took an active part in the agitation. He will have only himself to blame if he is put into an English prison. But such a prospect is the least of all terrors for such a restless spirit.

England is too small a country to enable extensive experiments in ballooning to be carried to a successful issue. In a recent competition between French and English aeronauts, two air ships were sent up from the Crystal Palace. Three hours after the start and when at an elevation of 5,000 feet the English Channel came in sight, and the sailing masters had to let out gas in a lively manner in order to be carried out to sea. Although the English balloon descended at the rate of 3,000 feet in sixty seconds, until within a short distance of the earth, its occupants only just "saved their bacon" as they dropped in the mud, which was uncovered by the lowness of the tide. It will be interesting to learn to which balloon the prize is awarded, but if the contest were to be decided by foolhardiness, the English undoubtedly were the victors, as they came five minutes nearer being drowned than their opponents, who "grassed" their machine two miles further inland.

AUGUST.

The Duke of Buccleugh, whose son was defeated by Mr. Gladstone, has closed his collieries, which throws many persons at Dalkeith out of work.

Wood Ashes and their Uses.

During the last year we have had ample means of testing the value of wood ashes or charred earth, both as a means of washing off the attacks of slugs and other garden pests from tender vegetables, and as a means of enriching the soil and consequently accelerating growth. I believe that the old remedy, fresh slacked lime, if used in excess, is positively injurious to some crops, and after it has lain on the damp soil a short period it loses its burning character, and then slugs pass over it with impunity. We have therefore been compelled to use ashes of every kind, but more especially those from wood fires; and now we convert every kind of garden rubbish into ashes. At this season of the year, when the thinning of shrubberies is generally receiving attention, and every kind of trimmings may be converted into valuable ashes, as when once a good bonfire is kindled and a glowing red heat obtained—no matter how green the wood and leaves may be—the fire will burn away as fiercely as the dryest straw stack if kept constantly fed with fresh material until the whole is consumed; and there is no more certain way of getting rid of noxious weeds, such as couch grass, birdweed, docks, &c., than that of passing them through the fire, as it destroys all seeds that generally abound in rubbish heaps that are rotted away by the slow process of fermentation. To get the full benefit of all their good qualities, the ashes should be kept quite dry, by removing them, as soon as they are cold, to a shed, there to remain under cover until required for use. Ashes are invaluable mixed with soot, coal ashes, and lime, for dusting over any kind of seedlings or freshly planted garden crops, especially of the Brassica tribe; while turnip crops are especially benefited by such a mixture; in fact, the only limit to the many uses to which ashes may be put is the power of procuring them is sufficient quantities. We find them to be the best and safest of manures for mixing with new vine borders, also with the potting soil for many exotic plants. If many of the so-called artifical manures were composed exclusively of pure wood ashes, purchasers would have less cause to complain than they frequently now have; for, in the open quarters devoted to vegetable culture, the spots on which rubbish heaps have been burned are always indicated by the luxuriance of succeeding crops. We may not get another exceptional season for slugs for some time, but I would strongly advise all growers of vegetables to have a good supply of ashes in readiness for the next seed time, and to apply them liberally to all crops directly they are planted or coming through the soil, as nothing looks worse in a kitchen garden than irregularities among crops, and if not required for that purpose they will well repay the labor by promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth. They enrich poor soils and render heavy and retentive ones friable, and they may be applied without fear of injury to the most delicate of crops. Under glass we find they are extremely useful for dusting cauliflower and lettuce plants, and for mixing with the soil for forced potatoes, and such early vegetables as are usually forwarded before their ordinary season out of doors.—*J. Groom in The Garden (London.)*

Care of Dairy Cows

They require a large amount of it, and if they do not receive it they will fail to be profitable. They demand more to eat than other kinds of stock, as much of the food they consume is employed in the production of milk. If the supply of food is stinted, the yield of milk will be lessened, for the ordinary waste of the system will be provided for whether milk is secreted or not. It is not enough to allow diary cows the range of a good pasture. This may afford sufficient food, and it may not. The growth of grass depends very largely on the season. If it is quite dry the growth of grass will be small. If it is very wet, the grass may be abundant, but it will be wanting in the element necessary to produce sweet, rich milk.

Where several diary cows are kept on a farm there should always be provision for supplying them with food when feed in the pasture is short. Corn fodder, raised by sowing the seed broadcast or by planting in drills, is one of the best substitutes for grass. In feeding late in the season, cabbages and pumkins are excellent. Even if the feed in the pasture is abundant and excellent, it is best to give milch cows some other kind of food if a large yield of milk is expected. Corn-meal, bran, and shorts are all economical to feed in connection with grass. Many of the best dairy farmers in the west as well as in the east give their cows grain in some form, even when the feed in the pasture is in the best condition. They find that the largest profit comes from high feeding.

Most kinds of cattle may get along very well if they are allowed water once a day and salt once a week, but cows giving milk should have access to good, pure cold water at all times, and have an opportunity to taste salt every day. Cows should never be allowed to fall off in supplying milk on account of a lack of sufficient and suitable food. Insufficient food may cause a cow to give two quarts of milk less than she gave a few days previous. If an ample supply of food be then afforded, the former yield of milk will not be restored. Cows should be milked at regular periods, and if possible by the same persons during the entire season. They should be treated with kindness on all occasions, and every pains taken to secure quiet and the means of rest and comfort.

A centenarian has been found in Philadelphia who declares, under oath, that he fired the fatal bullet that killed Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, nearly seventy years ago.

Of 150 recruits sent to Afghanistan, 80 have already died from physical exhaustion, and 40 are invalided. How to maintain the stamina of new recruits in Eastern climates is a question causing the British authorities considerable trouble.

Lord Odo Russell, English ambassador at Berlin, and Lord Dufferin, ambassador at St. Petersburg, lately visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

La navigation est décidément close C'est le temps de jeter un coup d'œil sur les opérations dans le port durant le cours de la saison qui vient de s'écouler. Le nombre des bâtiments transatlantiques qui ont visité notre port durant cette époque a été de 710 au lieu de 612 qu'il avait été l'an dernier—soit une augmentation de 98. Les chiffres que nous avons publiés chaque semaine ont constaté l'augmentation considérable qu'a prise l'exportation du grain, du bois, des produits de ferme et du bétail. Les exportateurs de pommes ont excédé celles de 1879 de pas moins de 100,457 barils—la somme totale exportée ayant été de 101,981 barils, au lieu de 61,524 en 1879. Il a été expédié en Angleterre 196,610 tinettes de beurre, au lieu de 180,962 l'an passé; les exportations de fromage se sont chiffrées par 541,366 boites, contre 515,350 en 1879.

La mort de M. Oliver a jeté les libéraux d'Oxford Nord dans un grand embarras. Ils ont déjà trois ou quatre candidats sur les rangs, et ce nombre pourrait augmenter. La circonscription est un des châteaux-forts du gritisme, et le *Mail* conseille aux conservateurs de n'agir que s'ils voient une possibilité de victoire dans la division des libéraux.

On écrit du Portage Laprairie, Manitoba, que sir Charles Tupper, à son récent voyage à cette province, a déclaré que le chemin de fer du Pacifique passerait à la ville même, au lieu de passer à huit milles de distance, ainsi que l'indiquait le premier tracé. Cette nouvelle a eu pour effet de faire monter à $150 et plus, le prix des lots de terrain qui n'était que de $30 à $10.

Enfin! Une dépeche, hier soir, annonce qu'un pacha quelconque, de l'armée turque, était entré dans Duleigno et que la Porte, ainsi maitresse de la ville, allait la céder complaisamment aux Monténégrins. Ce serait la fin de la comédie. Il en serait bien temps.

M. Alphonse Benoit, du département de la milice, vient d'être nommé secrétaire privé de l'honorable M. Caron. C'est un choix excellent, M. Benoit ayant agi précédemment comme secrétaire de l'honorable M. Masson, a la satisfaction de tous ceux qui ont eu des rapports avec lui.

Le *Travailleur* de mardi parle des brillians succès que remporte M. Desève, dans cette partie des Etats Unis. Notre jeune violoniste a été vivement applaudi dans un concert particulieur, où il a joué avec M. Sherwood, que le *Travailleur* dit le premier pianiste des Etats Unis. M. Desève doit aussi figurer dans un grand concert au *Music Hall* de Boston, le 29 décembre.

L'abondance des matières nous a empêché de publier plus tôt la conférence que nous avions annoncée, il y a quelque temps, sur la question de l'émigration aux Etats-Unis. Le sujet n'a malheureusement pas perdu de son actualité.

La compagnie du Richelieu vient de terminer ses opérations de l'année, qui ont été très heureuses. De fait, toutes les compagnies de transport ont réussi cette année. C'est une preuve éclatante de la renaissance du commerce. Dans le cas de la compagnie du Richelieu, ce succès est d'autant plus remarquable qu'il n'a pas empêché celui beaucoup plus grand encore du chemin de fer du Nord, ligne rivale.

Les bureaux du Crédit Foncier sont enfin établis, par la nomination des administrateurs et directeurs.

A Québec, les administrateurs seront les honorables messieurs Paquet, Thibaudeau et M. Beaudet, MPP.

M. Beaudet remplira enmême temps les fonctions de directeur.

A Montréal, le Conseil d'administration se composera de l'honorable M. Chapleau, de M. Wurtele MPP., et de M. Beaufort.

L'honorable M. Chaplean est en même temps vice-président de la compagnie.

Le directeur à Montréal sera M. Barbeau, ci-devant caissier de la Banque d'Epargne.

Messieurs Vézina, caissier de la Banque Nationale, et Drolet, sont nommés commissionnaires-censeurs, le premier pour Québec, et le second pour Montréal.

Le correspondant du *Witness* à Ottawa écrit que le nombre des immigrants venus dans la capitale pendant l'année dépasse 1,000. Tous ont trouvé de l'emploi dans la ville ou le district.

Dans toute l'histoire de la Médecine aucun médicament n'a jamais produit de cures aussi merveilleuses et n'a joui d'une si grande et si constante réputation que l'**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**, qui est reconnu comme le remède employé dans le monde entier contre toutes les affections de la gorge et des poumons. La liste prolongée des cures remarquables opérées par ce médicament, sous tous les climats, l'a fait connaitre univer, sellement comme un agent sûr et efficace à employer.

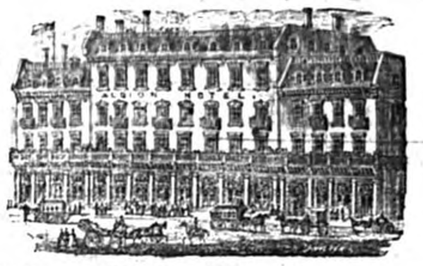
Contre les rhumes ordinaires, qui sont les avant-coureurs de plus sérieuses maladies, il agit promptement et sûrement, soulageant toujours les souffrances et sauvant souvent la vie.

Son action protectrice quand il est employé à temps pour les affections de la gorge et des poumons, en fait un précieux remède que l'on doit toujours avoir sous la main. Personne ne peut s'en passer, et quiconque en a fait usage une seule fois, continue à le faire. Les médecins connaissent maintenant la composition et les effets du **Cherry Pectoral**, en font couramment usage dans leur pratique, et les prêtres, ainsi que les ministres, le recommandent pour la même raison. L'action de ce remède est absolument certaine, et il guérit toujours là où la cure est possible.

Préparé par le **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Cie., Lowell, Mass., E. U.**, chimistes pratiques et analytiques.

En vente chez tous les Pharmaciens.

ALBION HOTEL



ALBION HOTEL

McGill and St. Paul Streets, Montreal.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS HOTEL take this opportunity of thanking the public, for the patronage so liberally given for a period considerably over twenty years, and beg to announce that they have just completed, redecorating, and refurnishing, sparing no expense to make the ALBION, the most comfortable, as it has for so long been the best patronized hotel in Montreal. Price $1.50 per day.

35y1. STEARNS & MURRAY, Proprietors.

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obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringments, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained over Fifty Thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union.

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SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUT TO

OTTAWA.

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	8.30 and	5.15
Arrive at Hull at	12.40 p.m and	9.25
At Aylmer at	1.10 p.m. and	9.50
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15 and	4.35
Hull at	8.20 and	5.05
Arrive at Hochelaga at	12.30p.m. &	9.15
Trains for St. Jerome at		5.30p.m.
Trains from St. Jerome at		6.45a.m.

Traing leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 4.19a.m., 9.50a.m., and 6.40p.m. Going East, 7.05a.m., 11.02a.m. & 7.46p.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. SENECAL, Gen. Superintendent.

Fall & 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, Wincays, Lustres, Ladies' Waterproofs, and a good Stock of Tweeds of all Kinds very cheap.

GROCERIES.

Good Japan and other Teas from 45c. to 60c. Sugars of all kinds. Tobacco of all kinks 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. 36tf.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 9y1.

Suits Made to Order

$3. $3. $3.

Varville & Tombs,

Merchant Tailors,

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

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

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

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

28tf

FOR SALE,

At Lachute, a very desirable residence, on the bank of the North River, only a few minutes walk from railway station; ten apartments, good out-buildings; half an acre of excellent land; very cheap and easy terms. Apply to

D. KERR, WATCHMAN Office

Lachute, May 19, 1880. 33tf

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

EMPLOYMENT as salesman. Local or Travelling. State which preferred, also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Goods very saleable. Business honorable, pleasant and permanent. Write us.

Seven shot Nickel-Plated Revolver, reduced to $10.80 per doz.; sample by mail, $1.10. Geo. L. FELTON & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 479 Broadway New York City. 11y1.

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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.

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

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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 GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Montreal House, St. Andrews.

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

Ladies' Ulster Cloths

Very Good and Cheap. Also a large assortment of

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

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.

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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.

SUGARS 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.

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G. & M SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, October, 1880. 30tf

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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. 48m3.

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and Ottawa Valley Advocate,

The Official Gazette

for the District of Terrebonne.

Patronized by the leading business men, and

CIRCULATED

Among prominent members of the several

PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA,

Merchants, Lawyers, Physicians, Manufacturers, Farmers, Teachers, Ministers, Miners and Hotel-Keepers who

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It is Published at LACHUTE, the COUNTY TOWN of Argenteuil, and leading Business Center, on the G. T. R., O. & O. Railway, between Ottawa and Montreal.

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ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

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THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880. NO 15

THE WATCHMAN AND Ottawa Valley Adv.

The above paper is printed and ed EVERY FRIDAY MORN

LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Cana D. KERR, & Co.

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

Announcements or Notices of a Public or Business nature, in the Editorial or Correspondence columns, Twenty cents per line for the first insertion, and five and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Special arrangements of an advertising character made with merchants for the year, Half Year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably authenticate their letters and papers, but not necessarily for publication.

CHURCHES IN LACH.

METHODIST.—The Rev. John W. Babbitt preaches public services in the church at Lachute, and at Olivet Hall, St-End, at 7 p. m. Weekly services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7 p. m. and in Olivet Hall, every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school in Olivet Hall every Sabbath afternoon, at 2:30 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Course every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans. Missions Lachute and Arundel, Sunday-schools

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church—Rev. J Mackie, Pastor. Sabbath Service at 11 a. m Bonny's Church)—Rev. W. Fox, Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, in the Church at 7 p. m.

"BRETHREN" meet in Chrs Hall at 11 a. m. each Sabbath.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—(Church Bethany Road. Rev. A. Derome, in charge. Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers 3 p. m.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thos Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (of Lachute) J. Box, Esq., and John Ilister, Esq. (Genoa.) Robert Gordon, Ed Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Cham).

Terms of Cou

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—The Court of Queen's Bench Criminal Junction, is held at Ste. Scholastique on the first the intersect of Terrebonne, on the 23rd of January, and on the Second of July. Civil Court is held from the Fourteenth to Nineteenth of the months of January, July, June, and October, these days inclusive. Superior Court is held on the 16th to the 25th of the same months respectively. Zerini Bonsaille Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne, Eugene Grignon, Deputy Sheriff; J. B. Berthelot, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Civil Court and Clerk of the Crown; Alphonse Laby, his Deputy; Olivier Drouin, Gaoler of the District Gaol; Louis Pregent, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. J. Hilton, Crown Attorney; Chas. S. Champion, Attorney for the Inland Revenue (Ilcem); Edward Lemay, Tipstaff.

QUEEN'S COURT OF APPEALS.—Held in the Court-House, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 16th, May 10th to 20th, and September 12th to 18th. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. David Raitt, Crown Timber.

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

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

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Office in the Court House, Lachute.
17tf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

A. J. FERRAND.
Lachute, March 5, 1880. 29tf

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GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor,
Finest material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite *Fraser & McOrat's*.
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WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, P.Q.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellry, &c., &c.

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A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE.

JOHN McNIECE,
TIN SMITH
WEST-END, LACHUTE.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding Country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by MR. SAMUEL JAMES, where he is prepared to do every description of Tinsmithing in the best style of the art. All his work is guaranteed to be what he represents. Wholesale always on hand a general supply of Tinware and house furnishing goods. He solicits a call from Country Dealers.
Lachute, 17th March, 1880. 29tf.

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Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
at low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
47 and 49 WILLIAM STREET,
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The City Hotel,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
☞ Good Board for $1,00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 33y1

JOHN WATSON,
370 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
of every description,
Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
32y1

Removed!
To our new and
EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
And in order to make our opening a success, we have decided on giving the Public a benefit in the way of Extensive lines of
CHEAP DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., &c.,
And to house-keepers, our full Stock of Carpets, &c., cannot be surpassed in the Dominion, as to prices, Quality and Price.
Merchants can now be supplied with full lines at lowest trade prices.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
91 & 85 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
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See Here!
If you want the FINEST PHOTOGRAPH, for Framing you ever saw, go to
MR. PARKS,
No. 195½ ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL
And you will get it, sure.
13m6.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' and GENTS'
FURS,
AT LOW PRICES.
97 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
MONTREAL.



J. H. FIELD will be in Lachute on the 16th, 17th and 18th of each month until May. 11m3

The "KINTAIL WAREHOUSE."
A. McLENNAN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Herrings, Cod, Ling, and Fish of all Descriptions.
SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKEYS.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES OF FINEST QUALITY.
McLennan's Blended Highland Whiskey,
and the Real Camusetic Peat Reek.
Orders from City and Country Punctually attended to.
92 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. 11-1

AN HONEST SOAP
IS
STRACHAN'S
GILT-EDGE SOAP
BECAUSE
Each Bar Weighs a Pound!
BECAUSE
It is Composed of pure materials!
BECAUSE
Its washing qualities are unexcelled!
BECAUSE
It is suitable for the Kitchen, the Laundry, the Toilet and the Bath
W. STRACHAN, & Co.,
No. 36 JACQUES CARTIER STREET,
MONTREAL. 7y1.

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.

CHAPTER IV.

COLD WATER.

The train, somewhat impeded by snow, landed Dennis in Chicago about nine P. M. In his pocket he had ten dollars, ample seed corn, he believed, for a golden harvest. This large sum was expected to provide for him till he found a situation, and received the first instalment of salary. He would inform his employer, when he found him, how he was situated, and ask to be paid early and often.

Without a misgiving, he shouldered the little trunk that contained his worldly effects, and stalked off to a neighboring hotel, that, from its small proportions, suggested a modest bill. With a highly important man-of-the-world manner, he scrawled his name in an illegible, student-like hand on the dingy dog-eared register. With a gracious, condescending air, he ordered the filthy, tobacco stained porter to take his trunk to his room.

The bar-room was the only place provided for strangers. Regarding the bar with a holy horror, he got away from it as far as possible, and seated himself by the stove, on which simmered a kettle of hot water, for the concoction of hot punches, which seemed more in demand at that hotel than beds. Becoming disgusted with the profanity and obscenity down stairs, he sought refuge in the cold, miserable little room assigned to him. Putting on his over coat, he wrapped himself up in a coverlid and threw himself down on the outside of the bed.

The night passed slowly. He was too uncomfortable, too excited to sleep. The scenes of the past blended confusedly with the visions of the future, and it was nearly morning when he fell into an unquiet slumber.

When at last aroused by the shriek of a locomotive, he found that the sun was up and shining on the blotched and broken wall above him. A few moments sufficed for his toilet, and yet, with his black curling hair, noble forehead, and dark, silken upper lip, many an exquisite would have envied the result.

His plan was simple enough—dictated indeed by the necessities of the case. He must at once find a situation in which he could earn sufficient to support his mother and sisters and himself. Thence he could look around till he found some calling that promised most. Having left college and given up his chosen profession of the law, he had resolved to adopt any honest pursuit that seemed to lead most quickly to fortune.

Too impatient to eat his breakfast, he sallied forth into the great city, knowing not a soul in it. His only recommendations and credentials were his young, honest face, and a letter from his minister, saying that he was a member of the church in Blankville, "in good and regular standing," and, "as far as he knew, a most worthy young man"—rather meagre capital amid the competitions of a large city. But with courage bold and high, he strode off towards the business part of the town.

As he passed the depot it occurred to him that an opening might exist there. It would be a good post of observation, and perhaps he would be able to slip home oftener. So he stopped and asked the man in the ticket office blandly,

'Do you wish to employ a young man in connection with this depot or road in any capacity?'

The ticket man stared at him, a moment through his window, frowned, and curtly said,

'No!'

Then went on counting, what seemed to poor Dennis, millions of money.

The man had no right to say yes or no, since he was a mere official, occupying his own little niche, with no authority beyond. But an inveterate feud seemed to exist between this man and the public. He acted as if the world in general, instead of any one in particular, had greatly wronged him. It might be a meek woman with a baby, or a bold, red-faced drover, a delicately-gloved or horny hand that reached him the change, but it was all the same. He knitted his brows, pursed up his mouth, and dealt with them in a quick, jerking way, as if he could not bear the sight of them, and wanted to be rid of them as soon as possible. Still these seem just the peculiarities that find favor with railroad corporations, and the man would probably vent his spite against the public throughout his natural life.

From him, however, Dennis received his first dash of cold water, which he minded but little, and went on his way with a good-natured laugh at the crusty old fellow.

He was soon in the business part of the city. Applying at a large dry-goods store, he was told that they wanted a cash boy; 'but he would not do—one quarter his size would answer.'

'Then I will go where they want the other three-fourths and pay accordingly,' said Dennis, and stalked out.

He continued applying at every promising place, but to no purpose. It was mid-winter; trade was dull; and with clerks idling about the stores, employers were in no mood to add to their number.

At last he found a place where an assistant book-keeper was wanted. Dennis's heart sprang up within him, but sank again as he remembered how little he knew of the art. But I can learn quickly, he thought to himself.

The man looked carelessly at his poor little letter, and then said, in a business like tone,

'Show me a specimen of your handwriting.'

Poor Dennis had never written a good hand, but at college had learned to write a miserable scrawl, in rapidly taking notes of lectures. Morrover, he was excited, and could not do himself justice. Even from his sanguine heart hope ebbed away; but he took the pen and scratched a line or two of which he himself was ashamed. The man looked at them with an expression of mild disgust, and then said—

'Mr. Jones, hand me your ledger.'

The head book-keeper passed the volume to his employer, who showed Dennis entries looking as from copper plate, and quietly remarked—

'The young man we employ must write like that and thoroughly understand book-keeping. Good-morning sir.'

Dennis walked out, feeling almost as crest-fallen as if he had been convicted of stealing, but the noon-day sun was shining in the sky, the streets were full of life and bustle, and hope revived.

'I will find the right niche before long,' he said to himself, and trudged on.

Some time after he entered a retail dry-goods store.

'Yes, they wanted a young man there, but he was rather old.'

Still, as the merchant saw that Dennis was fine looking, would appear well behind the counter, and make a taking salesman with the ladies, he stopped to parley a moment more.

'Do you understand the business?'

'No, sir, but I can learn, for I am young and strong.'

'Strength is not what is needed, but experience. Ours is not the kind of work for Paddies.'

'Well, sir,' said Dennis rather shortly, 'I'm not a Paddy.'

The dapper little retailer frowned slightly at Dennis's tone, and continued.

'You spoke as if main strength was the principal thing. Have you had any experience at all?'

'No sir.'

But seeing intelligence in the young man's face, and scenting a sharp bargain, he said,

'Why, then, you would have to begin at the very beginning, and learn the name of everything, its quality, etc.'

'Yes sir, but I would do my very best.'

'Of course, of course, but nothing can take the place of experience. I expect, under the circumstances you would expect very little remuneration the first year?'

'How much could you give?'

The man named a sum that would not have supported Dennis alone.

He replied that though his services might not be worth more than that, he was so situated that he could not take a very small salary.

'Then being something besides ignorance to the market,' said the man, turning on his heel.

Dennis was now hungry, tired, and disappointed. Indeed the calls of appetite became so clamorous that he sought a cheap restaurant. After demolishing a huge plate of such viands as could be had at little cost, he sat brooding over a cup of coffee for an hour or more. The world wore so different an aspect from what it had on the morning, that he was lost in a sort of dull, painful wonder.

But the abundant meal and slight element of coffee that colored the lukewarm water, quite heartened him again. He resolved to go back to his hotel and find a more quiet and comfortable place in which to lodge until something more permanent offered. He made what he considered sufficient inquiry as to the right direction, and resolved to save even the car-fare of five cents by walking the distance.

But whether he had not understood the directions rightly, or whether, brooding over the events of the day, his mind had been too pre-occupied to heed them, he found to his great disgust, after walking two or three miles, that he had gone away instead of toward his destination. Angry with himself, out of humor with all the world, the latent obstinacy of his nature began to manifest itself. Though everything went contrary, there was one thing under his control—himself—and he would make that do the bidding of his will.

Turning on his heel, he resolved with dogged resolution to walk back the whole distance. He would teach himself a lesson. It was fine business, just when he needed his wits so sorely, to commence blundering in this style. No wonder he had failed during the day; he deserved to fail in other respects, since in this one he had not shown the good sense of a child.

When people are out of sorts, and things are going wrong, the disposition to blame somebody or something is almost universal. But we think it will be found a safe general rule, that the nobler the nature, the less worthy of blame, the greater tendency to blame self rather than anything else. Poor Dennis had no great cause for bitter self-reproaches, and yet he plodded on with an intense feeling of self-disgust.

To think that after New England schools and three years in college he should write such a hand and have no definite knowledge of book-keeping! What had he learned, he'd like to know? Then to go and lose his way like a country bumpkin, as he was—and he gnawed his lips with vexation.

The street-cars glided often and invitingly by, but he would not even look at them.

At last, foot-sore and fairly aching with cold and fatigue, he reached the little hotel, which appeared more miserable, obscure, and profane than ever. But a tempting fiend seemed to have got into the gin and whiskey bottles behind the red-nosed bar-tender. To his morbid fancy and eyes, half-blinded with wind and cold, they appeared to wink, beckon, and suggest—

'Drink and be merry; drink and forget your troubles. We can make you feel as rich and glorious as a prince, in ten minutes.'

For the first time in his life Dennis felt a strong temptation to drink for the sake of the effects. When was a man ever weak that the devil did not charge down upon him?

But the evil and ruin wrought in one case proved another's safeguard, for the door opened and a miserable wreck of a man entered. As Dennis looked at his bloated, sodden face, trembling hand, shuffling gait, and general air of wretchedness, embodying and suggesting the worst ills of humanity, he decided not to drink for the sake of the effects.

Then came another rush of self-disgust that he had even entertained such a temptation, and he flung himself supperless to bed.

As he bowed that night he could not pray as usual. For anger, passion with one's self, as well as with any one else, renders true prayer impossible. But he went through the form, and then wrapped himself up as before. The wearied body soon mastered the perturbed mind, and he fell into a heavy sleep that lasted till morning.

CHAPTER V.

A HORNET'S NEST.

Dennis awoke greatly refreshed and strengthened. For half an hour he lay quietly thinking over the scenes of the preceding day; sometimes or his old anger returned, but he compressed his lips, and with a face expressing the most resolute purpose, determined that the day before him should tell a different story. Every faculty and energy he possessed should be skilfully bent to the attainment of his objects. Wise deliberation should precede everything. He would write a few lines to his mother, decide as to a lodging place, and then seek better success in another part of the city. He went to the bar and inquired as to his bill, and found that so far as bed and meals were concerned, such as they were he could not find anything cheaper in the city, the house evidently not depending on these for its revenue. Disgusted as he was with all his surroundings, he resolved to lose no time in looking for a new boarding place, but, after writing to his mother, start off at once in search of something permanent.

Where should he write? There was no place save a desk at the end of the bar. Looking askance at the half-filled, villainously smelling bottle at his elbow, he wrote in a hand stiff and unnatural (for he had resolved to change his scrawl to a business hand at once), the following note:

CHICAGO, Ills., Jan. 10th.

'DEAR MOTHER:—I arrived safely, and am very well. I did not, yesterday, find a situation suited to my taste, but expect better success to-day. I am just on the point of starting out on my search, and when settled will write you full particulars. Many kisses for yourself and the little girls. Your affectionate son,

'DENNIS.'

Dennis folded the letter most carefully and mailed it—for he was now doing the least thing with the utmost precision—with the air of one who meant to find out the right thing to do, and then to do it to a hair's breadth. Nothing should go wrong that day. So quite early in the morning he again sallied forth.

Not far from the hotel there was a new grocery store at the point of being opened by two young men, formerly clerks, but now starting up for themselves. They stood at the door receiving a cart load of goods as Dennis approached. He had made up his mind to ask at every opportunity, and take the first thing that promised fairly; he would also be very polite. Touching his hat to the young men,—a little apt at pleasing them in their newly acquired dignity of becoming heads of a firm, which as yet had no subordinates,—Dennis asked if they would need any assistance. Graciously replying to his salutations, they answered,

'Yes, they wanted a young man.'

Dennis explained that he was from the country, and showed the ministerial letter. The young grocers looked wise over it, seemed pleased, said they wanted a young fellow from the country, that was not up to city tricks. Chicago was a hard place on young men—spoiled most of them. Glad he was a member of the church—they were not, but believed a man must be mighty good to be one. As the young man they hired must sleep in the store, they wanted one they could trust, and would prefer a church member.

The salary they offered was not large, but pretty fair in view of his having so much to learn, and it was intimated, that if business was good, and he suited, it would be increased. The point uppermost in their minds seemed to be to find some one with whom they could trust their store and goods, and this young man from the country, with a letter from a minister, seemed a God-send.

They engaged him, but just as he was starting, with heart swelling with self-satisfaction and joy, one of the firm asked carelessly,

'Where are you staying?'

'At Gamblin's Hotel.'

The man turned sharply, and looked most suspiciously at him, and then at his partner, who gave a low whistle of surprise, and also eyed the young man for a moment askance. Then the men stepped aside, and there was a brief whispered consultation. Dennis's heart sank within him. He saw that something was wrong, but what, he had not the least idea. The elder member of the embryo firm now stepped up and said decidedly,

'Good morning, young man; we shall not need your services.'

'What do you mean?' cried Dennis in a voice of mingled dismay and indignation.

The man's face was growing red with anger, but he said coldly,

'You had better move on. We understand.'

'But *I* don't understand, and your course toward me is most unjust.'

'Look here young man, we are too old birds to be caught by any such light chaff as you have got about you. You are a pretty church member, you are! You are a smart one, you are; nice boy, just from the country; suppose you do not know that Gamblin's hotel is the worst gambling hole in the city, and every other man that goes there a known thief. Come, you had better move on if you do not want to get into trouble. You will make nothing here.'

'But I tell you, gentlemen,' cried Dennis, eagerly—

'You may tell what you please. We tell you that we would not believe any one from that dam nuder oath. Now you leave!'

The last words were loud and threatening. The attention of passers-by was drawn towards them, and Dennis saw that farther words were useless. In the minds of shrewd, but narrow business men, not over honest themselves, more acquainted with the trickery of the world than its virtues, suspicion against any one is fatal, and most assuredly so against a stranger with appearances unfavorable.

With heart well nigh bursting with anger, disappointment, and shame, Dennis hastened away. He had been regarded as a thief, or at best a blackleg, seeking the position for some sinister purpose.

Reaching the hotel, he rushed up-stairs, got his trunk, and then turned fiercely on the red-nosed bartender.

'Why did you not tell me what kind of a place this was?'

'What kind of a place is it?' asked that functionary, coolly, arms akimbo.

'You knew well enough. You knew I was not one of your sort.'

'You do not mean to say that this is a bad place, do you?' said the barkeeper in mock solemnity.

'Yes, the worst in Chicago. There is your money.'

'Hold on here, my small chicken, there is some money, but not enough by a jug full. I want five dollars out of you before you take that trunk off.'

'Why, this is sheer robbery,' exclaimed Dennis.

'O no; just keeping up the reputation of the house. You say it is the worst in Chicago—must try and keep up our reputation.'

'Little fear of that; I will not pay it,' and Dennis started for his trunk.

'Here, let that trunk alone; and if yer do not give me that five dollars cussed quick I'll put a head on yer,' and he of the red nose put his hands on the bar in readiness to spring over.

'I say, young feller,' said a good-natured loafer standing by, 'you had better gin him the five dollars, for Barney is the worst one in all Chicago to put a head on a man.'

'And will you stand by and see this outrage?' said Dennis, appealing to him.

'O gosh!' said the man, 'I have got quarrels enough of my own without getting my head broke for fellers I don't know.'

Dennis was almost speechless from indignation. Conscious of strength, his strong impulse for a moment was to spring at the throat of the barkeeper and vent his rage on him. For there is a latent tiger in every man! But a hand seemed to hold him back, and a sober second thought came over him. What! Dennis Fleet, the son of Ethel Fleet, and a professing Christian, brawling, fighting in a bar-room, a gambling-den, and going out to seek a situation that required confidence and fair-appearing, all blackened, bruised and bleeding. As the truth flashed upon him, in strong revulsion of feeling, he fairly turned pale and sick.

'There's the money,' said he, hoarsely, and 'God forgive you.'

In a moment he had taken his trunk and was gone. The bar-keeper stared after him, and then looked at the money with a troubled and perplexed face.

'Well,' said he, 'I'm used to havin' folks ask God to damn me, but I'm blessed if I ever had one to ask Him to forgive me, before. I'm plagued,' said he after a moment, as the thought grew upon him, 'I'm plagued if I wouldn't give him back the money if he hadn't gone so quick.'

Short Sermons by the Reverend C. H. Spurgeon.

WANT OF LIGHT.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."—Matt. 6; 33.

"Ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith."—Matt. 23; 23.

A correspondent of a newspaper, dated May 9th, writes as follows: "The arrangements in the French galleries are so imperfect that in many cases the lower portions of the pictures are in a full glare, while the upper are in comparative darkness. The artists are loud in their complaints."

Yet this is by no means an uncommon arrangement in far greater matters than pictures, for the lesser and lower concerns of life are generally set in full glare, while the greater and higher matters of consideration are left in comparative darkness. The title deeds of an estate are made as secure as law can make them but the eternal inheritance is utterly neglected. Honesty toward man is made a prime virtue while God is robbed and His claims are rejected. Concern to be respectable is often greater than anxiety to be useful, and to be a gentleman is more the subject of care than to be a Christian. The body is dressed, and the soul is left naked, the mouth is fed with the bread of heaven; all things are prepared for it in life even to a superabundance, and the life to come is disregarded as if it were a mere fiction. Many men spend more thought over shirt collars than over their souls. Dogs and horses are more the themes of meditation than heaven and hell; and the next race, or ball, or kettle drum calls forth more thought than the coming of the Lord at the day of judgment. Is this according to sound reason?

O that men were wise, and could see eternal things in the full noon-tide of God's countenance; then would there be a balanced light upon the whole of life, and men would find "the promise of life that now is" to be wrapped up in preparation for the life which is to come. Alas, it is not so. "What shall we eat, and what shall we drink, and wherewith shall we be clothed?" make up the trinity of questions which still engross the heart of the multitude. "After all these things do the Gentiles seek." The angel holds the crown over the worldling's head, but he is looking downward, busy with the muck rake, scraping together earth's trifles, and so he has neither eye nor heart for immortal glory. "O that they were wise, that they understood this, and that they would consider their latter end!"

More light for the upper portion of the picture is greatly to be desired.

To the case of the Attorney-General of Quebec vs. Murray, of Buckingham, involving a right to valuable mineral lands in Ottawa county, the action was on Tuesday dismissed in the Superior Court at Aylmer.

The Governor-General has presented a silver medal to Almot College, Belleville, for competition.

Mr. Beemer, contractor of the railway bridge across the river, has given notice that all arrears to workmen will be paid on Thursday, when work will be resumed as soon

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1880.

MANUFACTURING PROSPECTS.

The first Canton flannel made in the Dominion was turned out of the Hudon mills at Hochelaga, the other day. The "Craven Mills" at Brandford, for making wincey, &c., are to be opened on New Years day, and will employ 100 hands. A number of Montreal merchants are considering the organization of another cotton factory, and $40,000 out of the proposed $300,000 capital has been raised. The village of Campbellford has voted a $10,000 bonus to the Messrs. GAULT Bros. towards the establishment of a woollen factory there. The Woolville knitting factory has advanced the wages of its hands, ten per cent. A cheese factory in Roseville has been turned into a beet root sugar factory. A creamery is starting on a new plan in Blanchard, which is to make the cream only from the farmers, leaving them the milk for their young stock. This is called the Fairlamb system. An order has been received by a Canadian firm for 2,700,000 feet of Ash and Balm of Gilead wood for a box factory in New York. The Gibson Leather Co., of Fredrickton, have increased their capital $10,000, and commenced the manufacture of sole leather. The Lachute paper mills will commence operations in January. A creamery is spoken of for Lachute, and another for Beech Ridge. The Canada Silk Co., of Montreal, are pushing matters in connection with their new factory, and expect to get the machinery into operation by the new year. The new powder mills at Brownsburg have commenced operations, and are turning out very fine samples of powder. A new woollen mill has been started at Caledonia for knitting under-clothing, with a capacity of 100 dozen a day; and so on we might fill columns of our paper with similar enterprises which are starting all over the Dominion.

Another Canadian Victorious—Ross Wins Easily.

NEW YORK, 6th.—The race was most unexciting. They start about even. Ross ahead, and has the lead by about three lengths, and at the point he maintained the same lead through Hammersmith Bridge, which he passed in 9 minutes and 19 seconds from the start. He then went further in front, and had the race in hand at Chiswick, and passed Barnes Bridge 5 lengths ahead, and won with great ease, by about the same distance, never having been headed. Ross had a lead of a length at the boat house which is the first land mark after the start. Trickett, after Barnes Bridge had been passed, was much exhausted, while Ross was going well within himself. Trickett, however, made a last game effort, but Ross also spurted, and eventually won easily. The start was delayed by a previous local race.

The betting before the start was 6 to 4 on Trickett. Ross had the Surrey station. There were two or three false starts before the men finally got away, Ross pulling a stroke of thirty-four to the minute, and Trickett thirty-eight to thirty-nine. Ross, even at a slower stroke drew away. He slowed down after passing Simmons' boat house, and even then maintained the lead. Ross' time for the first mile was 5 min. 14 sec. At this point Trickett became very slow. Ross increased the lead at every stroke, seemingly without effort. In the next half mile Trickett spurted repeatedly, but was unable to touch Ross, who had led off the Soap Works by three lengths. Trickett slightly decreased the lead after three lengths. Trickett slightly decreased the lead after Chiswick Eyott was passed, but Ross passed Chiswick Church twelve seconds ahead, and after this he did as he liked, occasionally easing and not attempting to row.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND BRAZIL.—We have received a Trade Letter, written by W. J. Patterson, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trade, Montreal, in which it appears that a large amount of business can be transacted between these two countries. Our Government came for ward last session and subsidized a line of steamers between the two places. That country wants our wheat, corn, hides, pork, beef, ropes, cottons, machinery, &c., while we want their coffee, sugar, molasses, cocoa, tapioca, &c. In this little brochure may be found tables of figures, statistics, and lots of valuable information, which everybody interested in our trade relations with foreign countries should read.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

Some time ago the Montreal *Witness* offered two prizes for the best essays on the subject of "School" or of "Holidays." The first, consisting of framed portraits of the Queen, Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, was won by a young lady of Montreal aged thirteen years; and the second, a beautiful copy of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, was taken by Miss Blanche Evans, aged twelve years, and daughter of the Rev. H. J. Evans of this village. For these prizes forty-seven competitors entered the lists. The following is young Miss Evans' composition, which we are sure our readers will pronounce a marvellous piece of composition for a child of her years:—

HOLIDAYS.

A prize for the best essay on holidays! What a temptation! I think I shall try my hand, though I feel afraid my chances of winning are very poor. I wonder if Her Majesty the Queen, His Excellency the Governor-General, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise know the use to which it is proposed to put their portraits. I wonder if John Bunyan—but he is dead long ago, so I shall say nothing about him. I always find the hardest part of an essay is the beginning—well, mine is begun now, *as I ought to be able to go on.*

I am sure that even the most studious plodding boy, who would willingly give up his fifteen minutes' recess to perfect his lesson in Latin verbs or and at geography, is glad when the excitement of examination and prizes is over and he can breathe freely and think of the pleasant two months that await him. Visions of boating, swimming, fishing and best of all, camping out, rise before him. But I am a girl, and boys holidays are not to the point. Some little girls spend their vacation at the sea-side, some in the country, and many, like myself, stay quietly at home. The sea-side affords many pleasures, bathing being among the foremost. Then those who have a taste for drawing may enrich their sketch book with sea views, which are generally fine. The young embellishers, too, may collect and steadily study the lovely shells of ocean, and what can be more beautiful than the endless variety of seaweed and marine specimens which are only waiting to be gathered. Some children spend the holidays with their aunts and uncles in the country, and there also are endless fun and amusements, especially if there are many cousins and friends to join in the pleasant outdoor sports which the country affords. Long drives past fields of sweet-scented clover and fair waving corn, or through lanes bright with flowers and foliage, are amongst the delights of the country; also boating, fishing, berry-picking, fern and flower gathering, and all those health and pleasure-giving pursuits which bring roses to the cheeks and laughter to the lips of the city child and to all who partake of them. But this is all about summer holidays; now let me speak of winter ones, for though these are only two weeks in length, I find them quite as pleasant, if not pleasanter than those that come in summer. Let us suppose that we are living in the country, but not too far distant from the city to make a day's shopping quite within the limits of possibility. How delightful to flit about from shop to shop, and after calculating how far, to the smallest fraction, the carefully hoarded contents of our purse will go; expend the same in the purchase of those indescribably tempting articles which the obliging shopman displays to our admiring gaze. How can we help being covetous on such an occasion. How can we help wishing that our purses were twice as large and twice as full. We would like to buy everything and most everyone. But we must tear ourselves away and return home laden with treasures and brimful of important secrets, for we should never get over it if papa or mamma, or big brother George, or sister Prudence, who is our escort, were to suspect their separate and personal interest in the contents of that well-stuffed satchel, which we have never trusted out of our own hand for a single moment. But the important day at length arrives. The presents are all prepared. Those to friends at a distance have been sent off by mail or express, while the stockings of those at home have been filled and hung up, looking so natural that we can hardly help giving a pinch to the apple toe or the orange heel to make sure that it is not a real leg after all. And now long before it is full daylight, we are up and about, turning out the contents of our stockings to see what Santa Claus has brought us. And all the happy time that follows, "Merry Christmas," "Merry Christmas," from every voice. Then there is the going to church, and praying to and praising Him who has on this day come into the world to save sinners. We must be poor indeed if we cannot afford a roast turkey and plum pudding to-day, and unworthy of Christmas cheer if we do not share our bounties with our poorer neighbours.

After Christmas comes New Year, when our gentlemen friends visit us, or when the whole family turns out for a glorious sleigh drive. All through the holidays sliding, skating, coasting, tobogganing, sleigh-driving, snow-balling and the hosts of winter pleasures that make this season so delightful, we enjoy. But alas! not so with all. There are children everywhere in city and country, to whom holidays and holiday sports are things unknown—children poor and pale, and miserable, ill-clad, ill-fed. Let us not forget them. Let us try to help them, and to make their hard lives a little less hard by sharing with them our own joys. HELEN.

MAMMOTH PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

—The following from the *Pontiac News*, will be read with interest in this locality:—"Mr. James Roney, who has lately returned from Quebec, informs us that the great phosphate mining company of France, which we mention of last spring, have decided upon the village of Buckingham as their basis of operations, and at that place will probably establish extensive works for the manufacture of the mineral, as they believe the manufacturing can be done cheaper in Canada than in Europe, when the transporting the raw material is taken into consideration. Mr. Roney endeavored to present the claims of Pontiac in the best possible light to the agent of the Company, with whom he had an interview, and the agent assured him that their mining operations would soon extend into this district The company very much resembles the great timber company in their organization, and they intend to invest in the phosphate business a capital of, at the very least, $4,000,000, and will have a line of steamships for their own use They have, Mr. Roney informs us, been joined by another large company, which has for its object the exportation of live animals from Canada, and it is their intention to use the upper portions of the vessels for the accommodation of cattle, and take the phosphate as ballast.

Last Evening's Entertainment.

There was a very interesting entertainment in Olivet Hall last evening, the proceeds being in aid of the Library Fund of the Sunday school. There was a large audience, notwithstanding the snow-storm, and everybody seemed pleased as the programme was gone through with. There was singing by the whole school; several dialogues; song by Mr. S. McKimmie; recitation by Maude Leggo; duet by Mary Graham and Hattie Ireland; song and reading by Mr. J. Hope; recitation by Mary Thornton; song and reading by Miss Dudderidge. An address by J. C. Wilson, Esq.; song by Miss Bradford; recitation by Mary Graham; recitation by Jessie Barley and reading by E. Patenaude.

It was gratifying to the friends of Sunday schools to hear a gentleman in Mr. Wilson's position bear clear testimony to the beneficial influence of Sunday schools upon the moral character of the community.

We regret that we have not more space to give further details of this pleasurable entertainment.

VENNOR'S PREDICTIONS.—Prof. Vennor is early in the field with his predictions for the coming winter. In a private letter to the Albany *Argus*, under date of the 19th, he says: Snowfalls will be very universal this season, and will extend in all probability not only far to the southward in America, but across to Europe. The snowfall of the 18th was marked in this respect. His predictions for December are as follows: December will, in all probability, open with little snow, but the weather will be cloudy, threatening snowfalls. During the opening days of the month, dust with very light mixture of snow which may have fallen, will be swept in flurries by the gusty wind. There will probably be some snow from about the 4th of the month. With the second quarter of the month colder weather will probably set in with falls of snow The farmers will be able to enjoy sleigh rides in the cold, exhilating air, but good sleighing need not be expected until the middle of the month. There will be a spell of mild weather about the 13th and 14th. After a brief interval of mild weather during which more snow will fall, the third quarter of the month will probably see blustering and cold weather—A cold snap with heavy snow storms and consequent good sleighing. Very cold weather may be expected during this quarter. The last quarter of the month will bring milder weather, but will terminate probably with heavy snow falls and stormy weather; in fact the heaviest snow falls will be toward the end of the month, and snow blocades may be looked for, the snow falls extending far to the southward, possibly as far as Washington, with very stormy weather around New York and Boston. Mr. Vennor's latest predictions are that the coming month will be "decidedly cold, with tremendous snow falls during the latter part and early part of January, causing destructive blocades to railroads.

It is very likely the date for the opening of the Chaudiere railway bridge will be postponed until Saturday or Monday next, owing to the Governor-General having to be present at the opening of Parliament on Thursday, the day first named.

FOREIGN.

The report of Madame Thiers' death yesterday was premature, though her decease is momentarily expected.

It is announced that Mr. Parnell will attend the opening of Parliament, and move an amendment to the Address.

It is said the Powers are urging Turkey and Greece to abandon their warlike attitude and accept overtures for an amicable settlement of their differences.

It is reported that in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Gladstone cannot stand an arduous parliamentary session, and that after the budget is made he will accept a peerage.

The Land League has issued a manifesto asking the co-operation of the Ulster Orangemen.

General Hazen has accepted the position of chief signal officer tendered him by President Hayes.

LACHUTE MARKET.

December 10, 1880.

There has been considerable activity in produce during the week. The farmers are coming in with Oats, Barley and Peas, which have brought good prices. Quarters of beef have come in plentifully and sold at $4 to $5 100 lbs. Hay also is active at $8 per ton. Straw nominal. Cordwood is scarce but offered at $1.50 for soft and $2.50 to $3 for hard. The Flour market has gone up considerably in Ottawa and Montreal, but there is but a slight advance at Lachute.

FLOUR per Bag sells at $3.10.
OATMEAL sells at $2.25 per 100 pounds.
CORNMEAL sells at $1.50.
GOOD FEED sells at $1.
MOULIA sells at $1.25.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS are selling at usual prices.
FARMERS may expect to get 40c for their Barley.
APPLES, good winter, are selling at $2.50 to $3.00.
BRAN sells at $0.75. per 100 lbs.
PEAS bring $0.80.
OATS, $0.40.
POTATOES, bring per bag, $0.45.
BEANS are wanted at $1.00 per bushel.
BUTTER, 18c. to 20c.
HOGS (well dressed) bring $6.50.

LORENTIAN LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F.

THE REGULAR MEETING of this Lodge will be held in the Olivet Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp.

PETER J. McLAURIN, R. S.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED.—About 20 or 30 Cords of Good Hardwood.

Apply to D. KERR & Co., WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Lachute, December 8, 1880.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Nov. 27, 1880:—
7,308.
Number of purchasers served same week last year:—
5,692.
Increase.....1,616.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD.

The sale of Clapperton's Thread is still increasing. Sewing machine operators prefer Clapperton's, because it is so smooth and strong.

TOWELS, TOWELS, TOWELS,

S. Carsley's is the place to buy towels cheap

HUCK TOWELS.

Useful Towels 3½c each.
Fair quality linen towels only 4½c each.
Good lined Towels only 8c each.
Very good lined towels only 10c each.
Very good lined towels only 12c each.
Don't fail to see that large all linen towels at $1.10 per half dozen.

DAMASK TOWELS.

For good Damask Towels go to S. Carsley's
Good loom D. Dask Towels 11c each.
Good loom Damask Towels only 12½c each
Good loom Damask Towels only 15c each.
Very good loom damask towels only 21c.
Very good bleached damask towels only 17c

TOWELLING.

All linen loom Huck Towling 15c per yd.
Very good loom Huck Towelling only 16c.
Good roller Towelling only 7½c per yard.
Good flax Towelling only 10c per yard.

GLASS TOWELLING.

Good Glass Towelling only 9c per yard.
Very Good Glass Towelling only 11c per yd.
Extra good Glass Towelling only 12½c yd.

CRETONNES.

BUY YOUR CRETONNES

Where you get the best value and largest assortment to select from.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy twill Cretonnes for 12½c per yd.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy good twill Cretonnes, all new patterns for 15c per yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy splendid heavy twill Cretonnes all new designs only 19c and 20c.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy heavy crape Cretonnes, all new designs 22c and 25c per yard.

S. CARSLEY,
MONTREAL.

SPECIALTIES.

Best All Wool Mummy Cloth, dress material 44 inches wide only 25c per yard.
Hundreds of Horse Blankets for sale this week.
Thousands of Bed Blankets for sale this week in white and grays.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Ladies will do well by taking advantage of the bargains now being offered at S. Carsley's dress goods Department for Christmas presents.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICE LIST.

All Wool homespun for Costumes to be sold at 22c per yard.
All good homespun for Costumes to be sold at 27c per yard.
All wool homespun for Costumes to be sold at 30c per yard.
All wool Stripe homespun for Costumes to be sold at 27½c per yard.
All wool Stripe homespun for Costumes to be sold at 37½ per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICE LIST.

All wool Empress Cloth for Dresses to be sold at 32c per yard.
All wool Empress Cloth for Dresses to be sold at 29c per yard.
All wool Camel's Hair for Costumes to be sold at 30c per yard.
All wool Tweed for Costumes to be sold at 37c per yard.
All wool Mummy Cloth for Dresses to be sold at 38c per yard.
All wool Burmese Cloth Serge for Costumes to be sold at 31c per yard.
All wool Burmese Cloth Serges for Costumes to be sold at 40c per yard.
All wool Prince of England Serges to be sold at 37c per yard.
All wool Week of England Serges to be sold at 45c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICE LIST.

Silk and Wool Brocades for Costumes to be sold at 35c per yard.
Cashmere Brochs for Costumes to be sold at 22½c per yard.
Silk and Wool Matalasse for Dresses to be sold at 29c per yard.
Mohair Brochs for Dresses also useful for Trimmings to be sold at 25c per yard.

S. CARSLEY,
MONTREAL.

See our Tycoon Hats.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SUPERIOR COURT, LOWER CANADA, District of Terrebonne.

No. 24. THOMAS HIGGINSON, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
ROBERT CLARKE, *Defendant.*
and J. A. N. McRae, Esquire, *Defendant.*
garnishee.

As belonging to the said defendant.

A certain lot of land situate and being in the township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, known and designated as being the south quarter of lot number Six, in the Third Concession of the said township, bounded as follows: in front by the concession road, on the east by lot number Five, on the south by a part of the said lot of land, and on the west by the line road, and containing about forty-five arpents, more or less—with a house and outbuildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the Registry office at Lachute county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of FEBRUARY DECEMBER, inst., at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. Said writ returnable the twenty-fourth day of December inst. 1880.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Scholastique, Dec. 7, 1880. 15w1.

DISTRICT of TERREBONNE.

PROVINCE of QUEBEC, } *District of Terrebonne.*

A SESSION of the COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH holding Criminal jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House, in the Village of St. Scholastique, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH day of January next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give Public Notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the Common Gaol of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said district, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in respective capacities.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 2nd Dec., 1880.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given by DAVID J. WALKER, Secretary-Treasurer, to all persons interested,

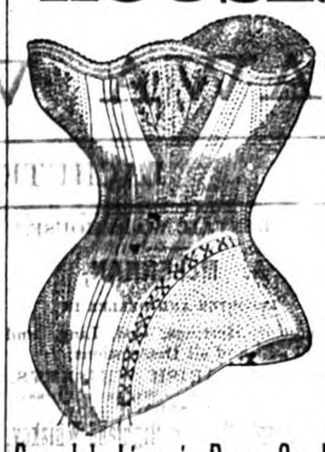
That the resolutions passed by the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil, at its session of the Ninth day of June last, to erect the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth, to separate the Township of De Salaberry from the Municipality of the United Townships of Arundel and De Salaberry, and to erect the Municipality of the United Townships of De Salaberry and Grandison, all in the said County of Argenteuil, have been approved by the LIEUTENANT-Governor of this Province in Council on the Eighteenth day of November instant, as required by the Municipal Code of the Province and, moreover, a copy of the said order in Council deposited in the office of this Council on the twenty-second day of November instant.

Given this Twenty-second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, at Lachute, in the Post Office of Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said County of Argenteuil.

DAVID J. WALKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

11-2m

MONTREAL HOUSE.



Complete Lines in Dress Goods.

Cashmeres,
Merinoes,
Lustres,
Coburgs,
Paramattas,
Satins,
Silks,
Fringes,

TWEEDS.

Stock Large and Well Selected.

See our Stock of Tweeds,
Diagonals,
Worsted Coatings,
Broad-Cloths,
Effects both
Checkered and Plain at
Prices to suit the Times

GROCERIES.

A COMPLETE STOCK.

Choice Tea from 40c up. Give our tea a trial and be convinced that we have the best tea in the market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All sizes and styles, Felt Boots, Leather Boots, Kid Boots, Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Rubbers, &c.

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils, &c.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Produce. Turkeys, Geese Ducks, Chickens, &c.

Jos. Patenaude.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Rural New-Yorker.

For the North, South, East and West.

FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS, STOCKMEN, GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, FLORISTS, YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO Be Without It

300 Beautiful Illustrations from Nature Yearly.

The First American Rural Authority!

16 Pages, Weekly. Only $2 a Year

It has distributed FREE among its subscribers some of the most valuable varieties of plants in cultivation.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN COPIES WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED FREE.

The present Free Seed and Plant Distribution is worth more than the yearly cost of subscription.

ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

Your family will be delighted with the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

It is Pure in Tone,
Sparkling, Conscientious, Original.
The Best Writers in the World.

31st Year of its age, 4th of its present management.

Subscribe Now.

Experiment grounds of 32 acres, worked in the interests of Subscribers. The Rural New-Yorker will aid you to make and save money. It will tell you what new seeds and plants, farm implements, etc., to purchase, without regard to advertising interests.

Re-staff departments devoted to markets, News of the week, to Women, Domestic Economy, to Religious Matters, Fashions.

Trustworthy market reports from all centers a specialty.

Address,
RURAL NEW-YORKER,
34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Merry Christmas
AND
Happy New Year.

Boots who but on buns been fed,
Wives who look for purest Bread,
Bring the Bairnes ta'ee the spread,
At Home, the Baker's Store.
And ye braw lads, wha are na blate,
Wha ha'e found a lovely mate;
Come buy the cake that seals your fate,
At Hope the Baker's Store.

JUST RECEIVED

A Large and Select Consignment of Candies, Direct from the Manufactory for the Holidays.

Lozenges of all flavors. Plain and Fancy Mixtures. Novelties in Sugar work. Bon-bons, Horns of Plenty, &c.

We would invite

Special Attention

To our LOZNE MIXTURE at 12c per pound. And our PRINCESS MIXTURE at 20c lb. and all the best value ever offered in this County, and when put up in our pretty ornamented boxes of 1lb and 2lb each are very suitable for Presents.

Pound, Plumb, Lunch, Sponge, Cakes, Scotch Currant Buns from 3d upwards, Short Bread, Pastry and the usual assortment of Cakes to find in a Confectioner's Store.

Ornamented Cakes for the Christmas and New Year's Table 25c per pound.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty

and done up in first class style on the shortest notice.

THE STAFF OF LIFE as manufactured by us, is of the usual first class standard, being of a uniform quality it recommends itself to every household where it is used. The good people of St. Andrews and Carillon District can be Supplied from Mr. Beattie, and that the Brand "HOPE" is on every loaf.

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, DATES, NUTS, APPLES, and SPANISH GRAPES.

Oysters by express. Those who wish to have their evenings spent these exciting times should try an Oyster Stew.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner
Lachute, Dec. 3, 1880. 14tf



Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Great American Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum. (Delicious Flavor.) Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant and Tonic. Superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree of Newfoundland, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Every one has heard of the wonderful effects of the Spruces and the Pines in cases of Lung Disease. In France the physicians regularly send their consumptive patients to the pine woods and order them to drink tea made from the Spruce tops.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

In this preparation the Gum never accumulates, and all its antispasmodic, expectorant, tonic, and balsamic properties are preserved. The Syrup, carefully prepared at a low temperature, contains a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

Sold by all respectable chemists. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The words "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum" constitute our Registered Trade Mark, and our wrapper and labels are also registered.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
Montreal.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Partnership now existing between the undersigned under the name of W. J. Simpson & Co., as lumber merchants, at Lachute, has this day been dissolved by expiration of time and mutual consent.

All parties indebted to said Firm are hereby notified to settle immediately with W. J Simpson at the Lachute Mills

W. J. SIMPSON.
PHINEAS LANE.

Lachute, Dec. 1, 1880.

In reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the public that the Lumber Business at Lachute Mills will be carried on as usual with Mr. W. J. Simpson as manager.

FISH & IRELAND,
11-4

SAM. MACDONALD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court.

St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 2, 1877. 3-tf

DENTISTRY.

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

At Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.

Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

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

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened at his residence on the West side of Barron's Bridge, a Livery, Board and Sale Stable, for the accommodation of the public. His horses are gentle, and easy managed—good travelers and don't shy. His stable is clean and warm, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance. Horses left with him for sale will be attended to and regularly fed while in his stables. His terms will be found moderate.

P. LATOUR.

Lachute, Oct. 1, 1880. 9tf

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards, is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Men are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9y1

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 steel combs, 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.

CHARLES GEIGER.

Lachute, June 1, 1880. 49tf.

C. A. LOWE,
MILLINERS,
LACHUTE.

BEG to inform the public they have now their NEW STOCK of Millinery, in all the newest Styles. Also a new stock of

WINTER Mantles and Ulsters,

at reasonable prices. A select assortment of

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Ladies please call and examine their stock before making winter purchases.

Lachute, 24, 1880. 34tf.

DRY GOODS

JUST ARRIVED.

Fall and Winter

GOODS now offered at LOW Prices for Cash or Produce.

AT

F. BERTRAND.

THE WELL KNOWN CHEAP STORE.

39-1.

FOR SALE.

A PORTION of Lot 9, 2nd Concession of Gore Comprising about 9 acres, known as Three Corner Lot in the Bay, either in front or rear. This Lot is well situated between Village and the Railway Station and is suitable for building purposes Further particulars apply to

E. JOHNSON,
—11f Bancroft Post Office, Ont.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

A. G. STACKHOUSE, Photographer and Picture Framer, will be in St. Andrews, until the 15th of May. Parties requiring work in his line would do well to call early. Entire satisfaction given, also cheaper.

St. Andrews, 1, 1880. May14.

THE RIGHT SPOT

FOR

OVERCOATS!

THE

Boston One-Price

Clothing Store,

43 and 43

ST. JOSEPH ST.,

MONTREAL.

THE RIGHT SPOT FOR ULSTERS!

THE

Boston One-Price

Clothing Store,

41 & 43 St. Joseph Street,

Matreal.

THE NEW YORK

"VAN DYKE" ULSTER,

CAN ONLY BE HAD AT

The Boston One-Price Clothing Store,

41 & 43 St. Joseph St.,

MONTREAL.

THE RIGHT SPOT FOR SUITS,

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

41 and 43

St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

THREE FIRST CLASS

American Cutters.

A PERFECT FIT GURANTEED OR NO SALE.

All goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

THE

Boston One Price

CLOTHING STORE,

41 & 43

St. JOSEPH STREET,

MONTREAL.

11m3

L. E. N. Pratte,

IMPORTER OF

EUROPEAN,

AMERICAN,

AND CANADIAN

Pianos & Organs

280 NOTRE-DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

AT THE

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal 1880,

Mr. Pratte, was the Largest Exhibitor, and received more First Prizes and Diplomas than any other Exhibitor.

1—First Prize.
3—First Prizes "Extra."
4—First Class Diplomas.
1—Second Extra Prize.

Square Grand Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Haselton, N. Y.

Square Grand Piano, 2nd EXTRA PRIZE—Kramich & Bach, N. Y.

American Upright Piano, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Haselton, N. Y.

European Upright Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE Herz (Paris.)

Church Organ, 1st PRIZE—Dominion Organ Company,

Church Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Karn & Co.

Cabinet Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company,

Trunk Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company.

Orchestra Organ, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Alexandre, (Paris.)

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. E. N. PRATTE,
280 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.
Montreal, November 8, 1880. 11y1.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King street West, Toronto, W. W. BUTCHER, Manager, is authorised to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One-third column per year	30 00
One-half column, per year	50 00
Three-fourths of a column	65 00
One column, per year	80 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	10 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE for LACHUTE.

GOING WEST.

Leave Lachute—Mixed		4.19 a. m.
" "	Express	9.59 a. m.
" "	Express	6.45 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave Lachute— Mixed		7.05 a. m.
" "	Express	11.02 p. m.
" "	Express	7.46 p. m.

MAIL HOURS.

Mails going West close at ..... 9.45.
Mails going East close at ..... 10.45.
Registered Letters five minutes earlier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods—S. Carsley.
Sheriff's Sale—Z. Rousille.
Bakery—J. Hope.
Dry Goods—J. Patenaude.
Rural New-Yorker.
I. O. O. F.—J. McLaurin.
Wood—D. Kerr & Co.
Ayers Medicines.

LOCAL.

There is to be an interesting entertainment in Olivet Hall, on the 9th December, for the funds of the Sunday School.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., DOWNS' ELIXIR is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy.

DR. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

HORSEMEN.—Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA OIL LINIMENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident. Jan 1

The Dominion Parliament opened yesterday at the Capital.

Rev. G. J. Stevens writes: "I consider Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER the best remedy I ever knew for Dyspepsia."

Collection Rolls for sale at this office.

Getting rid of the Bonus is the all absorbing topic just now.

The Dominion Parliament opened yesterday.

Adam Walker, of Tavistock, Ontario, writes, in February, 1878, that after trying many Cough and Lung remedies for a severe cold which he has suffered with for three years, he procured ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM and was being much benefited by it. In a letter still later, he said his night sweats were all gone and he was rapidly recovering—his appetite was much better and he felt like a new man

The Rev. R. S. McArthur, of New York, visited Lachute and Dalesville last week.

"Strollops" is a new term which a subordinate teacher gave to some young ladies in his class the other day. It is very *classical*.

Whooping Cough is successfully treated by separating the patients beyond hearing distance of each other, and by the employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites. Whooping Cough is a nervous disease of so sympathetic a nature that a paroxysm may be produced in one susceptible by simply hearing the cough of another person. The above named treatment has been found singularly effective.

Selling a cord of wood to a drunken man, and not getting paid for it, annoys the seller, but pleases the man's children, for it keeps them warm.

One of those pleasant birth-day anniversary gatherings, was enjoyed at the residence of James Fish, Esq., last Monday evening. Mr. Fish is 58, but looks as young and acts as spry as a young man of 25.

A Christmas Shooting Match is to take place on the Beech Ridge.

How is it that Lachute does not afford a skating Rink? The beautiful ice of the river could be utilized, if properly managed.

A Branch Bank is spoken of for Lachute.

The *Monetary Times* says of the Grangers. "They aim to be their own insurers, their own buyers and sellers, their own borrowers and lenders, their own store-keepers and shippers and their own collectors.

A Mohammedan University in Egypt, has 10,000 students and 300 professors, and not a "strollop" among them.

The boys may get hurt badly by running and jumping upon passing sleighs. Why don't their parents and teachers instruct them differently?

The Annual Meeting of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society for the election of a Board of Directors, takes place next Wednesday, at Maddy Branch, at 10 o'clock. The members ought to turn out and do their duty. This society is doing good service, and there should be more interest taken in its management.

Carlo Rouris wants a reading room and he is right. We would furnish a dozen papers for it.

We wish the boys would play foot-ball in the West End and accidently throw the ball against an ugly looking butcher's shop which projects too far into the street. It would be sure to fall.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE

Probably the most remarkable picture of the age is "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," now on exhibition in the Dore gallery, London, England. It was begun immediately before the opening of the Franco-Prussian war, and during the horrors of the siege and Communist rule it was kept folded up and buried in a place of security, uninjured by shot and shell. For several years it has been on exhibition in London, and has attracted universal attention, being considered the principal feature of the wonderful Dore Gallery. The canvas measures 20 feet by 30, on which are painted some one hundred and seventy distinct figures, and the central one being Jesus leaving Pilate's Judgment Hall for the place of crucifixion. The Scene as depicted by the renowned artist is One that can never be forgotten. The publishers of the Montreal Witness have had this picture faithfully reproduced for the benefit of their subscribers. Every subscriber to that paper who, in renewing his own subscription, sends that of another person not now a subscriber, is entitled to a copy of the picture, and the new subscriber gets one as well—each paying but $1 to the usual price of this excellent paper. The picture is only supplied to subscribers to the Witness, who, if they do not get the second subscriber, may have the picture by sending 50 cents in addition to the ordinary subscription of $1 00.

ENGRAVED EGG-SHELLS.—Sketch a land-scape, or any design you please, upon the shell, with melted tallow or clear grease of any kind; then let the eggs soak in very strong vinegar, until the acid has corroded those parts not touched with oily matter; when taken out your drawings will stand out from the shell in what is called *relief*.

It is with very great pleasure we welcome the Cornwall *Reporter* in its "new dress," which adds freshness and beauty to its appearance. Knowing as we do from practical knowledge something about the expenses attending the improvements necessary to be made in a printing office, if the publisher wishes to keep pace with his contemporaries and the times, he must expend money freely to do it. We heartily wish the "new dress" may wear well, and prove remunerative in an increase of business

It is now generally conceded that the "Rural New Yorker" is the leading agricultural and horticultural authority of this country. Its experimental grounds of eighty-two acres which are worked in the interests of subscribers; its free distributions of new and valuable plants and seeds, has so greatly added to its popularity, while its pages, filled with original contributions from the best writers in the world, profusely illustrated with drawings from nature, render the paper invaluable to every farmer, gardener or fruit-grower in the land. The address of the RURAL is 34 Park Row, New York.

Camping out in the pine woods has been recommended to consumptive patients, and the Rev. Dr. Murray, in his book on the Adirondacks, mentions a remarkable cure from treatment of this nature. Every one afflicted with pulmonary disease cannot make it convenient to camp out, nor is it necessary, when all the benefits of the treatment are procurable by using GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM, a scientific preparation, which presents, in a concentrated and agreeable form, all the virtue of this native medicinal gum. As a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness, it is invaluable. Sold by all chemists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Canada is the place for Canadians not the States.

To avoid accidents, those parties who have occasion to drive out in the winter, should take care and furnish themselves with sleigh bells.

The gold mines stock of the Chaudiere and other parts of Canada are quoted high in New York.

The American press discusses at length, Canadian mining matter, but this all-important subject is almost totally ignored by the Canadian press.

County Council.

The County Council of Argenteuil met at the Court House.

Present: Thos. Barron Esq., Warden; Councillors Hay, Pridham, Brown, Jekill, Chambers, Stauiforth, Dobie, and Strong.

Minutes of last meeting was read and approved.

The process verbal and report of Dougald McTavish on the road, on the line between Grenville and Harrington, was then taken up for consideration. A petition against the road was read, signed by Walter McVicar and others. After a very long and hotly contested discussion, the following resolution was put:

Moved by Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Pridham, that the report of D. McTavish be homologated with the process verbal of George Brown, with the following amendment:

"That the said road shall be run as near the town line as possible, running from post to post on each lot, and the party or parties wishing the change be bound to make the new road and move the fences, and afterwards the road shall be kept up by the party or parties, bound by the said process verbal, and that the process verbal of McTavish be considered an amendment of G. Brown's, dated 26th August, 1862, respecting the road in question, and that any portion of the process verbal of said George Brown that is in direct opposition to that of McTavish, should be annulled. The bridges on the road to be built in 3 years."

The voting on this motion resulting in a tie, the Warden gave his casting vote in its favor.

The council then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Library and Reading-room for Lachute.

Lachute, Dec. 6th, 1880.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—On several occasions I have seen advocated through your editorial and correspondence columns the establishment of a library and reading-room for Lachute young men.

Now sir, as I consider myself a young Lachuter, I think that I have a right to express myself on the matter, as has been truly said by your correspondents, the young men of Lachute are being injured by the practice of idling round the stores and places of anything but a respectable nature. Winter especially, is dangerous to young men, for then they have the long nights which they know not how to dispose of other than as at present, therefore, some means ought to be adopted in order to turn their train of thought in a right direction. It seems to me that the plan to be adopted then, so that satisfactory results may be obtained, is to establish a library and reading-room, which if the leading men of this village set energetically to work to attain, would soon become an established fact.

Lachute already possesses a library, which, if I recollect aright, was presented to it by the late county representative in Quebec, Mr. Sydney Bellingham. This library, I understand, is in large part, now in the possession of Mr. David Raitt, of this village, the remaining portion being in the hands of various residents, placed there, I understand, at the request of the trustees.

The late Dominion County member, I believe was chairman of the trustees, and I am certain that were some of the leading gentlemen of the village to wait upon and request him to call a meeting of the trustees for the purpose of gathering books, that he would do so, and that in conjunction with his *confreres* a willingness would be displayed to make this library a matter of use, instead of as at present, mere ornament.

We have the library, the next question arises, where are we to place it? This may appear to some a difficult matter, but in reality, it is not. All that is wanted is "will," and the matter is done. There are moneyed men in Lachute, who could afford to place $100 or $200 each toward a fund to put up a building commodious enough for the purpose, and there are also men who could give smaller sums toward the same aid. Every little helps.

Then as to the supply of papers, there are newspaper proprietors who would willingly, were the matter placed before them, send a copy of their paper daily, and any special paper that was desired, might be obtained from a special fund raised for that purpose. (I am not myself one of Lachute's men of wealth, but still am willing to do what little I can to obtain this boon to the young men, and so will guarantee a copy of two leading papers published on this continent per week. Could I afford more, it should be expended right willingly.

Will not Lachute's representative men do something. They have been appealed to frequently, but no notice whatever has to my knowledge been as yet taken of this matter. Let them no longer turn a deaf ear to the wants of those whom it is to their interest to have trained aright.

Hoping that this letter will not be written in vain.

I am, yours &c.,
CARLO ROURIS.

Grenville.

There is a boy in the Augmentation of Grenville, nine years and a half old, that measures forty-two inches round the breast, who has five fingers and a thumb on each hand, and six toes on each foot. he lives near Maskinonge Lake. Good fish there.

There is a young woman who can spin two pounds of yarn in one day, and has two hours to spare before bed-time, to spark any deacent young man who may come along. She lives in Grenville, beat that if you can. H.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1880

In conversation with a former employee of the now defunct Evening *Post* of Montreal, he told me that some time ago he had been gulled by the reports of prosperity in the States as published in the Liberal press, and had left for Boston where he remained four weeks without employment. After visiting several minor towns in search of the wherewithal to obtain his daily bread he arrived at New York some three months ago, but only managed to obtain employment two weeks since. The gentleman to whom I have reference was well and favorably known in Montreal and has first class ability coupled with the power of application, is sober, industrious, and has the best of references. With all these advantages when he obtained the situation, I speak of some two weeks ago, it was at a far lower salary than he ever had in Montreal in a similar position viz $8—same position in Montreal $18, and yet the young men of Canada are not satisfied to remain where they are in a place where the competition is small and salaries better as a matter of fact than here. This gentleman further informed me that he was going to "go West" where upon I said "to the Western States." "Please God no," said he, "to Canada, to our own Northwest, I am sick and tired of this country." Employers of labor will not engage aliens so long as they can obtain Americans, for the first questions asked when I have made application has been "Are you an American?" "Have you had any experience in this city?" Upon answering "no" the reply has been "well we don't want you." A similar story to this, I have heard from the lips of many.

There is talk here of organizing a company to purchase and work the gold mining rights on the left bank of Lake Megantic. There is a mine there opened some years ago I believe by the Hon. J. H. Pope but abandoned after the labors of one season. Mining stock in the neighborhood of Lake Megantic and the River Chaudiere is likely to quote at a high figure here on account of some American proprietors having during the past summer visited that neighborhood and found satisfactory specimens of this valuable ore.

How it is that Canadians prefer to allow Americans to find out the richness of their soil—abounding as it does with valuable ores—and purchase the privilege of working the mines and reaping the benefit therefrom, to taking the whole matter in hand themselves, is a question which it would be well to enquire thoroughly into. One thing is certain, the Americans take good care that aliens shall not work any of their mines, that is those of any real value.

Mongolians continue to arrive in New York and there is every probability that unless the arrivals become fewer, that before long there will be trouble between them and the most turbulent people we have here—the Irish—and blood will be shed.

The weather here is at present mild. All Saturday night and yesterday rain fell heavily and the streets are in a condition, not unusual for New York, which is about the dirtiest city I was ever in—full of mud puddles.

The services in connection with the Church of the dissentient from the R. C. Church, Father McNamara are continued every Sunday evening. Large numbers of Irish people attend. The ministers who are Reformed Catholic Priests are supposed to preach, but unfortunately there is bitter denunciation of and hatred displayed towards individuals which are unbecoming—no sermon whatever is actually preached—the argument, if argument it can be called, held forth being, because I follow this course, you must. Each individual priest I have heard is an ardent supporter of the Agitation as led by Parnell in Ireland, and outside the denunciation of the British Government and the English people and the personal hatred displayed, I have referred to above, nothing is said.

Please Mr. Editor, let us have more local news in the WATCHMAN, it is what I have looked for in each copy that I have received, and how greatly have I on several occasions been disappointed on catching sight of such a local as the following, a touching story. Some years ago a lady who had for many years lain on a sick bed unable to do any thing for herself, was informed that a friend of her's who had been suffering from the same complaint was now quite better. Anxious to learn how her friend had been cured she sent for her and asked what remedy had been employed. Why don't you know—didn't you hear that I used Dr. Quacks cure-all." Why no, answers the other, but I'll try it now. She tried it and was cured. But think how many years of suffering might have been saved this lady, had she but taken this remedy into her service before. Can be purchased at all druggists at 25cts. per bottle! Give it a trial."

The monthly statement of the city debt as issued on Thursday gives the total amount on October 31st at $122,745,127, and on November 30th, 1880, $114,869,981. The amount of the Sinking Fund is given at $33,022,143.

The Board of Police Commissioners examined a furnace designed for the burning of garbage and street refuse on Thursday in a foundry at Spuyten Duyvil. Quantities of Iron, cartwheels and other miscellaneous matter were thrown into the furnace and consumed for the purpose of exhibiting its power to do what was claimed for it. No garbage was cremated, but some of the Commissoners were satisfied that the furnace was capable of carrying out that process. It has been proposed to erect a furnace of the description shown the Commissioners. It would be well were some such system adopted in Canadian cities.

C. E. SIRRON.

THE BONUS.

They bone us to vote for its tax,
Then bone us to give it a doff,
An I blame us for being so lax,
When the bones can be got off.

Why blame us? We're only but tools,
Led on by our leader's command,
We know we're tremendous big fools,
But then, by our colors we'll stand.

We groan to think of the bailiff,
Who'll strip us complete an I quite bare,
Can we, the bonus get rid of?
Come tell us right out and be square.

Legal proceedings will break it,
It will cost but a trifle too,
If so, then let us get at it,
And smash the big bonus in two.

To the dogs our leaders may go!
To the winds our colors we'll fling!
We'll not pay the bonus, No! No!
But give it a hoist and a sling.

Then bone us to bonus our farms,
Again if you dare it to try,
We'll hurl, with the length of our arms,
Old Bonus right into your eye.

A gentleman informs us that a heavy peal of thunder was heard by him on the Magog road Wednesday afternoon between two and three o'clock. It commenced in the south-west and travelled around to the north-west before subsiding, lasting fully one minute.—*Sherbrooke Examiner.*



The Pain-Killer

Is recommended by *Physicians, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work Shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,*—in short, *everybody everywhere* who has ever given it a trial.

THE PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore the cheapest.

Perry Davis & Son. & Lawrence
MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.
38tf.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The Business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9y1

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY situated in the village of BROWNSBURG, and at present occupied by Mr. ALEX. PAUL, as a STORE and POST OFFICE. The property consists of two hundred acres of land and well watered with living springs—good sugar and hard-wood bush—is within 3½ miles of Lachute. Also a number of Water privileges on the West River. These properties will be sold cheap for Cash.

Apply to
ALEX. McGIBBON.
Brownsburg, Sept. 10th, 1880. No 2. t. f.

Pour etre Fraduit en Anglais,

QUE disent ceux qui aiment a etre servi honnetement promptement et avoir leur la valeur de leur argent.

Il disent allez au magasin PILON au magasin du bon marche.

La vous trouvrery tous ce dont vous aurez besoin.

La vous aurez le meilleur choix possible dans toute especes de marchandises

La vous aurez du bon et a bon marche.

Il est inutile de conseilles nos bonnes pratiques de la campagne, de se rendre de suite pour leur achat quel qu'il soit.

DRAP FLANELLE WINCEYS ARTICLE DE COUT.

La vous trouvery tous et a meilleur marche quelleurs

Nous aimons a faire remarquer aussi que qu'elle soit la mesure de nos.

Marchands voulant se plaisent, quelque fois a tromper les gens qui ne comprissent pas tout a fait l'adresse la meilleur que nous puissions donner c'est que le magasin Pilon est le plus vaste le plus grand le plus apparent de toute la rue Ste. Catherine, de meme qu'il est le mieux assorti.

Depius la on ne fait qu'un seul prix mais bien bas, bien bas.

Five per cent discount to all Purchasers.

Un Escompte de 5 pour 100 sera donne a tous les acheteurs.

647, 649 Ste. Catherine, Montreal.

A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.
1y—4

GRAHAM'S Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont

Victoria Foundry,

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Farmers of Argenteuil and the public generally for the patronage extended to them since their commencement in business in Lachute, and would hope for a continuance of the same. They manufacture the following articles at their foundry, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior to any procured elsewhere.

PLOUGHS,
Side Hill, Double Mouldboard, Steel Mouldboard all metal, and Ploughs of all kinds—have the different patterns of Ploughs-points, and all that are in use in the country. Also Agent for FROST & WOOD'S Ploughs.

BOILERS,
Farmers' Sugar and Stove Boilers, Bake Kettles and Pots of all kinds.

STOVES,
Double Cook Stoves Single Hall Stoves, Cook Stoves, and a variety of Hamilton and Montreal stoves. Also Stoves repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS
Door Guards, Chimney Caps, Sinks, Doorstep Plates, Door Scrapers, Hot-air Furnaces, Registers, Grate Bars, Furnace Fronts, Linner Stoves, Brackets, Stone Lifters, Root Scrapers, Cart Boxes, Churn Castings, and Dog Powers. A full supply of mower fillings always on hand, and are ready to repair or make new any part of mower or thrashing machines.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SCRAP BRASS, OR CAST IRON.

We Guarantee Satisfaction in all our Work.

SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALITY.

McQUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, Oct. 1st, 1880. 4tf

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED!

(PATENTED IN CANADA 13th APRIL, 1880.)



MANUFACTURED BY

DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a BRASS STRAP CORNER SPRINGS and an ARC FORM. We use no Web or Strings, and therefore there is NO HARBOR FOR VERMIN. —tmx

Factory! Factory!
At Lachute Mills.

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

Picture Framing

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

of all descriptions.

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

☞ Picture Framing a Speciality, at very Low Prices.

ORDERS SOLICITED

CALDER & MATTINSON.

Lachute, June 15, 1880.

THE OLD

HAT CAP & FUR Emporium,

R. W. Cowan & Co.,

(Successors to Job C. Thompson & Co.,)

No. 416 NOTRE DAME STREET CORNER OF ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL.

HAVING RESUMED business in our old stand, we invite the attention of our numerous Customers throughout the country to our extensive stock of Hats, Caps & Furs for the Fall and Winter Season of 1880.

SILK & PULL-OVER HATS

of our own manufacture,

SOFT & STIFF HATS,

all shapes in the newest styles.

SCOTCH CAPS A SPECIALITY.

FUR CAPS, MUFFS,
BOAS, COATS,
SACQUES & GAUNTLETS

IN S. S. SEAL,
PERSIAN LAMB, OTTER,
BEAVER and ASTRACAN

in great variety and made from selected skins, also

Gloves and Mitts

FOR MENS, BOYS AND LADIES WEAR.

When on a visit to the City give us a call.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

R. W COWAN & CO.,

Corner of Notre Dame and St Peter
No. 3. 4 m.

ELECTION

by the PEOPLE has been made for purchasing purposes at the

Farmers Exchange

AND FAMILY GROCERY OF

F. N. Beattie,

ST ANDREWS, P. Q.

The publication of the above fact is made that all may enjoy the unrivalled advantage of investing at low and reduced prices in the Choicest of Groceries and Provisions,

CANNED FRUITS and MEATS,
BOTTLED JELLIES

and the other innumerable delicacies with which the "Farmers Exchange" has just been replenished to meet the requirements of the

Holiday Season.

The best Teas,
The best Sugars,
The best Syrups,
The best Fish, and
THE CHEAPEST.

For making substantial and useful Holiday Gifts—see the select assortment of Crapes of Plain and Fancy Design. And for all other articles that are sure to attract the eye

AT THE

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

whose motto is carried

Hope's Bread.
Hopeful Sign for Sale.

St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1880. 14tf.

RULES FOR

Dressing Poultry.

Do not feed for twenty-four hours previous to killing. BLEED WELL.

Pick CLEAN, leaving on the head, also the wings and tail with their feathers on. Entrails must not be drawn.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

POULTRY!

Dressed as above at

C. T. Wales & Co.

"The PEOPLES' CASH STORE,"

ST. ANDREWS.

New Goods, Large Assortments, and LOW PRICES, for the

HOLIDAY TRADE.

St. Andrews, Dec 2, 1880. 15m1.

FLOUR AND OATMEAL



PRINCE OF WALES PRIZE MEDAL.

This medal was awarded to the

LACHUTE MILLS OATMEAL,

When H. R. H. the Prince of Wales opened

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE IN 1860;

and this Oatmeal has always taken FIRST PRIZES wherever exhibited since.

The New Bolt

PUT IN THE LACHUTE MILLS

is giving the greatest satisfaction, and there is an increasing demand for

THE LACHUTE MILLS FLOUR,

All the modern improvements in Milling have now been secured and the

Lachute Mills,

is turning out as good an article of Flour as can be purchased anywhere in the Dominion.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

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

Fish & Ireland,

Lachute Mills

Lachute Mills, October, 28, 1880.

The Bell Organ.

Is the best and cheapest Cabinet Organ, 11,000 Now in Use!

The oldest and largest firm now in Canada. Their Instruments took the highest prize, the Gold Medal, with special mention, at the Australian International Exhibition, in May last, competing with the best American and European makers.

During six years' residence in the county I have sold over 30 Organs, and none have given so much satisfaction to my customers as the "Bell."

Illustrated Catalogues, with prices and terms sent free on application.

ROBERT STEVENSON.
Lachute, July 15, 1880. 48tf.

Bedding House!

FIRST PRIZE

ON

Mattrasses, Pillows, &c.

G. Armstrong & Co.

Victoria Square,

MONTREAL. 11y1

GUILTY.

OR NOT

Guilty!

NOT GUILTY of Selling Goods too dear is the verdict of all who once buy at the

Farmer's Exchange,

Brownsburg,

Your Verdict is also Wanted.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
&c., &c., at Common Sense Prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FUR CAPS,

Imitation do., Muffs, Kid and Deer Skin Mitts, and Gloves,

Just Received,

and at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FELT HATS in endless variety, at Cheap as the Cheapest.

CALL and examine our stock and compare prices.

5 per cent discount on all Cash purchases.

WANTED.

10 Tons of Turnips, and 1,000 brace of Partridges. Also 2,000 yards of Dry Wood, for which CASH will be paid as soon as delivered and measured.

N.B.—Accounts will be rendered up to December 1st, and the Proprietor requests settlement to that date during the month of December, as there will be a change made during the Winter of the style of the firm, and old and new accounts will be separated.

Alexander Paul,

Brownsburg, Nov 1, 1880. 1y1

Be In Earnest.

Be in earnest, Christian toilers,
Idle is not the summer dream
Of a careless child that gathers
Daisies on the noontide beam!
It hath conflict, it hath danger,
It hath sorrow toil and strife;
Yet the weak alone will falter
In the battle-field of life.

There are burdens you may lighten,
Toiling, struggling you may cheer,
Tear-dimmed eyes that you may brighten,
Thorny paths that you may clear:—
Erring ones, despised, neglected,
You may lead to duty back,—
Beacon lights to be erected,
All along life's crowded tracks.

Boundless is the fields and fertile,
Let the ploughshare deep be driven,
So, at length, the plenteous harvest
Shall look smiling up to heaven!
Sow the seed at early morning,
Nor at evening stay thy hand;
Precious fruits the earth adorning,
Shall at length around thee stand.

Be in earnest, Christian toilers,
Idle is not the summer dream
Of the careless child that gathers
Daisies in the noontide beam!
Life hath conflict, toil and danger,—
It hath sorrow pain and strife,—
Yet the weak alone will falter
In the battle-field of life!

LADIES COLUMN.

CHEERFULNESS.

Cheerfulness and a festive spirit fills the world full of harmony. It composes music for churches and hearts, it makes and publishes glorifications of God, it produces thankfulness and serves the ends of charity, and when the oil of gladness runs over, it makes bright and tall emissions of light and holy fires, reaching up to a cloud, and making joy round about. And therefore since it is so innocent, and may be so pious and full of holy advantage whatsoever, can innocently minister to this holy joy does set forward the work of religion and charity.

A Wyoming lady thus describes her first appearance as an elector: "As I went up the stone steps of the Court-house to cast my vote I began to realize the convenience of a strong arm to lean on, as I found myself growing weak and nervous, like one on the way to the gallows to be hung for murder, but I met crowds of ladies who had just voted, laughing and chatting along, and when I remembered the heroism and bravery of my noble forefathers I was quite overwhelmed with shame at my own timidity, and holding up my head like a man, felt quite reassured by the time I reached the ballot-box, and was able to cast my vote with as much *sang froid* as a newly naturalised citizen, when a little, sharp-nosed man, with sore eyes and a very red nose, red hair and a squeaky voice, challenged my vote on the plea that I had not been a resident long enough. But some male friends standing near came to my rescue, and I saw my ticket at last disappear within the mysterious ballot-box, and I turned away, glad to escape the scrutiny of a dozen pairs of iron-bound spectacles which were levelled at me from behind a big table, and went home weaker and wiser than I went."

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—It is a great mistake to plait the hair of children under eleven or twelve years of age. The process of plaiting more or less strains the hair in their roots by pulling them tight; tends to deprive them of their requisite supply of nutriment, and checks their growth. The hair of girls should be cut rather short, and allowed to curl freely. When they are about eleven or twelve their hair should be twisted into a coil, but with a piece of ribbon.

Physicians say that the position assumed in order to scrub a floor with a brush and cloth makes the labor so done a positive injury to the women, often resulting in very bad cases of female disease among working women. If floors must be scrubbed with soap and sand, a long handled brush or broom should be used for the purpose. But all this hard scouring is unnecessary labor, if the paint or oil be properly applied to the boards of the floor. Then only warm water or weak suds is necessary for cleaning, and a new long handled mop is the propper implement.

An old lady of a miserly disposition living on Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, was found in a state of unconsciousness and taken to the hospital. She is worth $75,000 in money, and has almost starved herself to death.

Some time ago a cable despatch stated that the Princess Louise had not visited the Queen in Scotland on account of some difference between them. Now another despatch states that it is the Queen who is displeased with the Princess, and that she studiously avoided her daughter in Scotland, the cause of displeasure being the latter's visiting England without permission. The story is probably taken from some of the "society" journals.

"Just look at my thimble," said a young lady to her beau (it is actually worn out. Don't you think I ought to be rewarded for my industry?" The young man replied that he thought she should be, and the next day he sent her a new cap for her finger with the following lines:—

I send you a thimble for fingers nimble,
Which I hope will fit when you try it;
It will last you long if it is half as strong
As the hint which you gave me to buy it.

Bessie—"What plant is that mamma?" Mamma—"The castor-oil plant, dear." Bessie—"Have you got a cod-liver plant too, mamma?"

An imbicile who wished to make herself agreeable to Longfellow said—"Sir, every night of my life I fall asleep over your works."

H. R. H. Princess Louise paid her first visit to Her Majesty on Saturday since her return to England.

The wife of Rev. Geo. Young, D.D., of the Methodist Church of Canada, died somewhat unexpectedly at noon on the 2nd inst., at Emerson.

FASHION NOTES.

Feather trimmings are again very popular.

Walking dresses of cloth are very fashionable and as the weather becomes colder they increase in popularity. Very stylish and elegant fitting polonaises are also made of this material, and draped over underskirts of plush or velvet. Many of the new overdresses are untrimmed; some are trimmed with extra wide bands of fur or plush. A few of the earlier importations of costumes of cloth were heavily trimmed, but there seems to be a reaction setting in, and plain unadorned slightly looped dresses are considered the most distinguished looking.

The "Claudia" is a name given to a high stylish bonnet for young faces. It is modelled somewhat like a Greek cap, with high shirred crown and a fall of rich lace over the hair, and strings to tie under the chin. A very pretty capote is made of pale blue plush, trimmed with cream-colored lace and cream white ostrich tips. Another style, very simple and becoming, resembles the hats worn by the French Cuirassiers and is called the "Zelda." The Gypsy hat for girls is like a modified "poke" bonnet, and is tied down at the sides in the way the sea-side hats were worn in the summer.

Cloth jackets matching the costume, or of cream colored material, are very stylish trimmed with plush, which is used for the hood, collar, cuffs and muff.

Broad velvet sashes are worn, tied at the left side in a careless knot. They are gaily fringed, and finished on the ends by shirring and tassels; sometimes one end is left plain.

The richest and most effective hoods are of black velvet or silk, densely covered with sparkling jet ornaments and appliques, and finished at the point of the hood in the back with handsome jet cords and pendants.

Dressy and elegant surface vests are made of plush velvet or silk. An imported model is of dark ruby velvet embroidered with gold, and edged with gold lace. It is laced up the front, and finished with gold colored cord and tassels. It is cut square in the neck, with full rushings of the lace. The broad collar in the back is slashed and laced to match the vest in front. Another model is of 'biscuit' colored satin, with trimmings on the edge of fine Languedoc lace. The lace is arranged in cascades down the front. On the shoulders are epaulets of scarlet geraniums and smilax. A similar cluster is placed near the waist line, and a tiny flower pouch is fastened to the left side of the vest.

The most costly bonnet made this autumn was fashioned for a wealthy lady in New York recently. It was a model of quiet taste, being of dark rich maroon plush, with diamonds set in the head of pins, which were fastened tastefully over it. The jewels made the bonnet cost $6,000.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Scarlet Holland shades trimmed across the ends with antique lace are very pretty and serviceable for a dining room, giving soft and warm light to the room.

A dish which is sure to find favor with lovers of celery is made by taking the stalks of celery which are not thoroughly bleached, cutting them in pieces of about an inch long and cooking as you would aspargus, the same length of time being required to boil it; season with milk, butter, pepper and salt.

PUDDING CHOP.—Take one pound of salt pork, skin off the rind, then chop fine with two pounds of bread crumbs, moistened with water until thin enough to stir like cake-dough, then add three eggs well beaten, pepper, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in water, and lastly a little flour; turn this mixture into a pudding-dish and bake one hour, with slow fire. Good served hot or cold, cut in slices, and is relished by many who never eat pork served in other forms.

HEAD CHEESE.—Clean the legs nicely and boil by themselves, so that when done there may be plenty of liquor. Boil the upper head, minus ears, eyes and nose, with considerable lean meat—tenderloin is the best—and when done remove the skin and bones from the head and legs; chop the lean; salt and pepper to suit the taste; add the liquor the legs were boiled in, and last, but not least, a teacupful of vinegar and a teacupful of catsup to every gallon. When thoroughly cold it may be cut in slices.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[*From our regular Correspondent.*]

LONDON, Nov. 19th, 1880.

The newspapers of London, and for that matter throughout England, writing upon the subject of the Presidential contest in the United States, are almost unanimously sympathetic towards the Republican party, and rejoice at its success. This, however, is not the case with the French Press, which appears much chagrined at the adverse fortunes of the Democracy. Not only is this the case with the anti-Republican French newspapers, but also with those whose Republican principles are undeniable. The *Temps*, for instance, writes as follows:—"The Democratic party have suffered a complete defeat, which is all the more extraordinary because four years ago they obtained a majority of 250,000 popular votes, and if it had not been for the frauds committed by the electoral bureau, the Democracy would have had a majority in the electoral college also." M. Simonin, in the liberal journal, *La France* writes much in the same strain as the *Temps*, and regrets the victory of the Republican party in consequence of its anti-free trade proclivities M. Simonin says: "As the Republican party will continue to carry on the Government there is no hope that the United States will lower its tariff, or enter in a commercial treaty with any other nation. European Free Traders must wait four years longer before they can hope to convince the people of the United States of the absurdity of building around their commerce a Chinese wall of exclusion! This tone of reproof is somewhat out of place from the citizen of a country whose existing tariff is far more prohibitive than that of the United States, and whose Government is at present engaged in augmenting, not diminishing its customs duties.

The Garrick Club is one of the most exclusive in the city and before a man can get in there he must not only make his mark, but a pretty big mark too. Yates was blackballed there—also genial Jimmy Davidson, of the *Times*, one of the most learned musical critics in the world—it is even said that Charles Dickens had a narrow squeak of it when he put up. But just lately the committee have had a good natured fit upon them, for I hear that Mr. Florence and Mr. Edwin Booth have been elected honorary members and privileged to use the club during their sojourn in England, Henry Irving celebrated the event by giving Florence a magnificent banquet in the club rooms, and I hear it was a very *recherché* affair. There were twelve guests and each guest was distinguished in art, literature or science. Florence is a great social success in London.

Bulgarian atrocities and Irish outrages are being thrown into the shade by the epidemic of crime which is passing over the country. Such an outbreak of murder as we have had during the last week has not been known for a generation. The crimes are, moreover, of a peculiarly brutal character. A woman was murdered at Manchester and her body carried through the street in a wheelbarrow at ten o'clock at night. Two cases of suspected poisoning occurred at Sheffield. A murder and attempted suicide took place in Finsbury Park, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

A frightful child murder was perpetrated at Acton, and a double murder of a most deliberate and blood-curdling character in Kent. This is the sort of fare with which we are being regaled in the daily newspapers. One naturally asks, where is our boasted civilization? In addition to the murders, we have had all the horrors of the recent storm to encounter. There were 130 wrecks posted at Lloyds in one day last week—a circumstance almost without president. The underwriters were in consternation, as no amount of division of risks could meet such an accumulation of disasters. A gentleman who crossed from America during the storm states that the passengers did nothing but pray. The singular part of this business was, however, that when the storm had passed they all stoutly maintained that they did not pray.

The first snap of severe cold was experienced here on Sunday night. The parks, which till then presented a beautiful sight in the varied foliage of trees and shrubs, made a most desolate appearance yesterday morning with their leafless trees. Old Snowman is peeping down from his northern extremity, and my stove is humorously growling its first wintry scales. But its song is a foreign tune that can never banish a thought of home, sweet home in the bright days of youth by the great river in the great Western home.

AUGUST.

Poultry.

PREPARING TURKEYS FOR MARKET.

Of all fowls, the turky, says the *Country Gentleman* is the most prized for the table. Those who rear this noble fowl must commence early in the season. It is rather a disadvantage to breed wholly from young birds, unless fully matured and early hatched the season before. The turkey requires a longer period in which to mature than common fowls. Breeding turkeys, however, should not exceed two years. If older, the hens lay fewer, and there is some difficulty with the hatching. While the numbers of chicks for young breeders is larger, the size and constitution suffer. For Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year markets, size and fatness are required, and they are difficult to obtain for the earliest holiday unless the chicks are out of the shell very early—say June 1 at the latest. Chicks that are thus early hatched and well fed for the first three weeks will certainly be six weeks in advance the 1st July, and will hold this advantage throughout the season, if not neglected. The hot months of July and August tell the story for the broods. The earliest chicks must be hatched under the common hen, for the turkey when young, seldom sits on her first clutch, and it is not profitable for her to do so. Never keep over two or three breeding females at the outside, in an ordinary way. If it is a regular business one can keep as many breeders as the accommodations will admit. Turkeys do not want to be cramped or confined. They like liberty, large extensive grounds and full freedom. The more there are together the greater area is required and they will ramble. The male should be changed every year, or if reserved, the females should be of distinct blood. Hens that have been well kept will commence laying before a year old, if the season be opened so that the birds may have access to the grounds, which appears to be a necessity with them. The laying period comes on at nine, and seldom later than ten months from the shell. With the ordinary care, the greatest success is usually obtained from the smallest number of breeders. For the summer feeding, use light grain, such as, buckwheat, wheat screenings or barley. For autumn and for fattening feed give corn alone, and yellow corn, too, as that gives a rich color to the skin when dressed. When fully feathered the body has attained its full growth for the year, and is easily and quickly fatted. The period varies somewhat with the breed, some maturing earlier than others. When preparing for slaughter feed bountifully the day before that the body may become full and do not give anything on the day of slaughter, thus leaving the crops empty. In the killing, the birds should be hung by the heels from a pole where it cannot beat and bruise itself. Then open the vein in the throat and the fowl will quickly and easily bleed to death. There is quite a knack in dressing a fowl so that it may look plump and inviting. The performance should be got through with quickly before the animal heat escapes. The legs should be picked dry and the other portion of the body scalded. Care should be taken that the water is not too hot; if so the skin will be cooked and will come off with feathers. Handle with care that the skin be not marred. The stripping of the first feathers is the most difficult task, and the one most essential, for in doing this, when steaming from the scald, the skin is liable to be broken. A skilful hand will dress a turkey so that there will be no pin feathers left. All the feathers should be removed, after which the fowl should be dipped in the scalding water again, and afterward plunged into a tub of cold clear water and hung up by the heels in a cold place. Do not allow poultry to freeze before packing. It gives it a blue pinched look, and it will not keep, as after thawing it soon spoils. Never draw the entrails from the body of a fowl intended for market. Pack in clean oat or rye straw in clean boxes or barrels, and make the packages solid and firm. The poultry will look nicer if the heads are cut off and the skin is drawn down over the protruding bone and tied neatly, and the blood wiped therefrom.

CHARCOAL FOR FOWLS.

Fowls of all kinds are very fond of charcoal, and will eat it with great relish if properly prepared. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. To please their palate the charcoal should be in pieces of about the size of grains of corn, and if these are strewed around their quarters they will readily eat thereof. Corn reduced to charcoal, and still retaining the perfect shape, is eaten by them, and makes a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Care in the Milk-House.

The first necessity in setting milk for butter is perfect purity of place and surroundings, then there should be the following adjuncts:—A moderate circulation of fresh and mostly air—with stagnant air the natural odour of fresh milk, which is disagreeable to some persons, cannot be removed; in dry air, the cream becomes of a leatherly toughness and often produces specks in the butter, and always makes an inferior quality.

The shelves on which milk is set should be raised at least three feet from the ground. When it is kept on the ground in the cellar or milk-house, it is brought in contact with the coldest air, in which all the bad odours of the place are condensed.

The temprature of a milk-house should not be over 60° in summer, nor below 45° in winter; at a lower temprature than the latter, the cream makes a very light colored butter; besides this, there is danger of freezing, and frozen cream does not make good butter.

The utensils in use must be perfectly clean, and but little light must be admitted, or the butter will not have the deep, rich color so desirable. Every time cream is poured into a jar it should be strained, otherwise there will be danger of having white specks in the butter.—[Abridged from an article by H. STUART.]

A noted Philadelphia butter maker says:—"Washing effectually removes the butter-milk, and can be done in one-fourth the time required to work it out, which is an important item to any farmer's wife with her manifold duties. I can now count a dozen who are washing their butter to one who did so ten years ago, and we are not to suppose they are doing an injury to their product. While I do not claim any superiority for washed, over worked butter (if properly worked), I do claim it is in no wise inferior, and that the time saved is sufficient if the performance is properly understood, to cause a very general adoption of the method."

The action of water on unsalted butter is purely mechanical, carrying off only the buttermilk, because it is soluble in water and readily mingles with it. As to the flavors and delicate aroma being carried off by water we cannot believe it, as this is now almost the universal practice in the largest and most noted creameries in the country. Fresh running water as near to 65° as possible is best for this purpose. If the water is allowed to be so warm as to melt, or render the butter quite soft, it will certainly do harm, but this should of course be avoided if to accomplish it ice should have to be used. If the water is too cold it will stiffen the butter so that all the buttermilk cannot be reached, and thus do injury. If properly used it is perfectly innocent and most convenient.

In the country of Herve, formerly Austrian Limbourg, the cows are milked—at four o'clock in the morning, at eleven o'clock, and again at six in the evening. From time immemorial the cream has been allowed to rise in wide and shallow pans of earthenware, and latterly sometimes in tin plates. It is by the churning of cream so obtained that the butter is procured for which Lieger Veriers are so famous.

At the Massachusetts Butter Show the eight lots judged the best were all made from milk set in open shallow pans, most of them the old style tin pan. The 20 or more lots made by the deep-set, submerged process, received the two premiums specially offered for butter thus made; otherwise none thus made would have been mentioned. The premiums, according to the statements, averaged six ounces of salt to every ten pounds of butter. The range was from four to nine ounces indicating the general tendancy towards a fresher article.

Ages of Canada's Politicians.

Dr. Orton is 43; Dr. Schultz is 40; Senator Aikens is 57; Treasurer Wood is 50; Mr. D. D. Hay is 52; Premier Mowat is 60; Hon. J. C. Pope is 54; Mr. G. A. Drew is 54; Mr. Jas. Trow is 55; Mr. Hugo Kranz is 46; ex-Speaker Well is 45; Mr. W. H. Scott is 43; Mr J. B. Plumb is 64; Mr. Samuel Platt is 68; Hon. David Mills is 49; ex-Judge Coursal is 61. Mr J. C. Rykert is 48; Sir Albert Smith is 56; Speaker Blanchet is 51; Hon. C. F. Fraser is 42; Mr. James Young is 45; Sir Samuel Tilley is 62; Hon. G. W. Allan is 58; Mr. Wm. Wallace is 60; Hon. John Carling is 52; Hon. A. S. Hardy is 43; Hon T. B. Pardee is 50; Hon. Adam Crooks is 53; Hon. Joseph Caron is 37; Mr. Speaker Clarke is 54; Hon. Isaac Burpee is 55; Hon. Frank Smith is 59; Hon. Edward Blake is 47; Mr. Samuel Merner is 57; Sir Charles Tupper is 59; Mr. Joseph Rymal is 59; Mr. Thos. White is 50; Mr Alonzo Wright is 55; Mr. A. W Lauder is 46; Hon. J. A. Mosseau is 42; Mr. Moses Springer is 56; Speaker Macpherson is 62; Senator Adam Hope is 67; Hon. John Norquay is 39; Hon A. J. Chapleau is 40; Mr. Donald Guthrie is 40; Mr. W. R. Meredith is 40; Mr. Hector Cameron is 48; Hon. Wilford Laurier is 39. Hon. H. L. Langevin is 54; Hon. Jas. Cockburn is 61; Hon. Amos DeCosmos is 58; Mr. Rufus Stevenson is 45; Hon. John O'Connor is 56; the Governor General is 35; Mr. Thomas Robertson is 53; Hon. Wm. McDougall is 58; Sir Richard Cartwright is 45; Hon. L. S. Huntington is 53; Sir John A. Macdonald is 65; Mr. D'Alton McCarty is 34; Hon. James McDonald is 52; Hon. Alexander Morris is 54; Hon. Mackenzie Bowell is 57; Hon. Wm. McMaster is 69; Mr. Geo. W. Badgrow is 39; Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is 58; Postmaster General Campbell is 58; Lieut. Governor Robinson is 59; Hon. J. J. C. Abbott is 59.

There is wormwood of bitterness in nearly every sweet of life. But it would not seem half so bitter if we did not stop to weigh, separate, and analyze to find out exactly how bitter it is.

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts; therefore, guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue and unreasonable to nature.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured. It will lighten sickness poverty; and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.

Phosphate Mining Notes.

About 1,000 tons of phosphate are now awaiting to be removed from the High Rock Mine in West Portland, Ottawa County. It is intended to take out 400 tons a month during the winter months. The mineral has to be drawn from the mine to Buckingham station, a distance of about twenty-five miles. $2.25 a ton was paid for cartage last winter, but this winter 25cts. a ton extra is demanded and will likely be paid, as the phosphate must be shipped. Mr. W. McIntosh is the manager of High Rock Mine.

Phosphate is now worth $15 a ton at Montreal. At this price it has to average 80 per cent. At Buckingham and Templeton stations the phosphate is worth $13.50 to $14 a ton. The prospects for the coming season are good.

The High Rock mine in West Portland is 800 feet above the level of the river, and six hundred above the "beaver meadow."—*Free Press.*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Il parait que la reddition de Dulcigno est un fait accompli. On hésite à le croire. Le télégraphe rapporte que Dervisch Pacha a duement remis la ville aux aux autorités du Monténégro.

D'après le *Sun*, de Saint Jean, N. B., pas moins de 130 personnes en une seule semaine, seraient revenues des Etats Unis, de Manitoba et de la Colombie Anglaise, où elles avaient été entraînées, en vue d'établissement, mais où elles n'ont pas trouvé la réalisation des promesses qu'on leur avait faites.

Une petite feuille obscure, publiée quelque part aux Etats Unis, seconde undemment la presse rouge dans l'œuvre du dénigrement national. Cette feuille de chou s'est donnée pour mission de calomnier la province et ses hommes d'Etat et de nuire par tous les moyens à notre crédit. Heureusement que ses allures grossières lui servent d'étiquette et renseignent suffisamment sur sa valeur. Son dernier exploit consiste à comparer les valeurs canadiennes aux valeurs des pays en banqueroute. Ces écrits patriotiques, qui sont fabriqués ici même, sont reproduits avec complaisance par les journaux rouges.

Les journaux de l'opposition sont fort occupés de la loi de la dernière session relativement aux employés de la législature. Ils reprochent au gouvernement de tarder à l'appliquer. Or les mêmes journaux, il n'y a pas deux mois, sur la rumeur que la loi en question allait être appliquée, blâmaient d'un commun accord le gouvernement et lui reprochaient sa cruauté pour ces mêmes employés dont ils demandent l'exécution aujourd hui. Nos confrères ont l'air d'avoir oublié tout cela. Il parlent d'une *pression* qui aurait été exercée sur le gouvernement pour suspendre ses projets. Ils ont donc oublié la tentative de pression qu'ils ont faite eux mêmes dans ce sens. Il nous serait facile de leur citer les articles indignés qu'ils publiaient alors. Le désir d'attaquer et de critiquer a du bon, mais encore faut il savoir l'exercer avec discrétion: autrement l'on s'expose à s'enferrer et à arriver à des résultats tout autres que les résultats désirés.

Les dommages causés par le froid de lundi dernier sont plus importants qu'on ne le croyait d'abord. Il y a eu une perte considérable de propriété publique et privée à enrégistrer. L'*item* le plus fort est celui du steamer *Ottawa*, si malheureusement brisé parla glace. Ces accidents seraient de nature à nuire à notre commerce, si l'on ne savait qu'ils sont absolument exceptionnels. Nous avons été victime d'un ccident climatérique imprévu et impossible à prévoir, tout comme nos voisins des Etats du Nord et de l'Ouest. Les pertes essuyées par les armateurs américains, sur la rivière Hudson, le canal Erié, et sur les grands lacs, dépassent de beaucoup les nôtres. Ce n'est pas une consolation sans doute; mais cela dégage les responsabilités pour ce qui nous concerne. Ce qui montre bien le caractère exceptionnel du désastre ici comme aux Etats Unis, c'est que les assurances ne craignent pas d'aller jusqu'au 25 novembre en tous temps. Cela ne doit pas empêcher, cependant de compter avec la possibilité du retour de cet accident à l'avenir, dût-il ne produire qu'après un quart de siècle.

Au dernier terme de la cour criminelle à Montmagny, Zotty et Hodgson, le chef de train et le mécanicien, du chemin de fer Intercolonial accusés d'homicide (manslaughter), ont eu un verdict de "non-coupable."

MM. Thors et de Hagendorp, qui devaient partir hier, ont été forcés de retarder leur départ de quelques jours. Ils prendront le paquebot de la ligne française à New York, la semaine prochaine. Ces messieurs assistaient, hier soir, au concert du Nordheimer's Hall.

Rien de moins que les incontestables bienfaits répandus sur dix mille malades ne suffisent à maintenir la réputation dont jouit la Salsepareille d'Ayer.

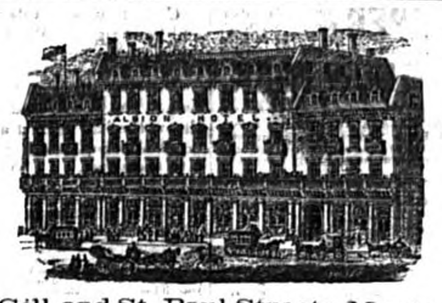
C'est un composé des meilleurs végétaux combinés avec des iodures de potassium et de fer, et c'est le remède le plus efficace contre les affections scrofuleuses et mercurielles. D'une action certaine et uniforme, ce remède procure une guérison rapide et complète des Scrofules, des Ulcères, des Furoncles, des Humeurs, des Pustules, des Eruptions, des Maladies de l'Epiderme, et de toutes les éruptions provenant de l'impureté du sang. Par son action fortifiante, il soulage toujours et guérit souvent les affections du foie, la débilité et les irrégularités chez les femmes, et est un puissant restaurateur de la vitalité.

La Salsepareille d'Ayer n'a pas d'égal pour purifier le sang. Elle donne du ton au système nerveux, rétablit et préserve la santé, et ranime la vigueur et l'énergie. L'usage en est répandu depuis quarante ans, et c'est actuellement le médicament le plus précieux pour tous les êtres souffrants.

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

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

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

Suits made to Order, $3.00, $5.00, $8.00. 2811

Important Decision.



WE have decided to re-open our portion of the Dominion Exhibition, free to the public, after the first of October when a full stock of everything on hand will be on view during business hours. The rush for our parlor sets, from $55 to $150 is really astonishing. Our bed-room sets, from $25 to $350, are also considered the cheapest in the city.

In every line our stock of medium priced furniture is very large and comprises every style in general use. Our stock of stocks, looking glasses, cane and wood seat chairs, is varied and low priced. A very large lot of British plate glass on hand, assorted sizes, suitable for the trade, and will be exchanged for first-class furniture or at a discount of 10 per cent for cash.

O. McGARVEY & SON.

Nos. 7, and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 11,51

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 Biliousness. 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

GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Montreal House, St. Andrews.

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

Ladies' Ulster Cloths

Very Good and Cheap. Also a large assortment of

Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, Clouds, &c., &c., and a beautiful stock of CRETON, and CHINTZ for covering Furniture, and for Window Curtains. Their stock of Staple Goods are very large and cheap, such as Grey Cottons, Flannels, Wincays, &c., all fresh and of the best quality. Extra fine Tweeds, a large assortment of HATS, FURS, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

In Great Variety, in Buttoned, Laced, and Ties, for Ladies, Misses and Children, at prices to defy 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.

SUGARS 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 SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, October, 1880. 3641

PURE TEA!!

TRY

BINGLEY'S

PURE TEAS

Sold by Agents Throughout Canada in ½, 1, 2, 5, and 10 lb. Packets.

Agent in Lachute,

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

PURE TEA IS WHOLESOME, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING.

WANTED AGENTS

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

EMPLOYMENT as salesman, Local or Travelling. State which preferred, also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Goods very saleable. Business honorable, pleasant and permanent. write us.

Seven-shot Nickel-Plated Revolver, reduced to $10.50 per doz.; sample by mail, $1.10. Geo. L. FELTON & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 479 Broadway New York City. 14y1.

The "Watchman"

and Ottawa Valley Advocate,

The Official Gazette

for the District of Terrebonne,

Patronized by the leading business men, and

CIRCULATED

Among prominent members of the several

PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA,

Merchants, Lawyers, Physicians, Manufacturers, Farmers, Teachers, Ministers, Miners and Hotel-Keepers who

SUBSCRIBE TO IT

and contribute articles for its columns.

It is Published at LACHUTE, the COUNTY TOWN of Argenteuil, and leading Business Center, on the C. P. R. Railway, between Ottawa and Montreal,

It is an excellent

ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

as can be proved by those who have patronized it.

D. KERR & Co.,

LACHUTE, P.Q

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1880. NO 16

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by D. KEIR & Co.

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

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

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

Methodist.—The Rev. John Walton, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and at OLIVET HALL, West-End, at 7 p. m. Weekly services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school in Olivet Hall, every Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p. m.

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

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

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

Roman Catholic.—Church of Bethany Road. Rev. A. Derome, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a. m., Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

Commons Member for Argenteuil.—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.

Member for Provincial Assembly.—Robert G. Melkle, Esq.

County Warden.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

County Registrar.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

Members of the Parish Council.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, R. G. Melkle, Wm. McOuatt, John Hope, and John Smith.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Rea, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Gore.) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

District of Terrebonne.—The Court of Queen's Bench, Criminal Jurisdiction, is held at Ste. Scholastique *chef lieu* of the District of Terrebonne, on the Seventh of January, and on the Second of July. Circuit Court is held from the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth of the months of June and November, March, October, these days inclusively. Superior Court is held from the 20th to the 25th of the same months inclusively. Zepherini Roussille Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne. Eugene Grignon, Deputy Sheriff; Jules R. Berthelot, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Crown; Alfred Laberge, Bailiff; Chrysler Prevain, Gaoler of the District Gaol; Louis Pregeau, Turnkey; Moyse Brazeau, High Constable; J. H. Filion, Crown Attorney; Chas. S. Champagne Attorney for Inland Revenue (licenses); Edward Lefevre, Tipstaff.

Circuit Court of Argenteuil.—Held in Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Gagnon, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz: from 12th to 18th, May 20th to 26th, and October 12th to 18th. Clerk of the Court, Thomas Barron, Esq., Lachute. David Ball, Crier and Tipstaff.

Commissioners' Court.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. Clerk of the Court, Mr. G. Walker, Lachute.

Lachute Cards.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

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

Counsel and Montreal Correspondent
Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C.
17y1.

A. BERTHELOT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Lachute, P. Q.

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

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S, BUILDING,
Opposite Post Office, Lachute.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute.
17tf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

A. J. PERIARD.
Lachute, March 5, 1880. 23tf

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.
GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

Works up in Mrs. M'ARTH'S building, opposite *Pyne's Methods.* 5 1y

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, - - P. Q.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., and

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE.

JOHN McNIECE,
TINSMITH,
WEST-END, - - - - LACHUTE.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding Country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by MR. SAMUEL JAMES, where he is prepared to do every description of Tinsmithing in the best style of the art. All his work is guaranteed to be what he represents it. Will keep always on hand a general supply of Tinware and house furnishing goods. He solicits a call from Country Dealers.
Lachute, 17th March, 1880. 29tf.

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

Montreal Cards.

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

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

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
104 St. James' Street,
MONTREAL.
T. Palliser, B.C.L. F. A. Knapp, B.C.L.

John Taylor & Co.
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., &c.
537 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.
45y1

FORBES, STEVENSON & Co.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
47 and 49 WILLIAM STREET,
MONTREAL. 39y1

The City Hotel,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

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

JOHN WATSON,
370 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
of every description,
Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
25y1

Removed!
To our new and
EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
And in order to make our opening a success, we have decided on giving the Public a benefit in the way of Extensive lines of
CHEAP Dry Goods, MILLINERY, &c., &c.,
And to house-keepers our full Stock of Carpets, &c., cannot be surpassed in the Dominion, as to Styles, Quality and Price.
Merchants can now be supplied with full lines at lowest trade prices.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
51 & 55 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
52y1

See Here!
If you want the FINEST PHOTOGRAPH, for Framing you ever saw, go to
MR. PARKS,
No. 195½ ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
And you will get it, sure.
13m6.

JAS. L. WISEMAN,
WOOD ENGRAVER and DESIGNER,
162 ST. JAMES STREET, 162
MONTREAL. 19y1

Riepert Bros.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
AT LOW PRICES.
97 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
MONTREAL. 7y



J. H. FIELD will be in Lachute on the 16th, 17th and 18th of each month until May. 11m3

The "KINTAIL WAREHOUSE."
A. McLENNAN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Herrings, Cod, Ling, and Fish of all Descriptions.
SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKEYS.
Foreign & Domestic Wines of Finest Quality.
McLennan's Blended Highland Whiskey,
and the Real Camlachie Peat Reek.
Orders from City and Country Punctually attended to.
92 Bleury Street, Montreal. 11

AN HONEST SOAP
IS
STRACHAN'S
GILT-EDGE SOAP
BECAUSE
Each Bar Weighs a Pound!
BECAUSE
It is Composed of pure materials!
BECAUSE
Its washing qualities are unexcelled!
BECAUSE
It is suitable for the Kitchen, the Laundry, the Toilet and the Bath
W. STRACHAN, & Co.,
No. 36 Jacques Cartier Street,
MONTREAL. 7y1.

An Ode to a lot of Stovepipe.

Infernal stuff, your nature well I know,
So when I took you down six months ago
Each piece I numbered, so I might tell
Exactly how you'd go together well.
And now the time for chills and straws nigh,
To put you up again I madly try.
But all in vain. The joints that then did fit
Now do not come within an inch of it.
I get you two-thirds put in place, and then,
Crash! you go tumbling to the floor again.
Once more I try. You're rather full of soot,
And I am getting daubed from head to foot.
I jam my thumb, but still I persevere,
One piece goes down again and rakes my ear.
I grab to catch the piece, another goes,
And falling, scrapes the hide all off my nose.
And then another piece falls with a slam,
And then the rest go sudden and I say damn,
And then my blood gets boiling, and I say,
By all that's blue, I'll fix you anyway.
Once more I go to work. By patience great
I get all but a single section straight,
And that I am about to place, when, oh!
The chair I stand on tips. Down, flat, I go;
While on and around me, with a horrid crash,
The whole comes down again, in one grand smash.
And then my wife remarks: "I never saw
A man so clumsy!" I say, "Hold your jaw!"
And for a time in send while I retire
To wash myself and swear, to vent my ire.
—*Boston Ost.*

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.

CHAPTER VI.

'STARVE THEN!'

Dennis now followed the natural impulse to go to some distant part of the city, entirely away from the region that had become so hateful to him. Putting the trunk on the front of a street car, he rode on till in the heart of the south side district, the great business centre. He took his trunk into a wide, roomy hardware store, and asked if he might leave it there awhile. Receiving a good-natured permission, he next started off in search of a quiet, cheap boarding place.

He spent several weary hours in the vain search for a boarding house. He had little to guide him save short answers from policemen. The places were either too expensive, or else they were so coarse and low that he could not bring himself to endure them. In some cases he detected that they were accompanied by worse evils than gambling. Almost in despair, tired and very hungry (for severe indeed must be the troubles that will affect the appetite of healthful youth on a cold winter day) he stopped at a small German restaurant and hotel in a side street near where he had left his trunk. A round-faced, jolly Teuton served him with a large plate of cheap viands, which he cleared so quickly and asked for more, that the man stared at him for a moment, and then stolidly obeyed.

'What do you ask for a small room and bed for a night?' said Dennis.

'Zwei shillen,' said the waiter with a grin; 'zat is if you don't vant as big bed as dinner. Ve haf zwei shillen for bed, and zwei shillen for every meal—one dollar a day—sheap!'

The place was comparatively clean. A geranium or two bloomed in the window, and lager instead of fiery whisky seemed the principal beverage vended. Dennis went out and made inquiries, and every one in the neighborhood spoke of it as a quiet, respectable place, though frequented only by laboring people. 'That is nothing against it,' thought Dennis. 'I will venture to stay there for a night or two, for I must lose no more time in looking for a situation.'

He took his trunk there, and then spent the rest of the day in unavailing search. He found nothing that gave any promise at all. In the evening he went to a large hotel and looked over the files of papers. He found a few advertising for clerks and experts of various kinds, but more seeking places. But he noted down everything hopeful, and resolved that he would examine the morning papers by daylight for anything new in that line, and be the first on hand. His new quarters, though plain and meagre, were at least clean. Too weary to think or even to feel more than a dull ache in his heart, he went through the form of devotion, and slept heavily till the dawn of the following day. Poor fellow! it seemed to him that he had lived years in those two days.

He was up by daylight, and found a few more advertisements that looked as if they might lead to something. As early as it was possible to see the parties, he was on the ground, but others were there as soon as himself. They had the advantage of some knowledge and experience in the duties required, and this decided the question.

'But where am I to find a position at this season of the year, when every place is filled?' explained Dennis. 'It might be weeks before I could get anything to do, and I must have employment at once.'

They were sorry—hoped he would do well—turned away and went on doing well for themselves. But the majority merely satisfied themselves that he would not answer their purpose, and bade him a brief, business-like good-morning. And yet the fine young face, so troubled and anxious, haunted a good many of those who summarily dismissed him. But 'business is business.'

The day passed in fruitless inquiry. Now and then he seemed on the point of succeeding, but only disappointment resulted. There were at that season of the year few situations offering where a living salary was paid, and for these skilled laborers were required.

At the close of the next day, spent in weary search, Dennis met a temptation which many would have yielded. As a last resort he had been going around among the hotels, willing to take even the situation of porter, if nothing better offered. The day was fast closing, when, worn out and dejected, he entered a first-class house, and made his usual inquiry. The proprietor looked at him for a moment, slapped him on the back and said,

'Yes, you are the man I want, I reckon. Do you drink? no! I might have known that from your face. Do not want a man that drinks for this place. Come along with me, then. Will give you two and a half a day if you suit, and pay you every night. I pay my help promptly; they ain't near so apt to steal from you then.'

And the man hurried away, followed by Dennis with beating heart and flushed, wondering face. Descending a flight of stairs, they entered a brilliantly lighted basement, which was nothing less than a large, elegantly-arranged bar-room, with card and lunch tables, and easy chairs for the guests to smoke and tipple in at their leisure. All along one side of this room, resplendent with cut glass and polished silver, ran the bar. The light fell warm and mellow on the various kinds of liquors, that were arranged as temptingly as possible to the thirsting souls frequenting the place.

Stepping up to the bulky man behind the bar the landlord said—

'There, Mr. Swig, is a young man who will fill capitally the place of the chap we dismissed for getting tight. You may bet your life from his face that he don't drink. You can break him in in a few days, and you won't want a better assistant.'

For a moment a desperate wish passed through Dennis's mind, 'O that wrong were right.' Then, indignant with himself, he spoke up firmly.

'I think I have a word to say in this matter.'

'Well, say on, then; what's the trouble?'

'I cannot do this kind of work.'

'You will find plenty harder.'

'None harder for one believing as I do. The Bible says, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." I will starve before I will do this work.'

The man stared at him for a moment, and then coolly replied,

'Starve then!' and turned on his heel and walked away.

Dennis also rushed from the place, followed by the coarse jeering laugh of those who witnessed the scene. In his morbid, suffering state their voices seemed those of mocking demons.

The night had now fallen. He was too tired and discouraged to look any further. Wearily he plodded up the street, facing the bitter blast filled with snow that had commenced falling.

This then was the verdict of the world—'Starve!' This was the only prospect it offered—that same brave world that had so smilingly beckoned him on to great achievements, and unbounded success, but a few days ago—'Starve!' Every blast that swept around the corners howled in his ears 'Starve!' Every warmly clad passenger hurrying unheedingly by seemed to say by their indifference,

'Starve! who cares? there is no place for you, nothing for you to do.'

The hard, stern resolution of the past few days, not to yield an inch, to persist to hew his way through every difficulty, began to flag. His very soul seemed crushed within him. Even upon the threshold of his life, in his strong, joyous youth, the world had become to him what it literally was that night, a cold, wintry, stormy place, with a black, lowering sky and hard frozen earth.

Dennis plodded on till he reached his boarding place, and stealing in as if he had no business to be there, or anywhere else, sat down in a dusky corner behind the stove, and was soon lost to surrounding life, in his own miserable thoughts.

CHAPTER VII.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

Dennis sat lost in gloomy musings, but too wearied in mind and body to follow any line of thought long. A few stern facts kept looming up before him, like rocks on which a ship is drifting. He had less than a dollar in his pocket. It was Friday night. If he did not get anything to do Saturday, how was he going to live Sunday and the days that followed? Then his dependent mother and sister rose up before him. They seemed to his morbid fancy hungry and cold, and their famine-pinched faces full of reproach. His head bowed lower, and he became the very picture of dejection.

He was startled by a big, hearty voice at his side, exclaiming—

'What makes yer so down in the mouth? Come take a drink, and cheer up.'

Raising his eyes, he saw a round, red face like a harvest moon, shining full upon him. It was somewhat kindly in its expression, in keeping with the words. Rough as was the courtesy, it went straight to the lonely discouraged heart of the young man, and with moistened eyes, he said—

'I thank you for speaking to me in a tone that has a little human touch in it, for the last man that spoke to me left an echo in my ear that I would gladly get out of it.'

'Bad luck to him, then! Give us your fore foot; there! (with a grip like a vice). Bill Cronk never went back on a man he took to. I tell yer what, stranger,' said he, becoming confidential, 'when I saw yer glowering and blinking here in the corner as if yer was listening to yer own funeral sermon, I be (——) if I could take a comfortable drink. Come, now, take a good swig of old rye, and see how things will mellow up.'

'I hope you will think me none the less friendly if I decline,' said Dennis. 'I would drink with you as quick as with any man living, but it is a thing I never do, except in sickness.'

'O yer temperance, are yer? well I don't think none the wuss of yer for standing by yer colors. Between us, it would be better for me if I was a little more so. Hang it all! I take a drop too much, now and then. But what is a fellow to do, roughing it up and down the world like me? I should often get lonely and mope in the corner as you did, if I didn't get up steam. When I am down in the mouth I take a drink to liven me up, and when I feel good I take a drink to make me feel better; when I would not take a drink on my own hook, I meet somebody that I ought to drink with. It is astonishing how many occasions there are to drink, specially when a man's travelling, like me.'

'No fear but what the devil will make occasion enough,' said Dennis.

'What has the devil got to do with it?' asked the man gruffly.

Just then a miserable wretch entered, who appearing opportunely in Gamblin's Hotel, had cured Dennis of his desire to drink, when weary and despondent, for the sake of the effects. For a moment they looked at the bleareyed, trembling wreck of a man, and then Dennis asked,

'Had God any hand in making that man what he is?'

'I should say not,' said Bill Cronk emphatically.

'Well, I should say the devil had,' said Dennis; 'and there behind the bar are the means used—the best tool he has got, it seems to me; for with it he gets hold of men with some heart and soul in them, like you.'

The man winced under the words that both conscience and experience told him were true; at the same time he was propitiated by Dennis' good opinion of him. He gave a big, good-natured laugh, slapped Dennis on the shoulder, and said:

'Wal, stranger, p'raps you're right. 'Taint every temperance lecturer though that has an awful example come in just at the right time so slick. But you've stood by yer color, and we won't quarrel. Tell us, now, if it ain't private, what yer so chop-fallen about?'

Dennis told his story, as grateful for this rough sympathy as a thirsty traveller would be in finding a spring though surrounded by thorns and rocks.

The round jolly face actually grew long and serious through interest in the young man's tribulations.

After scratching a shaggy but practical head for a few moments, Bill in the vernacular of his trade spoke as follows:

'Seems to me the case is just this: here you are a young blooded colt, not broken to either saddle or thills—here you are whinnying around a market where they want nothing but dray horses. People look shy at you—usually do at a strange hoss. Few know good pints when they see 'em. When they find you ain't broke into nothin', they want you to work for nothin'. I see how you can't do this. And yet fodder is runnin' short, and you must do somethin'.

Bill having dealt in live stock all his life, naturally clothed his thoughts in language drawn from familiar objects, and Dennis, miserable as he was, half smiled at the close parallel run between him and a young, useless colt; but he only said,

'I don't think there is a cart-horse in all Chicago that feels more broken down and dispirited than I do to-night.'

'That may all be, too,' said Bill, 'but you'd feel a little oats mighty quick, and a cart-hoss wouldn't. But I know the pints, whether it be a man or a hoss—you'd take kindly to work of the right sort, and it would pay any one to take you at your own terms, but you can't make 'em see it. If I was in a situation to take you, I'd do it in a minute. Hang it all, I can't do much for you, either. I took a drop too much in Cleveland t'other night, and some of the folks in the iron e took e l over my pocket-book and left me just enough to get home with.'

Dennis shook his head reproachfully and was about to speak—

'I know what you're going to say,' said Bill, heading off another temperance lecture. 'I'll take a drink by and bye, and think over what you've said, for I can't think much until I get a little steam up. But now we must try and see some way out of the fog for you.' And again in the absence of the wonted steam he scratched the shaggy head vigorously.

'Seems to me the best thing for you is to do as I did when I first broke the home pasture and started out on a rampage. I just grabbed the first job that came along, good, bad, or indifferent—always kept doing something. You can look for a bird in a bush quite as well when you've got one in the hand as when you haint. To be sure I wasn't as squeamish as you are. I'd jumped at the offer you had this afternoon; but I reckon I'd taken toll too often to be very profitable. But in this way I always kept agoin'—never got down ur dertoot so the stronger ones could tread on me. When it comes to that, I want to die. Now if you've got plenty of clear grit—little disposed to show the white feather though, to night, ain't yer?'

Dennis flushed up, and was about to speak almost angrily.

'There! there!' said his new friend. 'I said yer wasn't a cart-hoss, one touch of the spur and up goes tail and ears, and then look out. Are yer ashamed to do any kind of honest work? I mean kinder pious work that hasn't any smack of the devil you're so afraid of, in it?'

'No! work is just what I want.'

'Would you black boots, now?'

Dennis winced, thought a moment, and then with a manly flush said—

'Yes, before I would take a cent of charity from any living soul.'

'Give us yer fore foot again; you're the kind of critter I like to invest in—for you'd improve on a feller's hands. No fear about you; the only thing is to get you in harness before a load that will pay to haul.'

Suddenly he got up, strode to the bar-room door, looked out into the night, and came back again.

'I think I know of a way in which you can make two or three dollars to morrow.'

'How?' exclaimed Dennis, his whole face lighting up with hope.

'Go to a hardware store, invest in a big wooden snow-shovel, and clean off side-walks before stores. You can pick up a good many quarters before night, like enough.'

'I will do it,' said Dennis, heartily, 'and thank you warmly for the suggestion, and for your kindly interest generally,' and he looked up and felt himself another man.

'Gosh! but it takes mighty few oats to set you up! But come, and let us have a little plain, substantial fodder. I will drink nothing but coffee to-night, out of compliment to you.'

Cheered, comforted, and hopeful, Dennis sat down with his good Samaritan, and made a hearty supper, after which they parted with a strong, friendly grip, and sincere good wishes, Cronk, the drover, going on further west, and Dennis to the rest he so sorely needed.

Christ's Second Coming an Incentive to Entire Consecration.

REV. JESSE S. GILBERT, A. M.

That Christ will come again, come in power and glory, come to dwell among and reign over his people, is held by all who cling to the old land-marks of Christian faith.

But does it excercise over us the all controling power that it did over the minds of the apostles and the early Christians? With the majority of modern believers, it is at the best a mere article of faith, a dim and misty tradition—not an all-impelling motive, a potent factor in the soul's experience. We urge sinners to repentance and Christians to an entire consecration, by the shortness of life, and the certainty and nearness of death. Not so the apostles and primitive Christians. Death was of small account to them, a mere incident in the soul's progress and history. Their discourses have not the odor of the sick-room and cemetery. Life, not death, is their great theme. They rang the silver bells of immortal life and joy, not the sad tolling bells of the sepulchre. If Paul tell us that, "It is appointed unto man once to die," he quickly adds, "And after death, the judgment." He beseeches us "by the coming of our Lord Jesus;" and he expects his crown in "that day."

Peter uses that grand hope as an incentive to holy living: "Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness, looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of God; wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat."

Is this our experience? Is our conversation or walk holy and godly, and do we both wait and look for the coming of the day of God? The thought of an ever impending advent would keep the Church active and pure, or at least it would go a great ways in that direction. If all our members were impressed with the idea that Christ may come at any time, that in all probability he will come soon, how they would labor for the conversion of souls! how earnest and pure their lives would be! There are many motives impelling us to make a full surrender, an entire consecration, but none more potent or more pressing than the coming of Christ. And this motive must ever increase in force as the years go by. As the night wears away we are certain that morning is near. "Watch, therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come."

Trials of an Agent.

"Sary Jane, shet the front door quick. Send out to the barn an' tell dad to come here with the dorg right away; here comes another o' them tarnal canvass-rs."

I was about sixteen rods from the house, but these words of welcome fell upon my ear in tones of loving tenderness that reminded me of nothing but the shriek of a huge locomotive. Why,

One blast upon her bugle horn,
Would scare a thousand men.

But I have smelt the same kind of powder too often to retreat at first fire. I plunked up my "Chimneys," and determined to storm her battery or die on the door step. When I thought of the many brilliant charges I had passed through in the army (Sutler's charge), and the boarding house and washer woman's charges since, I felt brave, and charged as bravely as a Saratoga hotel clerk. The horse-whip, the hired man, the dog and 'dad' got three first. When I arrived within speaking distance, the commander-in-chief, she of 'silvery sweetness,' sang out:

"Don't come another inch, you wandering Jew; you Kansas grasshopper, seekin' some hin' order nor; about face git! This 'ere dorg has furnished material for a good sized buryin' ground a'ready, an' if ye don't shove from this shore this minit, I'll let him loose, an' we'll sink your craft in the back yard, with the rest of the tramp family."

"Madam, will you allow—"

"No, I won't allow nothin'. We've got family enough to keep our bread from mouldin', without feedin' every stray dorg that comes along."

"I'm not hungry, madam," said I, 'but I wish to show—"

"Wal, show how fast you can travel, I on, an' start now."

I was about to obey her last command and beat a hasty retreat, when 'dad' came to my relief with:

"Hold yer tongue a minit, mother, an' give the man a chance to say anuvin. How do you know but he's a 'Young Men's Christian Association,' in disguise? I allers treats a stranger decent for the Good Book says: For thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

"Yes," said she, "but ten chances to one you get fooled. Angels don't go strolin' around daytimes to find somethin' to steal at nights."

"Hush up, will ye? Come in, young man; I guess I'm boss of this ranche yet awhile."

With trembling footsteps I entered, explained the nature of my business, and soon succeeded in calming the storm. I took orders for two popular subscription books, and before I left the old lady had kicked the dog out of doors, and said: Won't you stay to tea, mister?

The Dying Earth.

My friends, even our earth must die. It must go the way of all the earth and other carbs. In the course of twenty-five more millions of years, it must doubtless head its way among the stars. It must dry up. The bottom of the sea will leak and the water run out.

Mars and Venus' seas are leaking now. The moon is dead already, poor thing, and no one is kind enough to bury her. When you look on the face of the moon, you look on the face of a corpse. It's all nonsense to talk of the moon's rising or setting, or getting up or getting down or the man's "looking down on us." It is dead and can't look anywhere.

The earth is dying. In 25,000,000 years it will be nothing but a cold cinder. No seas, no men, no women, no boys, no girls, no children, no fishes, no newspapers, no politics, no revolutions, no rumours of war, no theatres, no plays, no critics, no nothing.

All blank, dry, dead, dull, dusty, desert, doleful, and dreadful. The sun will get up every morning for nothing. No life at all, at all. The animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms all destroyed. They will be deserted and dusty, hung with mould and hung with cobwebs.

Rats will burrow everywhere, and all sorts of weeds will choke up our parks and gardens. Now, friends, something should be done before it is too late to raise a monument to our departing earth. Some organization should be formed to see it buried decently and provide for the payment of the funeral expenses.—*Proctor in N. Y. Graphic.*

A coal dealer had in his employ an Irishman named Birney. One day the irritated proprietor told him to go to the office and get his pay, and added: "You are so thickheaded I can't teach you anything." "Begorra," says Burney, "I've larn't wan thing since I've been wid ye!" "What's that?" asked his employer. "That seventeen hundred make a ton."

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1880.

Immediately after the passage of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, the papers in relation to the Pacific Railway Syndicate were brought down; a copy of which will be found in to-day's paper. This Syndicate has been pretty fully discussed by the Press of both shades of politics, and has met with a very general approval. So that no great opposition in Parliament may be expected to it. There will be a wordy discussion no doubt upon it, but it will amount to nothing.

VILLAGE MERCHANTS.

Some interesting thoughts on this subject were suggested by Ald. J. C. WILSON, in his address on the occasion of the entertainment in Oliver Hall last week. While referring to the business life, social life, and moral life, for which the youth were being trained. He very aptly brought in the life of country merchants, whose whole time seemed to be occupied in their stores. From morning to late at night, they were to be seen plodding behind the counter or in their offices without apparently an hour for recreation or social intercourse with their fellow-men. Not so in the cities. There, business men went to their offices at nine o'clock, and returned at five or six in the evening, and the balance of their time was spent, or might be spent, in social enjoyment, or mental improvement, or in some way that diverted the mind from the cares and anxieties of business life.

Country merchants, as a rule, do not make money as fast as city merchants, while they spend many more hours a day, and deprive themselves of the pleasures of social life and recreation. Of course, if we bring in the list of city merchants, all those small traders on suburban streets, where the business hours are even longer than in the country, the contrast fails; but it does not fail to prove the folly of long hours in business there, as well as in the country, for there is not one in ten of the small traders, who keep open till ten or eleven o'clock at night, who make money any faster than the country merchant. These long hours and the consequent deprivation from social life, recreation and reading are caused principally by the merchants themselves. In the country, the farmers and village people eat as well as not do all their business between nine o'clock in the morning, and six o'clock in the evening, with the exception of say Saturday, when the stores could be open till eight o'clock in the evening. The custom now of the people is to trade in a hand-to-mouth sort of way. Even well-to-do people order in such small quantities, that it keeps them constantly running to the stores. There is a half-pound of this, and a pound of that, a few ounces of pepper, and half an ounce of mustard, and so on, while if they would calculate how much they would require for a month, and order it all at once, it would save trouble and time to an extent which they little think of. Then the time that is spent in idle gossip in the stores, is worse than useless. Village merchants might enjoy life if they only arranged their time by a proper system. They might do much to make life pleasant to others around them, if they only took the right steps, and were united as they should be in the harmony of social life.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT.

THE SUBSIDIES—THE SYNDICATE—HEADQUARTERS TO BE IN MONTREAL.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10, 1880.

The Pacific Railway documents were submitted by message from His Excellency the Governor General to-night, on the conclusion of the debate on the address, which was disposed of by 11 o'clock. The text is as follows:

This contract and agreement made between Her Majesty the Queen acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada and herein represented and acting by the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., and Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, in Canada; John T. Kennedy, of New York, in the State of New York; Richard B. Angus and James J. Hill, of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota; Morton, Rose & Co., of London, England, and Cohen, Reinach & Co., of Paris, France, witnesseth that the parties hereto have contracted and agreed with each other as follows, namely:

1st. For the better interpretation of this contract it is hereby declared that the portion of railway herein called the eastern section shall comprise that part of the Canadian Pacific Railway to be constructed extending from the western terminus of the Canada Central Railway near the east end of Lake Nipissing, known as Callander station, to a point of junction with that portion of the said Canadian Pacific Railway now in course of construction, extending from Lake Superior to Selkirk on the east side of Red River, which latter portion is hereinafter called the Lake Superior section; that the portion of said railway now partially in course of construction, extending from Selkirk to Kamloops, is hereinafter called the central section, and the portion of said railway now in course of construction, extending from Kamloops to Port Moody, is hereinafter called the western section, and the words "the Canadian Pacific Railway" are intended to mean the entire railway as described in the Act 37th Victoria, cap. 14; the individual parties hereto are hereinafter described as "the Company" and the Government of Canada is hereinafter called "the Government."

2nd. The contractors, immediately after the organization of the said Company, shall deposit with the Government one million dollars in cash or approved securities as a security for the construction of the railway hereby contracted for; the Government shall pay to the Company interest on the cash deposited at the rate of four per cent. per annum half-yearly, and shall pay over to the Company the interest received upon securities deposited, the whole until default in the performance of the conditions hereof or until the repayment of the deposit, and shall return the deposit to the Company on the completion of the railway according to the terms hereof, with any interest accrued thereon.

3rd. The Company shall lay out, construct and equip the said eastern section and the said central section of a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and in order to establish an approximate standard whereby the quality and the character of the railway and of the materials used in the construction thereof, and of the equipment thereof, may be regulated, the Union Pacific Railway of the United States, as the same was when first constructed, is hereby selected and fixed as such standard, and if the Government and the Company should be unable to agree as to whether or not any work done or materials furnished under this contract are in fair conformity with such standard, or as to any other question of fact, excluding questions of law, the subject of disagreement shall be from time to time referred to the determination of three referees, one of whom shall be chosen by the Government, one by the Company, and one by the two referees so chosen, and such referees shall decide as to the party by whom the expense of such reference shall be defrayed, and if such two referees should be unable to agree upon a third referee, he shall be appointed at the instance of either party hereto, after notice to the other by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and the decision of such referees or of the majority of them shall be final.

4th. The work of construction shall be commenced at the eastern extremity of the eastern section not later than the first day of July next, and the work upon the central section shall be commenced by the Company at such point toward the eastern end thereof on the portion of the line now under construction as shall be found convenient, and as shall be approved by the Government at a date not later than the first of May next, and the work upon the eastern and central sections shall be vigorously and continuously carried on at such a rate of annual progress on each section as shall enable the Company to complete and equip the same and each of them in running order on or before the first day of May, 1891, by which date the Company hereby agree to complete and equip the said sections in conformity with this contract, unless prevented by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, intestine disturbances, epidemics, floods or other causes beyond the control of the Company, and in the case of the interruption or obstruction of the work of construction from any of the said causes, the time for the completion of the railway shall be extended for a corresponding period.

5th. The Company shall pay to the Government the cost, according to the contract, of the portion of railway 100 miles in length, extending from the city of Winnipeg westward up to the time at which the work was taken out of the hands of the contractor, and the expense since incurred by the Government in the work of construction, but shall have the right to assume the said work at any time and complete the same, paying the cost of construction as afore said so far as the same shall then have been incurred by the Government.

6th. Unless prevented by the act of God, the Queen's enemies, intestine disturbances, epidemics, floods or other causes beyond the control of the Government, the Government shall cause to be completed the said Lake Superior section by the date fixed by the existing contracts for the construction thereof, and shall also cause to be completed the portion of the said western section now under contract, namely, from Kamloops to Yale, within the period fixed by the contract therefor named by the 30th of June, 1885, and shall also cause to be completed on or before the first day of May, 1891, the remaining portion of the said western section lying between Yale and Port Moody, which shall be constructed of equally good quality in every respect with the standard hereby created for the portion hereby contracted for, and the said Lake Superior section and the portions of the said western section now under contract shall be completed as nearly as practicable according to the specifications and connections of the contracts therefor, except in so far as the same have been modified by the Government prior to this contract.

7th. The railway constructed under the terms hereof shall be the property of the Company, and pending the completion of the eastern and central sections the Government shall transfer to the Company the possessions of the Canadian Pacific Railway already constructed or as the same shall be completed, and upon the completion of the eastern and central sections the Government shall convey to the Company, with a suitable number of station buildings and with water service (but without equipment), those portions of the Canada Pacific Railway constructed or to be constructed by the Government which shall then be completed, and upon completion of the remainder of the portion of railway to be constructed by the Government, that portion, shall also be conveyed to the Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway shall become and be thereafter the absolute property of the Company, and the Company shall thereafter and forever efficiently maintain, work, and run the Canadian Pacific Railway.

8th. Upon the reception from the Government of the possession of each of the respective portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Company shall equip the same in conformity with the standard herein established for the equipment of the sections hereby contracted for, and shall thereafter maintain and efficiently operate the same.

9th. In consideration of the premises, the Government agrees to grant to the Company a subsidy in money of twenty-five million dollars and in land of twenty-five million acres, for which subsidies the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway shall be completed, and the same shall be equipped, maintained and operated, and said subsidies respectively to be paid and granted as the work of construction shall proceed in manner and upon the conditions following, that is to say:

(a). The said subsidy in money is hereby divided and appropriated as follows, namely: Central Section, assumed at 1,350 miles, 1st, 900 miles at $10,000 per mile, $9,000,000; 2nd, 450 miles at $13,333 per mile, $6,000,000,—$15,000,000; Eastern section, assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to $15,384.61 per mile $10,000,000,—$25,000,000, and the said subsidy in land is herein divided, and appropriated as follows, subject to the reserve hereafter provided for: Central Section, 1st, 900 miles at $12,500 per mile,—$11,250,000; 2nd, 425 miles at $16,666.66 per mile. $7,000,000,—$18,750,000; Eastern Section assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to $961,535 per mile. $6,250,000,—$25,000,000.

(b) Upon the construction of any portion of the railway hereby contracted for, not less than twenty miles in length, and the completion thereof so as to admit of the running of regular trains thereon, together with such equipment thereof as shall be required for the traffic thereon, the Government shall pay and grant to the Company the money and land subsidies applicable thereto, according to the division and appropriation thereof made as hereinbefore provided, the Company having the option of receiving, in lieu of cash, terminable bonds of the Government, bearing such rate of interest for such period and nominal amount as may be arranged, and which may be equivalent, according to actuarial calculation, to the corresponding cash payment, the Government allowing four per cent. interest on moneys deposited with them, and the coupons representing the interest on such bonds shall be guaranteed by the Government, to the extent of such equivalent, and the proceeds of the sale of such bonds, to the extent of not more than $25,000,000, shall be deposited with the Government, and the balance of such proceeds shall be placed elsewhere by the Company to the satisfaction and under the exclusive control of the Government, failing which last condition the bonds in excess of those sold shall remain in the hands of the Government, and from time to time as the work proceeds the Government shall pay over to the Company and after the expenditure of that amount, out of the amount deposited with the Government, sums of money bearing the same proportion to the mileage cash subsidy hereby agreed upon, which the net proceeds of such sales, if the whole such bonds are sold, upon the issue thereof or if such bonds be not all then sold, the net proceeds of the issue, calculated at the rate at which the issue of part of them shall have been made, shall bear to the sum of $25,000,000, but if only a portion of the bonds issued be sold, the amount earned by the Company, according to the proportion aforesaid, shall be paid to the Company partly out of the bonds in the hands of the Government and partly out of the cash deposited with the Government in similar proportions to the amount of such bonds sold and remaining unsold respectively, and the Company shall receive the bonds so paid as cash at the rate at which the said partial sale thereof shall have been made; and the Government will receive and hold such sum of money toward the creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Government and the Company.

(c) If the Company avail themselves of the option granted to clause d., the sum o. $2,000 per mile for the first eight hundred miles of the central section shall be deducted *pro rata* from the amount payable to the Company in respect of the said eight hundred miles, and shall be appropriated to the remainder of the said central section.

10th. In further consideration of the premises the Government shall also grant to the Company the lands required for the road bed of the railway and for its stations, station grounds, workshops, dock grounds, and water frontage at the termini on navigable waters, building yards and other appurtenances required for the convenient and effectual construction and working of the railway, in so far as such land shall be vested in the Government, and the Government shall also permit the fish plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts and nuts, wire, timber and all material for bridges to be used in the original construction of the railway and of a telegraph line in connection therewith, and all telegraph apparatus required for the first equipment of such telegraph line, and will convey to the company at cost price, with interest all rails and fastenings bought in or since the year 1879, and other materials for construction in the possession of or purchased by the Government at a valuation, such rails, fastenings and materials not being required by it for the construction of the said Lake Superior and western section.

11th. The grant of land hereby agreed to be made to the company shall be so made in alternate sections of 640 acres each, extending back twenty-four miles deep on each side of the railway from Winnipeg to Jasper House, in so far as such lands shall be vested in the Government, the Company reserving the sections bearing uneven numbers, but should any of such sections consist in a material degree of land not fairly fit for settlement, the Company should not be obliged to receive them as part of such grant, and the deficiency thereby caused, and any further deficiency which may arise from insufficient quantity of land along the said portion of railway to complete the said twenty-five million acres, or from the prevalence of lakes and water stretches in the sections granted, which lakes and water stretches shall not be computed in the acreage of such sections, shall be made up from other portions to be selected by the Company in the tract known as the fertile belt, that is to say, the land lying between parallels 49 and 57 degrees of north latitude or elsewhere, at the option of the Company, by the grant therein of similar alternate sections extending back 24 miles deep on each side of any branch line or lines of railway to be located by the Company, and to be shown on a map or plan thereof deposited with the Minister of Railways or of any common front line or lines agreed upon between the Government and the Company, the conditions hereinbefore stated as to lands not fairly fit for settlement to be applicable to such additional grants, and the Company may, with the consent of the Government, select in the Northwest Territories any tract or tracts of lands not taken up, as a means of supplying or partially supplying such deficiency, but such grants shall be made only from lands remaining vested in the Government.

12th. The Government shall extinguish the Indian title affecting the lands herein appropriated and to be hereafter granted in aid of the railway.

13th. The Company shall have the right, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to lay out and locate the line of railway hereby contracted for as they may see fit, preserving the following terminal points, namely, from Callander station to the point of junction with the Lake Superior section, and from Selkirk to the junction with the western section at Kamloops by way of the Yellow Head Pass.

14th. The Company shall have the right from time to time to lay out, construct, equip, maintain and work branch lines of railway from any point or points along their main line of railway to any point or points within the territory of the Dominion, provided always that before commencing any branch they shall first deposit a map and plan of such branch in the Department of Railways, and the Government shall grant to the Company the lands required for the road bed of such branches and for the stations, station grounds, buildings, workshops, yards and other appurtenances required for the efficient construction and working of such branches in so far as such lands are vested in the Government.

15th. For twenty years from the date hereof no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such line as shall run southwest or to the westward of southwest, nor to within fifteen miles of latitude 49, and in the establishment of any new province in the Northwest Territories, provision shall be made for continuing such prohibition after such establishment until the expiration of the said period.

16th. The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof and the capital stock of the Company shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion or by any province hereafter to be established or by any municipal corporation therein, and the lands of the Company in the North-West Territories, until they are there sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown.

17th. The Company shall be authorized by this Act of incorporation to issue bonds secured upon the land granted and to be granted to the Company, containing provisions for the use of such bonds in the acquisition of lands and such other conditions as the Company shall see fit, such issue to be for $25,000,000, and should the Company make such issue of land grant bonds, then they shall deposit them in the hands of the Government and the Government shall retain and hold one-fifth of such bonds as security for the due performance of the present contract, in respect of the maintenance and continued working of the railway by the Company as herein agreed for ten years after the completion thereof, and the remaining twenty million dollars of such bonds shall be dealt with as herein after provided; and as to the said one-fifth, of the said bonds, so long as no default shall occur in the maintenance and working of the said Canadian Pacific Railway, the Government shall not present or demand payment of the coupons of such bonds, nor require payment of any interest thereon, and if any of such bonds so to be retained by the Government shall be paid off, in the manner to be provided for the extinction of the whole issue thereof, the Government shall hold the amount received in payment thereof as security for the same purposes as the bonds as paid off, paying interest thereon at four per cent. per annum, so long as default is not made by Company in the performance of the conditions hereof, and at the end of the said period of ten years from the completion of the said railway, if no default shall then have occurred in such maintenance and working thereof, the said bonds, or if any of them shall then have been paid off, the remainder of said bonds and the money received for those paid off with accrued interest shall be delivered back by the Government to the Company, with all the coupons attached to such bonds; but if such default should occur the Government may thereafter require payment of interest on the bonds so held, and shall not be obliged to continue to pay interest on the money representing bonds paid off, and while the Government shall retain the right to hold the said portion of the said land grant bonds other securities satisfactory to the Government may be substituted for them by the Company on agreement with the Government.

18th. If the Company shall find it necessary or expedient to sell the remaining twenty million dollars of the land grant bonds or a larger portion thereof than in the proportion of one dollar for each acre of land then earned by the Company they shall be allowed to do so, but the proceeds thereof over and above the amount to which the Company shall be entitled, as herein provided, shall be deposited with the Government, and the Government shall pay interest upon such deposit half yearly, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and shall pay over the amount of such deposit to the Company from time to time, as the work proceeds. In the same proportions and at the same time and upon the same conditions as the land grant, that is to say, the company shall be entitled to receive from the Government out of the proceeds of the said land grant, bonds for the same number of dollars as the number of acres of the land actually which shall then have been earned by them, less one-fifth thereof, that is to say, if the bonds are sold at par, but if they are sold at less than par, then a deduction shall be made therefrom, corresponding to the discount at which such bonds are sold, and such land grants shall be conveyed to them by the Government subject to the charge created as security for the said land grant bonds, and shall remain subject to such charge till relieved thereof in such manner as shall be provided for at the time of the issue of such bonds.

19th. The company shall pay any expenses which shall be incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of the two last preceding clauses of this contract.

20th. If the company should not issue such land grant bonds, then the Government shall retain from out of each grant to be made from time to time every fifth section of the lands hereby agreed to be granted, such lands to be so retained as security for the purposes and for the length of time mentioned in section eighteen hereof, and such lands may be sold in such manner and at such prices as shall be agreed upon between the Government and the company, and in that case the price thereof shall be paid to and held by the Government for the same period and for the same purpose as the land itself, the Government paying four per cent. per annum interest thereon, and other securities satisfactory to the Government may be substituted for such lands or money by agreement with the Government.

21st. The Company to be incorporated with sufficient powers to enable them to carry out the foregoing contract, and this contract shall only be binding in the event of an Act of Incorporation being granted to the Company in the form hereby appended as Schedule A.

22nd. The Railway Act of 1879, in so far as the provisions of the same are applicable to the undertaking referred to in this contract, and in so far as they are not inconsistent herewith, or inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of the act of incorporation to be granted to the Company shall apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed these presents at the city of Ottawa this twenty-first day of October, 1880.

(Signed),

CHARLES TUPPER,
Minister of Railway and Canals.

George Stephen, Duncan McIntyre, J. S. Kennedy, R. B. Angus, J. S. Hill, *per pro* George Stephen, Morton, Rose & Co., Kohn, Reinach & Co., by P. Du P. Grenfell.

Signed in presence of F. Braun, and seal of the Department hereto affixed by Sir Charles Tupper, in presence of (Signed) F. Braun.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Brownsburg.

Brownsburg still ahead! Mr. Peter McOuat of this place, shot and killed an owl on Monday last, which measured four feet eight inches from tip to tip, beating the Hill Head owl by four inches.

The Fife and Drum Band is still moving, and now has a membership of twenty one.

The Powder Mills have ceased running, but we believe only for a short time.

The country is fairly swarming with tea-meetings, christmas trees, &c., "in the bud," the first of the latter "blooms" in Chatham on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. One is also to be held in the Brownsburg church on Christmas evening, got up by Miss Warwick for her pupils. If Parents take as much interest in the scholars as does their teacher, it will be a grand success.

Foxes are unusually plenty this winter, no doubt on account of the scarcity of deer (dears). P.

St. Andrews.

A request addressed to Geo. Simpson, Esq., Mayor of St. Andrews, desiring him to call a public meeting of the rate-payers of the Parish, to take into consideration the advisability of erecting a town hall, has been in circulation for a day or two, and been very generally signed, the meeting to take place at the school-house in the village, some evening during the ensuing week, probably on Tuesday, the 21st inst. The idea of erecting a hall, seems to be generally favored by the inhabitants of the Parish, and I have no doubt, but measures will be inaugurated, at the above mentioned meeting, that will result in the construction of a neat and appropriate building, for municipal and other purposes.

The gentlemen of St. Andrews and Carillon, have organized a Trotting Association and have elected J. A. N. Mackay, Esq., as President, Lester T. Simpson, Esq., Secretary. The Association have contracted with Mr. Louis Ladouceur to keep a track open forty feet wide, three quarters of a mile long during the entire Winter, the same to be free from snow and ready for trotting at all reasonable times. The track is laid out on the North River, and extends from the head of the rapids, opposite Mr. Hunter's to a point in a line with Mr. Wales' store. I understand it is the intention of the Association to offer for competition, several purses to be trotted for, during the Winter, over their course, which will be open for competition to horses owned in the vicinity.

Mr. Louis Ladouceur has re-opened the Skating Rink at the Drill Shed, which has given great pleasure to our young folks. The Rink is daily alive with merry glee of the youngsters. Mr. Ladouceur has had charge of the Rink for the past two or three seasons. He will undoubtedly make it as popular this year as heretofore. I understand that several entertainments are already on the tapis, such as masquerades, fancy dress balls, croquet and Lacrosse matches on skates. It has been suggested for our village Glee Club, to give an entertainment on skates. It would undoubtedly be a novel and interesting thing, to hear the well-trained and attuned voices of its members, giving forth sweet music as with graceful movements they glided in artistic figures over the smooth surface of the ice.

I understand our Presbyterian friends intend holding a Soiree in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, the 30th December. Z.

CANADIAN GENERAL NEWS.

The London City Council has granted $200 to the Women's Christian Association.

—The employees of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway have formed a Mutual Benefit Society.

Mr. Valin, Conservative, has been elected to the House of Commons for Montmorenci by 500 majority; Mr. McConville, Conservative, for Joliette by 220 majority, and Mr Southerland, moderate Liberal, for North Oxford by 310 majority, the latter defeating the *Globe* candidate.

Rev. E. P. Hammond addressed a Police Court gathering in Winnepeg the other day, when twenty or thirty men and women were undergoing trial for frequenting and being inmates of houses of ill-fame. It was one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the Prairie City.



The Pain-Killer

Is recommended by *Physicians, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work Shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals*,—in short, *every body* everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

THE PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 8 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore the cheapest.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence
MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.
3547.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramp, and pepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.
USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Great American Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum, (Delicious Flavor,) Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant and Tonic. Superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree—without doubt the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Every one has heard of the wonderful effects of the Spruces and the Pines in cases of Lung Disease.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

In this preparation the Gum never separates, and all its anti-spasmodic, expectorant, balsamic and balmic properties are preserved.

In France the physicians regularly send their consumptive patients to the gum woods and order them to drink a tea made from the Spruce tops.

This Syrup, carefully prepared at a low temperature, contains a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

Sold by all respectable chemists. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The words "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum" constitute our Registered Trade Mark, and our wrapper and labels are also registered.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
Montreal.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Partnership now existing between the undersigned, under the name of W. J. Simpson & Co., as lumber merchants, at Lachute, has this day been dissolved by expiration of time and mutual consent.

All parties indebted to said Firm are hereby notified to settle immediately with W. J Simpson at the Lachute Mills

W. J. SIMPSON,
PHINEAS LANE.

Lachute, Dec. 1, 1880.

In reference to the above notice the undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the public that the Lumber Business at Lachute Mills will be carried on as usual with Mr. W. J. Simpson as manager.

FISH & IRELAND.
11-4

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

DENTISTRY.

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

Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

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

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened at his residence on the West side of Barron's Bridge, a Livery, Board and Sale Stable, for the accommodation of the public. His horses are gentle, and easy mannered good travellers and don't shy. His stable is clean and warm, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance. Horses left with him for sale will be attended to and regularly fed while in his stables. His terms will be found moderate.

P. LATOUR.
Lachute, Oct. 1, 1880. tf

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards, is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers are wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 291

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.

CHARLES GEIGERS.
Lachute, June 1, 1880. 40tf.

J. & A. LOWE,
MILLINERS,
LACHUTE.

BEG to inform the public they have now opened their NEW STOCK of Millinery in all the Newest Styles. Also a new stock of

WINTER Mantles and Ulsters,

at very reasonable prices. A select assortment of

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Ladies will please call and examine their stock before making winter purchases.
Lachute, Sept. 24, 1880. 34tf.

DRY GOODS
JUST ARRIVED.
Fall and Winter
GOODS is now offered at LOW Prices for Cash or Produce.
AT
F. X. BERTRAND.
THE WEST END CHEAP STORE.
30-1.

FOR SALE.

A PORTION of Lot 9, 2nd Concession of Grenville, Comprising about 2 acres, known as the Three Corner Lot in the Bay—either in bulk or part. This Lot is well situated between the Village and the Railway Station and is a Valuable Site for building purposes. For further particulars apply to
E. JOHNSON,
—11f Bancroft Post Office, Ont.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

A. G. STACKHOUSE, Photographer and Picture Framer, will be in St. Andrews, until the 15th of May 1881. Parties requiring work in his line would do well to call early. Better satisfaction than ever given, also cheaper.
St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1880. May14.

THE RIGHT SPOT
FOR
OVERCOATS!
THE
Boston One-Price Clothing Store,
41 and 43
ST. JOSEPH ST.,
MONTREAL.
THE RIGHT SPOT FOR ULSTERS!
THE
Boston One-Price Clothing Store,
41 & 43 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
THE NEW YORK
"VAN DYKE" ULSTER,
CAN ONLY BE HAD AT
The Boston One-Price Clothing Store,
41 & 43 St. Joseph St., MONTREAL.
THE RIGHT SPOT FOR SUITS,
THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
41 and 43
St. Joseph Street,
MONTREAL.
THREE FIRST-CLASS
American Cutters.
A PERFECT FIT GURANTEED OR NO SALE.
All goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.
THE
Boston One Price
CLOTHING STORE,
41 & 43
t, JOSEPH STREET,
MONTREAL.
11m3

L. E. N. Pratte,
IMPORTER OF
EUROPEAN,
AMERICAN,
AND CANADIAN
Pianos & Organs
280 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

AT THE
Dominion Exhibition, Montreal 1880,
Mr. Pratte, was the Largest Exhibitor, and received more First Prizes and Diplomas than any other Exhibitor.
1—First Prize.
2—First Prizes "Extra."
4—First Class Diplomas.
1—Second Extra Prize.

Square Grand Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Hazelton, N. Y.
Square Grand Piano, 2nd EXTRA PRIZE—Kranich & Bach, N. Y.
American Upright Piano, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Hazelton, N. Y.
European Upright Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE Herz (Paris.)
Church Organ, 1st PRIZE—Dominion Organ Company.
Church Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Karn & Co.
Cabinet Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company.
Trunk Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company.
Orchestra Organ, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Alexandre, (Paris.)

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. E. N. PRATTE,
280 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.
Montreal, November 8, 1880. 11-1f

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, W. W. BUTCHER, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One squ. (24 lines Nonpariel), per year	$15 00
One quarter column, per year	30 00
One-third column per year	30 00
One-half column, per year	50 00
Three-fourths of a column	65 00
One column, per year	80 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE for LACHUTE.

GOING WEST.

Leave Lachute—	Mixed	5.22 a. m.
" "	Express	10.07 a. m.
" "	Express	6.51 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave Lachute—	Mixed	6.18 a. m.
" "	Express	11.15 a. m.
" "	Express	8.00 p. m.

MAIL HOURS.

Mails going West close at.....9.45.
Mails going East close at.....10.45.
Registered Letters five minutes earlier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods—S. Carsley.
Ayers Medicines.
Wood Wanted—J. C. Wilson.
Montreal Witness.

LOCAL.

Just received a nice lot of Deer Skin Moccasins, direct from the Indians, at Fraser & McOuat's.

The Rev. John Walton preached in Henry's Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning.

We hear of the presentation of a nice masonic pin, to Mr. W. J. Todd, of Messrs. W. Banford & Co., here.

Cottage prayer-meetings are being held weekly at the West end, and apparently are having a healthy influence.

The Olivet Hall Sunday School, has purchased a new Library, and 180 illustrated papers per month, for the next year.

The Rev. John Walton has been presented with a fine new overcoat, by some of the members of his congregation here.

The young men who get drunk on Sunday, and the hotel-keepers who sell liquor on Sundays, should be severely handled by the authorities.

Some L'Orignal Masons were at Lachute, on Monday evening last, among them we noticed Mr. Abbott Johnston, and Mr. Wm. O'Brian.

There was a large turn out at the tea meeting in Bethany, last night. Also at the Ladies Aid Social, at Mr. Jefferson's on the Chute Road.

PLENTY OF MONEY.—The City and District Savings Bank, of Montreal, has reduced the rate of interest on all deposits, to three per cent.

Whooping-Cough.—If your children are suffering with this distressing malady and nearly coughing themselves to death, send to your Druggist and buy a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and relief, we can confidently assure you, will be immediate and sure.

The Roman Catholics have had a very successful bazaar this week, the proceeds of which are appropriated towards finishing their church.

The time-table is changed a little, the express being seven minutes later arriving here, from Montreal, and fifteen minutes later from Ottawa.

Sabbath Evening Service in Olivet Hall, is attended by a large congregation every week, nearly every available seat was occupied on Sabbath evening.

Stomach Ache.—We all know what it is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER then, and strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

The Rev Silas Huntington occupied the Methodist pulpit here last Sunday morning. He was one of the pastors of the church here twenty-seven years ago. Such is Itenerancy.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The Rev. John Walton presents his grateful acknowledgments to all concerned for the very acceptable gift which was presented to him by a committee of ladies on Monday evening.

The woman who wears the breeches always puts her husband to bed first, that he may warm the front side, and then rolls him over to the wall when she gets in, and would make him get up and kindle the fire of a morning, only that she thinks he does not know enough.

Messrs. Calder & Mattinson have finished their contract for doors, windows, mouldings, and ornamental work for the paper mills, which has been done in a most satisfactory manner. The wood-work is now all completed, and has been received by the architect with perfect satisfaction.

The Quebec Government have given notice for an Act of Parliament, to ratify the transfer of the assets of the old Railway Company, to them. This is just what we said they would do. But before they get their Act, we trust our Local Council will be served with an injunction not to pay the bonus.

The Merchant's Cotton Company, of Montreal, whose organization we noticed last week, have had one of their members interview Mr. Ireland, as to what inducements Lachute would give towards the enterprise being started here.

VENNOR'S ALMANAC.—We have received a letter from Mr. Vennor, informing us, that it will be impossible for him to supply the people of this County with his almanac for 1881, owing to the unprecedented demand for it in the United States. Nevertheless, those desirous of obtaining a copy of this valuable publication, can procure it by sending to the Russell House, Ottawa, where there is a large supply.

A large proportion of the children who die early are those whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with their body. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain consequent upon active intelligence. Fellows' compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body.

We regret to learn that Sackville, N. B., has not been visited with the usual fall rains, and people are suffering for water. Many have to drive their cattle two or three miles to water. We may add that there is a large sheet of water in the centre of the village which will supply the whole people for the winter, besides which a large steam runs the whole length of the place, so there is no danger of a water famine if there is of great inconvenience.

The Masonic Fraternity is said to be as old as Adam. At any rate, it has been proved that many of the ancient Egyptians, Phœnicians and Grecians were Free Masons. It is older than Solomon or the Pyramids. In Carthage its mysteries were known to the women who were initiated into the order. It degenerated in the days of Demosthenes, and has had its eras of prosperity and decline like everything else. It is now, and has for many years past been in a state of revival.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., DOWNS' ELIXIR is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy.

DR. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

HORSEMEN.—Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA OIL LINIMENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident. Jan 1

The epizootic is raging among the horses of Argenteuil. The coughing, sneezing, and debility, are so great, that some horses fall to the ground, and others stagger from the effects of the disease. The sale of condition powders is said to be very large. Driving down hill effects them worse than anything else. There is an amusing feature about it, which is the determination of some people to not drive their horses out for fear of catching the disease, when in a few days they are annoyed to find their horses have got it at home. We have not heard of any fatal results from the epizootic here yet. It appears to be a mild type, and will soon pass away, no doubt.

In remarkable efforts to gain new subscribers, many publishers seem entirely to overlook those already on their lists. To add many names to their list of subscribers they offer very great inducement, by which they cheapen the paper to those who do not now subscribe for it, while for every one gained, perhaps one or more old subscribers drop off, and take another paper whose inducements to new subscribers sound equally attractive. These publishers in their struggle after a large subscription list lose at one end what they gain at the other, and at the same time depreciate the price of their paper. The Montreal WITNESS is not one of these. Its special endeavour seems to be to increase the value of the paper, so as to make it a necessity, and any very special inducement to new subscribers is made through their old ones, so that the old subscriber gets equal advantage. The special offer this year is the presentation of the celebrated pic ure, "LEAVING THE FARM." For every old subscriber to the WEEKLY WITNESS who sends a new subscriber with his own, and the new subscriber gets a copy as well. If the names are sent independently of each other, 25 cents in addition to the price of the paper is charged for the picture, or $1.25 in all. By such means as these, benefiting both old and new subscribers, the WEEKLY WITNESS and NORTHERN MESSENGER have enjoyed a constantly increasing subscription list, until together with the DAILY WITNESS it numbers over one hundred thousand.

Periodicals.

The November number of *The Boys' Own Paper* has come to hand, sparkling with lively and well-written articles, stories, &c, designed to be more popular than ever with our Canadian boys; also the December numbers of the *Sunday at Home* and *Leisure Hour*, all of which are published by Wm. Warwick & Son, Toronto, the price for each being only $1.50 per annum. It is seldom that we are able to record a more interesting list of subjects than these valuable books contain, and, as the writers are all first-class, we cordially recommend them to our numerous readers.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

—Allan Campell is spoken of as the probable successor of John Kelly as Comptroller of New York City.

—Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, has sent a cable message to M. de Lesseps, accepting the Chairmanship of the Panama Canal Company.

—The electric light is to be tried in the streets of New York during Christmas week, when a square mile is to be lighted by electric burners.

Large quantities of hay from the Ottawa district are being shipped to New York. The crop in this section is the best we have had for years. There is plenty for home consumption, and a goodly lot to send to our neighbors.

The first meeting in connection with the temperance movement in Carleton will be held on the 4th of January next.

The Ottawa Council passed the resolution to submit the by-law granting $200,000 to the Toronto & Ottawa Railway to the ratepayers.

OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11th, 1880.

MR. EDITOR.—Here we are in the middle of one of the most important Sessions of Parliament ever held in this country, and Christmas is yet to come. Important because the future prosperity of Canada and more especially the great fertile belt of the North West are to be decided by its deliberations. Already the terms of the agreement between the Syndicate composed of Morton, Rose &c., &c., and the Government, have been laid before the members, and on Tuesday Sir C. Tupper will move their adoption. The greatest omission that is noticeable is the want of a definite arrangement as to the quality of the road and as to the amount of rolling stock to be placed upon it. The speech from the throne was, as is usual, full of *nothing*. Why so much show and ostentation at so large an expense should be indulged in, for so little use is one of the questions yet to be solved.

The reply was moved by Mr. Beatty of Toronto, and drew a flowery reply from Hon. Mr. Blake, who now leads the Opposition. Looking over the House many new faces appear on the Government benches and one among the Opposition. We especially miss the faces of Hon. Mr. Holton and Hon. Mr. Baby; Hon. Mr. Masson—whose failing health compelled him to resign arduous labor when he was an example of honest purpose and political purity—looks upon the proceedings from a second rank bench; while the youthful face of the Hon. Mr. Caron appears among the Ministers, and Hon. Mr. Mousseau sits near him. There is very little difference in the appointments of the House. The new press gallery is an accommodation reporters will rejoice over.

The cheerful face of Mr. Patrick who so long sat at the head of the long table as clerk of the House is no more to be seen in the old place which is filled by another.

C. C.

Hurry up girls, you have only a few more days when your *opportunity* for proposing will be, alas! gone perhaps for good. Leap year is nearly out!

DEATH.

CAMERON.—At Grenville Que., on the 11th inst., John Cameron, aged 88 years and 10 months.

Mr. Cameron came to Canada when quite young, and has been a resident of Grenville sixty years; being among the very first settlers. He passed out of this world with a sure hope of being with his Saviour. He was a kind husband, a good father, and a pious man. He leaves a wife and six sons and two daughters, and many friends to mourn his loss.

LACHUTE MARKET.

THE CHANGES ARE NOTED EVERY WEEK.

December 16, 1880.

There has been considerable activity in produce during the week. The farmers are coming in with Oats, Barley and Peas, which have brought good prices. Quarters of beef have come in plentifully and sold at $4 to $5 100 lbs. Hay also is active at $8 per ton. Straw nominal. Cordwood is scarce but offered at $1.50 for soft and $2.50 to $3 for hard. The Flour market has gone up considerably in Ottawa and Montreal, but there is but a slight advance at Lachute.

FLOUR per Bag sells at $3.10.
OATMEAL sells at $2.25 per 100 pounds.
CORNMEAL sells at $1.50.
GOOD FEED sells at $1.
MOULIA sells at $1.25.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS are selling at usual prices.
FARMERS may expect to get 60c for their Barley.
APPLES, good winter, are selling at $2.50 to $3.00.
BRAN sells at $0.75. per 100 lbs.
PEAS bring $0.80.
OATS, $0 40.
POTATOES, bring per bag, $0.45.
BEANS are wanted at $1.00 per bushel.
BUTTER, 18c. to 20c.
HOGS (well dressed) bring $6 50.

XMAS PRESENTS.

WHY NOT BUY
SERVICEABLE GOODS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

DRESS GOODS are the most serviceable goods for Christmas Presents.

READ THIS.

Good serviceable Dress Material can be bought at S. Carsley's for 12c per yard.

Good serviceable Fancy Stripe Dress material can be bought at S. Carsley's for 15c.

Cord and see our serviceable German Poplin in all the newest shades to be sold at 18c yd.

Good quality of new American Homespun for winter costumes in all the newest shades can be bought at S. Carsley's for 20c per yd.

Good serviceable Empress Cloth in all the newest shades can be bought at S. Carsley's for 22½c per yard.

Splendid line of new Worsted Serges for Christmas presents, can be bought at S. Carsley's for 25c per yard.

Splendid line of new Scotch Homespun, in all the newest shades for Christmas presents, can be bought at S. Carsley's for 27c per yd.

Special line of new West of England Serges in all the newest shades can be bought at S. Carsley's for Christmas presents at 40c and 45c per yard.

Special line of new French Canvas Cloth for Children's dresses can be bought at S. Carsley's for Christmas presents at 31c yd.

Splendid line of new Damask Cloth in all the newest shades can be bought at S. Carsley's for 33c per yard.

S. CARSLEY,
MONTREAL.

Remember dress goods for Christmas presents

S. CARSLEY'S
SHOW ROOMS.

Christmas will soon be here and anyone in search of presents will find it to their advantage to visit

S CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS.

The largest and best assorted stock of the following goods to be had in Canada:—

Jackets in every style and quality from $1.85 to $10.00.

Hundreds of Jackets to choose from and all the newest styles.

Dolmans in every style and quality from $12.50 to $133, all London and Paris styles.

Ulsters in all qualities and all the new shapes from $1.00 to $25.00.

Fur-lined Circulars at very low prices.

CARSLEY'S SHAWLS.

For style, quality and cheapness Carsley's Shawls take the lead.

Hundreds of Shawls have been sold by us this season and everyone admits that we give the best value and have the best stock to choose from in Canada. As a proof of this we receive orders from all parts of the Dominion for shawls, and in every case the parties ordering are always well pleased with our selection.

Heavy Wrap Shawls from $1.00.
Canadian Wool Shawls from $2.45.
Scotch Wool Shawls soft finish from $3.00.
Scotch Homespun Shawls from $3.50.
Reversible Shawls in all styles from $1.00.
Paisley Shawls in every quality from $1.00 to $35.
Knitted Wool Shawls in all the leading shades from $1.25 to $6.00. A large assortment to choose from.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame St.,
MONTREAL.

Try Clapperton's Thread.

MONTREAL HOUSE.



Complete Lines in Dress Goods.

Cashmeres,
Merinoes,
Lustres,
Coburgs,
Paramattas,
Satins,
Silks,
Fringes,

TWEEDS.

Stock Large AND Well Selected.

See our Stock of Tweeds,
Diagonals,
Worsted Coatings,
Broad-Cloths,
E offes both
Checkered and Plain at
Prices to suit the Times.

GROCERIES.

A COMPLETE STOCK.
Choice Tea from 40c up. Give our tea a trial and be convinced that we have the best tea in the market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All sizes and styles, Felt Boots, Leather Boots, Kid Boots, Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Rubbers, &c.

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils, &c.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Produce, Turkeys, Geese Ducks, Chickens, &c.

Jos. Patenaude.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Rural New-Yorker.

For the North, South, East and West.

FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS, STOCKMEN, GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, FLORISTS,
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
DO WITHOUT IT.

500 Beautiful Illustrations from Nature Yearly.

The First American Rural Authority!
16 Pages, Weekly, Only $2 a Year.

It has distributed FREE among its subscribers some of the most valuable varieties of plants in cultivation.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN COPIES WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED FREE.

The present Free Seed and Plant Distribution is worth more than the yearly cost of subscription.

ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

Your family will be delighted with the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

It is Pure in Tone,
Sparkling, Conscientious, Original.
The Best Writers in the World,
31st Year of its age, 4th of its present management.

Subscribe Now.

Experiment grounds of 32 acres, worked in the interests of Subscribers. The Rural New-Yorker will add you to make and save money. It will tell you what new seeds and plants, farm implements, etc., to purchase, without regard to advertising interests.

Special departments devoted to markets, News of the week, to Women, Domestic Economy, to Religious Matters, Fashions.

Trustworthy market reports from all centers a specialty.

Address,
RURAL NEW-YORKER,
34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Merry Christmas
AND
Happy New Year.

Scots wha ha'e on buns been fed,
Wives wha look for purest Bread,
Bring the Bairnes ta see the spread,
At Hope the Baker's Store.
And ye braw lads wha are na blate,
Wha ha'e fraid a lovely mate;
Come buy the cake that seals your fate,
At Hope the Baker's Store.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Select Consignment of Candies. Over 1000lb for the Holidays.

Lozenges of all flavors. Plain and Fancy Mixtures. Novelties in Sugar work. Bon-bons. Horns of Plenty, &c.

We would invite

Special Attention

To our LOVE MIXTURE at 25c per pound. And our PRINCESS MIXTURE at 30c lb., and all the best value ever offered in this County, and when put up in our pretty ornamented boxes of 5lb, and 12 each are very suitable for Presents.

Pound, Plumb, Lunch, Sponge Cakes, Scotch Currant Buns from 3d upwards, Short Bread, Pastry and the usual assortment of Cakes found in a Confectioner's Store.

Ornamented Cakes for the Christmas and New Year's Table 25c per pound.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty and done up in first class style on the shortest notice.

THE STAFF OF LIFE as manufactured by us, is of the usual first class standard, being of a uniform quality it recommends itself to every household where it is used. The good people of St. Andrews and Carillon District can be Supplied from Mr. Beattie, See that the Brand "HOPE" is on every loaf.

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, DATES, NUTS, APPLES, and SPANISH GRAPES.

OYSTERS by express.—Those who wish to treat their cousins to these excellent bivalves should try an Oyster Stew.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner
Lachute, Dec. 9, 1880. 1tf

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED.—1,000 CORDS of Mixed Soft Wood, to be delivered at the Lachute Paper Mills. Contracts will be made for any portion of the above.

Apply to J. C. WILSON,
at the Office of the Mills.
Lachute, Dec. 15 1880. 16 3

DISTRICT of TERREBONNE.

PROVINCE of QUEBEC,
District of Terrebonne.

A SESSION of the COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH holding Criminal jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House, in the Village of St. Scholastique, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH day of January next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give Public Notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the Common Gaol of the said district and all others, that they must be prosecuted then and there, and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said district, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in relation to said duties.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 2nd Dec., 1880.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED.—About 20 or 30 Cords of Good Hardwood.

Apply to
D. KERR & Co.,
WATCHMAN OFFICE.
Lachute, December 9, 1880.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The Business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9y1

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT WELL KNOWN PROPERTY situated in the village of BROWNSBURG, and at present occupied by Mr. ALEX. PAUL, as a STORE and POST OFFICE. The property consists of two hundred acres of land well watered with living springs—good sugar and hardwood bush, is within 3 miles of Lachute. Also a number of Water privileges on the West River. These properties will be sold cheap for Cash.

Apply to
ALEX. McGIBBON.
Brownsburg, Sept. 10th, 1880. No 2, 1. f.

Pour etre Fraduit en Anglais.

QUE disent ceux qui aiment a etre servi honnetement promptement et avoir pour la valeur de leur argent.

Il disent allez au magasin PILON au magasin du bon marche.

La vous trouvery tous ce dont vous aurez besoin.

La vous aurez le meilleur choix possible dans toute especes de marchandises

La vous aurez du bon et a bon marche.

Il est inutile de conseiller les bonnes pratiques de la compagnie, de se rende la de suite pour leur achat quel qu'il soit.

DRAP FLANELLE WINCEYS ARTICLE DE GOUT.

La vous trouvery tous et a meilleur marche quailleurs

Nous aimons a faire remarquer aussi que quelquesuns de nos.

Marchands voulais se plaisent, quelque fois a tromper les gens qui ne connaissent pas tout a fait l'adresse; la meilleur que nous puissions donner c'est que le magasin Pilon est le plus vaste le plus grand le plus apparent de toute la rue Ste. Cathrine, de meme qu'il est le mieux assorti.

Depuis la on ne fait qu'un seul prix mais bien bas, bien bas.

Five per cent discount to all Purchasers.

Un Escompte de 5 pour 100 sera donne a tous les achateurs.

647, 649 Ste. Catherine, Montreal.

A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.
1y-4

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont

Victoria Foundry,

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Farmers of Arrantseull and the public generally for the patronage extended to them since their commencement in business in Lachute, and would hope for a continuance of the same. They manufacture the following articles at their foundry, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior to any procured elsewhere.

PLOUGHS,

Side Hill, Double Mouldboard, Steel Mouldboard all metal, and Ploughs of all kinds 75 or 100 different patterns of Plough-points, and all that are in use in this country. Also Agent for FROST & WOODS Ploughs.

BOILERS,

Farmers' Sugar and Stove Boilers, Bake Kettles and Pots of all kinds.

STOVES,

Double Cook Stoves, Single Hall Stoves, Cook Stoves, and a variety of Hamilton and Montreal stoves. Also Stoves Repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS

Door Guards, Chimney Caps, Sinks, Doorstep Plates, Door Scrapers, Hot-air Furnaces, Registers, Grate Bars, Furnace Fronts, Flower Stands, Brackets, Stone Lifters, Road Scrapers, Cart Boxes, Churn Castings, and Dog Powers. A Full supply of mower fittings always on hand, and are ready to repair or make new any part of mowers or threshing machines.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SCRAP BRASS, OR CAST IRON.

We Guarantee Satisfaction in all our Work.
SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALITY.
McGUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, Oct, 1st, 1880. 2 3tf

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED!

(PATENTED IN CANADA 13th APRIL, 1880.)

$1.25



$1.25 $1.25

$1.25

MANUFACTURED BY

DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a BRASS STRAP CORNER SPRINGS and an ARC FORM. We use no Web or Strings, and therefore there is NO HARBOR FOR VERMIN.

'Factory! Factory!
At Lachute Mills.

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

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS
of all descriptions.

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

☞ Picture Framing a Speciality, at very Low Prices.

ORDERS SOLICITED
CALDER & MATTINSON,
Lachute, June 15, 1880.

THE OLD

HAT CAP & FUR
Emporium.

R. W. Cowan & Co.,

(Successors to Job C. Thompson & Co.,)
No. 416 NOTRE DAME STREET CORNER OF ST PETER ST., MONTREAL.

HAVING RESUMED business in our old stand, we invite the attention of our numerous Customers throughout the country to our extensive stock of Hats, Caps & Furs for the Fall and Winter Season of 1880.

SILK & PULLOVER HATS
of our own manufacture,
SOFT & STIFF HATS,
all shapes in the newest styles,
SCOTCH CAPS A SPECIALITY.
FUR CAPS, MUFFS,
BOAS, COATS,
SACQUES & GAUNTLETTS
IN S. S. SEAL,
PERSIAN LAMB, OTTER,
BEAVER and ASTRACAN
in great variety and made from selected skins, also

Gloves and Mitts
FOR MENS, BOYS AND LADIES WEAR.

When on a visit to the City give us a call.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

R. W COWAN & CO.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St Peter
No. 3. 4 m.

ELECTION

by the PEOPLE has been made for purchasing purposes at the

Farmers Exchange
AND FAMILY GROCERY
OF
F. N. Beattie,
ST ANDREWS, P. Q.

The publication of the above fact is made that all may enjoy the unrivalled advantage of investing at low and reduced prices in the Choicest of Groceries and Provisions,

CANNED FRUITS and MEATS,
BOTTLED JELLIES
and the other innumerable delicacies with which the "Farmers Exchange" has just been replenished to meet the requirements of the

Holiday Season.

The best Teas,
The best Sugars,
The best Syrups,
The best Fish, and
THE CHEAPEST.

For making substantial and useful Holiday Gifts—see the select assortment of Crockery of Plain and Fancy Design. And the many other articles that are sure to attract the eye AT THE

FARMERS' EXCHANGE
where barter is carried on as usual.

Hope's Bread.
Hopeful Sign for Sale,
St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1880. 1tf.

RULES FOR

Dressing Poultry.

Do not feed for twenty-four hours previous to killing BLEED WELL.

Pluck Clean, leaving on the head, also the wings and tails with their feathers on.

Entrails must not be drawn.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR
POULTRY!
Dressed as above at

C. T. Wales & Co.
"The PEOPLES' CASH STORE,"
ST. ANDREWS.

New Goods, Large Assortments, and LOW PRICES, for the
HOLIDAY TRADE.
St. Andrews, Dec 2, 1880. 3m1.

FLOUR
AND
OATMEAL



PRINCE OF WALES PRIZE MEDAL.

This medal was awarded to the
LACHUTE MILLS OATMEAL
When H. R. H. the Prince of Wales opened
THE VICTORIA BRIDGE IN 1860,
and this Oatmeal has always taken FIRST PRIZE wherever exhibited since.

The New Bolt

PUT IN THE LACHUTE MILLS
Is giving the greatest satisfaction, and there is an increasing demand for
THE LACHUTE MILLS FLOUR,
All the modern improvements in Milling have now been secured and the

Lachute Mills,

Is turning out as good an article of Flour as can be purchased anywhere in the Dominion.

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

Fish & Ireland,
Lachute Mills
Lachute Mills, October, 28, 1880.

The Bell Organ,

Is the best and cheapest Cabinet Organ, 14,000 Now in Use!

The oldest and largest firm now in Canada. Their Instruments took the highest prize, the Gold Medal, with special mention, at the Australian International Exhibition, in May last, competing with the best American and European makers.

During six years' residence in the county I have sold over 60 Organs, and none have given so much satisfaction to my customers as the "Bell."

Illustrated Catalogues, with prices and terms sent free on application.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, July 15, 1880. 46tf.

Bedding House!

FIRST PRIZE
ON
Mattrasses,
Pillows, &c.

G. Armstrong & Co.
Victoria Square,
MONTREAL. 1y

GUILTY,
OR NOT
Guilty!

NOT GUILTY of Selling Goods too dear is the verdict of all who once buy at the

Farmer's Exchange,
Brownsburg,

Your Verdict is also Wanted.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
&c., &c., at Common Sense Prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF
FUR CAPS,
Imitation do., Musk, Kid and Deer Skin Mitts, and Gloves,
Just Received,
and at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
FELT HATS in endless variety, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

CALL and examine our stock and compare prices.

5 per cent discount on all Cash purchases.

WANTED,

10 Tons of Turnips, and 1,000 brace of Partridges. Also 1,000 cords of Dry Wood, for which CASH will be paid as soon as delivered and measured.

N.B.—Accounts will be rendered up to December 1st, and the Proprietor requests settlement to that date during the month of December as there will be a change made and old and new accounts will be separated.

Alexander Paul.
Brownsburg, Nov 4, 1880. 3m1

Under the Umbrella.

Coming home from school together,
In the cold and rainy weather,
Lillian, with her nut-brown hair,
Bonnie Gracie, sweet and fair!
Just behind them, I, while walking,
Listened to their childish talking;
First of lessons learned that day,
Then of recess and their play;
Then a little chat on dolls,
And then of "mother's cricket balls;"
Of this and that, as children will,
Whose little tongues are never still.

"How it rains!" cried Grace, at last,
As the drops fell thick and fast.
"We don't care, though, for you see,
We're under shelter, you and me!"
Then said Lillian, "Bless, dear,
There's room for one more under here;
And do you think mamma would care,
If we should call that poor girl there,
And ask her—shall I, or will you?
To come in under shelter too?
She looks so sad; and then I know
She'd send, because she delivers so."
A moment more; and presently
The large umbrella sheltered *three*.

O little kind Samaritan!
Sweet, thoughtful, little Lillian!
Remember, as you older grow,
That many a heart so filled with woe,
May falter by the roadside drear,
Bowed low with many a grief and fear.
Then from the shelter of God's care
Stretch forth your hand and gladly share
The heaven of your pitying love,
To save from angry clouds above,
Open wide, dear child, sweet Charity's door,
We are there is always room for more.

LADIES' COLUMN.

In last week's issue we had an essay written by a little Lachute lady, Miss Blanche Evans, and we feel proud of her first attempt in the literary field; and as she has taken the initiative step we fondly hope more of our young ladies will be encouraged by her example and give us something bright and fresh from their facile pen, to enliven our holiday season.

The WATCHMAN will hail with delight such a praiseworthy undertaking. And the Ladies' Column will always be open for *short, racy* articles on interesting subjects.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

The *World* of Nov. 17th has the following, which is self-explanatory: "I have reason to believe that an illustrious lady declines to return, at this stormy season of the year, and spend another winter in the inhospitable climate where she suffered so much last year; and I think she is quite right. Independently of the ice and snow, the society to be had there is not such as one so illustrious and so graceful has a right to command. I regret to hear that this opinion is not shared by the highest authority in the land."

The *World* is uncommonly good authority on such matters. The former part of the statement is doubtless correct; the latter may require confirmation. Yet it is a remarkable fact that in the notices of the Queen's visits to Balmoral or elsewhere, the Princess Louise is not seen in contact with Her Majesty, though as meeting much with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The fact has suggested the inference that the Queen thinks that the Princess ought to be in Canada, and if so Her Majesty could, perhaps, state some good reasons for the conclusions which she has arrived at.

L'Ordre states that Queen Victoria has invited the Empress Eugenie to spend the winter with her at Windsor.

ARRANGEMENT OF FERNS.

Ferns when placed in a room should always be in groups. They should be clustered in masses above the pictures or on the mantels; they should never be suffered to look as if a tornado had torn them from the turf and pasted them without order or design upon chance spots of the wall. And the way to accomplish this grouping is exceedingly simple; all that is necessary is to feel that ferns may be used without stint, and that they can be treated, even when pressed and dried, very much as though they were green. To group them in masses above pictures, first fill all the space between the cords and for two inches outside with pins stuck in the wall and placed about three inches apart; then, commencing at the top, by the nail, hang the ferns on the pins, building downward until the whole space is filled. Of course, more or less judgment must be exercised in order to gracefully fringe out the sides with good ferns, and give a luxuriant effect to the whole. In this way, as in no other, dried leaves can be used for the purpose of introducing life and freshness into otherwise stiff, unattractive interiors.

A ROYAL COMPOSER.—Her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) has written a pianoforte piece entitled "The Doctors' Galop." On the title-page, Her Royal Highness takes the name of "Louise Campbell."

NEW YORK DECEMBER FASHIONS.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

The newest combination includes the changeable silks and satins, which have been so long absent from the market. These blend effectively with the various and many tinted brocades and plushes. An idea which has already become popular is the importation of the entire materials for a suit or robe, each dress packed in a separate box, with embroidered bands, plaited and shirred flouncings, ribbons and buttons to match, and ready to be cut and made without the trouble and uncertainty of matching and selecting the different materials. A lithographic fashion plate with each box shows the general style in which the dress may be made. The materials are fine qualities of cashmere, camel's hair, &c., with the embroidery on bands of velvet or the material itself, and, being complete, are a most acceptable and appropriate holiday gift. They range in price from $15 to $30. Waists and overdresses of cashmere, with pattern embroidered on the edges of the goods, and also fringe on one edge, may be obtained in lengths of four and a half yards, from $10 to $42. Armure plaids are in the latest goods of sombre hues of olive, cardinal and blue, with plum and other colors toned down to neutral tints. They are forty-eight inches wide and $1.50 a yard. The entire suit is made of this, with the trimmings composed of plaitings of the same, ten yards of material being sufficient for a dress and jacket of the short English style now worn. The bordered goods are very much used for shapping out morning suits.

NEW BONNETS.

There is at present no indication of any change in ladies' bonnets and hats. Nearly all wear bonnets, although round hats of various shapes are worn by many to whom they are more becoming than the small bonnets, and also by young misses who look better without the sprigs, which are often the only difference between a bonnet and a hat. The small capote now worn is a fashionable rival of the large bonnets which have been imported, and it is only a question of a few weeks whether the larger or smaller styles will prevail through the winter or whether, as will probably be the case, a compromise will be effected and a bonnet of moderate size will become popular, which will not leave the head in the present exposed condition and render it, as now, a prey to neuralgia and influenza. Sealskin is also used in the composition of larger hats and bonnets in the place of plush. They are trimmed with birds and fancy feather ornaments and heavy silk and chenille cords, with seal balls in place of tassels at the ends.

CLOAKS, WRAPS, &c.

Short English walking jackets of light cloth are found too convenient to discard, and are made of light colored cloth. They are usually double breasted and trimmed with plush or fur on the revers, pockets and cuffs. Buttons representing owls heads, bears, &c., about as large as a quarter or half dollar, are used for fastening and ornament. Fur buttons and bars with cords are also worn. Sable and monk fur is occasionally used with the rich brocades for linings, and the cuffs are ornamented with the rich ringes of some of the most elegant imported dolmans. Ermine and squirrel are, however, the principal linings of outside garments, where colored quilted satin or plush is not used. Marabout feather trimming is often used where bands of fur are appropriate. Shoulder capes of monkey fur, which is of long, silky, black hair, and also of other furs are worn, usually as part of a costume trimmed with the same fur, and with these the conventional round muff is used. Bands of dark fur are used for bordering dresses to be worn indoors, but are in questionable taste. The white and dark marabout feather trimmings are also used and are more appropriate. Fur lined circulars of silk or cashmere are too convenient as an easily disposed of wrap when not needed not to be popular. The ulster is also one of the morning cloaks which are as much worn as they have been during former seasons. They are sometimes made with dolman sleeves, which extend to the back and form a cape. The half fitting shapes are as much worn as those outlining the figure closely. Two or three small capes are worn, and are preferred by many to the revers or simple collar. Kilt plaited skirts are seen on some, but add greatly to the weight. The loose ulster of light cloth is made with Russian or Chinese sleeves. They are worn in all colors, from écru tinted cloth trimmed on the collar and sleeves with beaver fur, to the darkest mixed goods and black. The dolman continues to be the leading shape for the rich silk and velvet materials and for black cloth, and in the latest importations the pelisse is occasionally seen.

With few exceptions the brocaded damask and broche fabrics now exhibited are less surprising in pattern and coloring than the patterns which distinguished the importations earlier in the season. They are more in accord with the artistic design of the Louis XIII. epoch, which styles are now exceedingly popular in Paris. The caprices in colors and designs are still bewildering and bright, but the arabesques, oriental figures and flashes of color are less pronounced than formerly. The fine intermingling of hues and designs takes off all effect of gaudiness and renders them less conspicuous, and thus more pleasing to the general taste.

A handsome costume is of gold shot camel's hair cloth of a rich brown. The underskirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce of the goods, edged around the bottom with a bias band of seal brown plush, from under which shows a narrow flutiage of antique gold satin. The front of the tunic is draped very high on one side, and extremely low on the other. The high drapery on the right is held by a bow and ends of broad satin ribbon faced with gold. The sash drapery in the back is trimmed on the edge with bands of plush. The bodice is cut Breton style, with vest of plush and wide close cuffs, which nearly reach the elbow. An outside coat is added, which has a hood and cape of plush.

A PALPABLE TRUTH.—Says a sensible woman, discussing the dress question: "If any of our working girls knew what guys they make of themselves through buying and wearing cheap imitations of fashionable apparel and jewelry, they wouldn't do it. Because a wealthy lady can afford a change every few weeks, the poor girl who tries to emulate her becomes a dowdy. The result is limpy dresses, dresses which hang like dish rags, washed out and tarnished jewelry, shoes speedily out of shape, and a general air of faded out dishevelment from the head downward."

Be courteous with all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them confidence.

Music touches every key of memory, and stirs all the hidden springs of sorrow and of joy. We love it for what it makes us remember.

Whoever looks for a friend without imperfections will never find what he seeks. We love ourselves with all our faults, and we ought to love our friends in a like manner.

GOOD ADVICE.—Grapple with every opportunity, and as you don't know when opportunity will come along, keep your grappling irons always ready.

Preserve the privacy of your house, marriage state and heart from relatives and all the world.

If able let the children run about at least two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon. If too young, place them on a bed or carpet, and let them throw their limbs about.

Never water a plant in the house that is already wet. When you water, water thoroughly. Use rain water if possible, if not, tepid water. Ascertain the state of the soil by feeling with your finger. Tap the pot with your knuckles. If it has a dull sound the soil is moist; if a sharp ring it is dry. Remember that plants want much more water in summer than in winter, and when in full flower it is wonderful how much it will take. Never let water stand in the saucer of your plants, except in aquatic plants, such as sperm, &c.

Crackers that are not fresh can be made to appear so by putting them into a hot oven for a short time. Watch them carefully, as a minute too long will serve to brown and spoil them.

CANADIAN EMIGRATION TO THE STATES.—Mr. Joseph Tassé, M.P., delivered a very interesting lecture on the above subject, in the rooms of *L'Union Catholique*, last Sunday evening. Mr. Jos. Decosirrs occupied the chair. Mr. Tassé, in the course of his remarks, said that it was a great pride for Canadians, in visiting the Western States, to see villages called by such names as Joliette, Nicolet, &c. The first move in the way of emigration occured about the time of the conquest, and the second movement about 1837. These were the two great epochs in the annals of French-Canadian expatriation. The numbers of exiled Canadians have been greatly exaggerated. Mr J. U. Taché, in statistics which won great praise for its author in Europe, says that our population doubles every 28 years; from 84,000 in 1765, to 1877, during which four periods of 28 years elapse, it had reached 1,122,000, thereby the number of French-Canadians in the States does not reach 250,000. Mr. Tassé said that there existed two different ways of stopping that regretable emigration of the French-Canadians; 1st. Colonization of the northern parts of the Province of Quebec; 2nd. By the encouragement of industry among them. The lecture concluded with an eloquent appeal to those present and the Canadians in general, to remain in their country, to work and thereby prosper in the land of which they were all so proud.—*Gazette*

CAUSE OF DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria is the offspring of filth. It is a disease for which the doctors can do but little. The surest preventive of this deadly scourge is scrupulously clean premises, always including perfect drainage. In Brooklyn, New York and Chicago it is spreading rapidly and with terrible fatality. In all these places the cause of it is ascribed to defective sewerage. It is a disease which is more apt to attack the young and fragile, but is no respecter of age or seasons. Those suffer most who live on low, wet grounds; in houses with imperfect drains or surrounded by offensive matter, such as privies, decaying animal and vegetable refuse; in damp rooms, as cellars; in overcrowded and unventilated apartments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHAMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Thursday, 9th December, 1880.

This day, at Three o'clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, and took His Seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:

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

In opening this, the Third Session of the present Parliament, I have to offer you my sincere congratulations on the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed, as well as on the undoubted return of her Commercial prosperity, and the substantial development of her various industries.

During the recess my advisers thought the time opportune for making another attempt to carry out the declared preference of Parliament for the construction and operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway by means of an Incorparated Company, aided by grants of money and land, rather than by the direct action of the Government.

Three of my ministers therefore proceeded to England for the purpose of carrying on negotiations to that end.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that their efforts were so far successful that a contract has been entered into, subject to the approval of Parliament, with men of high financial standing in Europe, the United States and Canada, for the speedy construction and permanent working of this great national enterprise.

The Contract and the papers connected therewith, will be submitted to you without delay, and I invoke for them your early and earnest consideration.

With this view I have summoned you before the usual period, as no action can be taken by the Contractors to prosecute the work, and no permanent arrangement for the organization of a systematic Emigration from Europe to the North West Territories, can be satisfactorily made until the policy of Parliament with respect to the Railway has been decided.

Steady progress has been made in the construction of those portions of the Railway now under contract. Two additional sections have been recently opened for traffic, one from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, the other from Cross Lake to Keewatin; so that there are now in all 264 miles in operation.

You will be glad to learn that the measures adopted to promote economy in the working of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways have resulted in a large reduction of the difference between Revenue and Expenditure; and that the steadily increasing traffic warrants the expectation that during the current year these Railways will be self sustaining.

I have the gratification of informing you that Her Majesty's Government has generously presented to Canada, for training school purposes, the steam corvette "Charybdis" lately returned from service in the Chinese Seas. The correspondence on this subject will be laid before you.

I have thought it well, in consideration of the increasing duties thrown by the development of the Country upon the Civil Service, and for the more efficient organization of such service, to issue a Royal Commission to examine and report on the whole question.

The report of the Commissioners will, I believe, be ready to be laid before you at an early day; and I ask for your consideration of such Report and of the whole subject of Civil Service Reform.

A measure for the enlargement of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba will be submitted to you.

I greatly regret being obliged to state that the entire failure of the usual food supply of the Indians in the North West, to which I called your attention last session, has continued during the present season, and has involved the necessity of a large expenditure in order to save them from absolute starvation. Several of the Bands have, however, already applied themselves to the cultivation of their Reserves and the care of their cattle. No effort will be spared to induce the whole of the aboriginal population to betake themselves to agricultural pursuits.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the last, and the Estimates for the ensuing year, will be laid before you. The Estimates will, I trust, be found to have been prepared with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the Public Service.

It will be satisfactory to you to know that the existing Tariff has not only promoted the Manufactures and other products of the Country, but has so far increased the Revenues of the Dominion as to place it beyond doubt that the receipts of the current fiscal year will be in excess of the expenditures chargeable to consolidated Revenue.

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

Several measures of importance will be submitted to you, among them will be Bills for the winding up of Insolvent Banks and Incorporated Companies; for the amendment of the Railway Act of 1879; for the revision and consolidation of the Laws relating to Government Railways; and for the improvement, in several respects, the Criminal Law.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that there are now good hopes of our being able to place the naturalization of German Settlers on a more satisfactory footing. A measure will be submitted, with all the papers connected with the matter, for your consideration.

Your best attention will, I am sure, be given to the subjects I have mentioned, as well as to everything that effects the well being and good Government of the Dominion.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[*From our regular Correspondent.*]

LONDON, Nov. 23th, 1880.

The coffee taverns, which are being established all over London, are proving very successful. The movement is supported by some of the highest people in the land and success up to the present time is undoubted. The prices charged are remarkably low. A plate of ham of excellent quality, a cup of very good coffee and a roll and butter are supplied for eight cents. At Spier's and Pond's refreshment room, at Victoria Station, thirty-two cents—three hundred per cent, more—is charged for precisely the same articles, the quality being little better and the quantity less. The success of the taverns is awakening the publicans to the necessity of providing non-intoxicants for sale. Several public houses now put forth the announcement that tea and coffee are always ready. It is sincerely to be hoped that ere long these sensible reforms will have a marked effect in abating the greatest curse of the country—drunkenness—which is undoubtedly the cause of more misery and crime than any other vice.

Lord Beaconsfield's novel, "Endymion," is the topic of the hour. The aged statesman is going over the steps of his daring and brilliant youth, with the old flowers of rhetoric, the gorgeous Eastern coloring, the happily concreted epigram, the generosity to distinguished opponents, the ill concealed scorn of English methods and the heart whole admiration of England's power that have always distinguished him, with the chastening influences of growing years and the aftermath of ripe experience. It will be now in order for Mr. Gladstone to give us another Homeric strain, since he has recoiled from the decrees of the Council of Trent. It looks as though Dulsigno had at last got into somebody's hands, although it is a little difficult as yet to determine into whose. The rumours of Lord Dudley accepting a seat in the Liberal Cabinet are again renewed, and are not unlikely to have some foundation in fact, more especially since Mr. Gladstone sojourn with the Earl.

The recent importation of American rye into some of the Baltic ports has created an alarm all over Russia, and elaborate articles on the comparative agricultural resources of the two countries have appeared in almost every Russian newspaper. The unanimous conclusion is that the cause of the unfavorable result of Russian farming lies not in the soil, but in the ignorance and laziness of the Russian peasant. The wages of the laborer in Russia are lower than in any other country, but it takes three Russian *moujiks* to do the work of one farm hand in France, Great Britain or the United States.

The situation in Ireland is still practically unchanged. The rumour regarding the Government's action are of the most contradictory nature. One well informed authority gives assurances that the Government is at last proceeding to act; that the law must be maintained and sedition put down. Another equally well informed authority states beyond possibility of contradiction that such measures are all the purest fiction; that the Government has not the remotest intention of adopting coercion in Ireland; that Parliament would meet about the usual time, and that the Government had in careful consideration a brand new Land bill. One day a landlord or agent is shot, or tarred and feathered; the next day the same landlord indignantly repudiates the calumny that he was even so much as winged, or even came within a sniff of tar, let alone a feather. And so the same goes on. The facts are that the Land League is strengthening its hold on the people; that the Government is, as a whole, in favor of amending the Land laws in a sense more favorable to the tenants, and that it is averse to adopting extreme and expensive means for the purpose of quelling what, in the main, looks like a legal enough political agitation.

J. J. O'Kelly, who was a reporter on the New York *Herald*, is now a member of the English House of Commons. P. J. Smythe, who was also a New York newspaper man, is a Member of Parliament, and Justin McCarthy, who wrote political leaders for the New York *Times* sits on the cross benches at Westminster.

AUGUST.

Fragments.

MRS. M. E. KNIGHT.

Men do not need so much to be convinced of the truth, as to be urged to the performance of it. All that is necessary to miss heaven is simply to neglect watching, to have no oil in our lamps. The foolish virgins knew the bridegroom was coming, and they fully intended to go into the marriage supper, but alas! "the doors were shut."

The work of sinners, so far as their salvation is concerned, will go for naught. In trying to patch up the old man with the new cloth of good works, a person may succeed for a while here on earth, but will not stand the test of the final judgment. "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God."

Donald orders broth.—Donald—'What's this?' Waiter—'Broth, sir.' Donald—'Hoo, aye! Yis! A pease here and a barley's there, and the one whustlin' to the other, 'are ye o-o.'

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

La cité de Winnipeg se développe d'une manière vraiment remarquable. En 1870, lors de son annexion au Canada, elle comptait environ 300 âmes; en 1873, après s'être érigée en cité, sa population atteignait déjà la chiffre de 2,000, et aujourd'hui, ce nombre s'est quintuplé.

En 1874, le montant de l'évaluation de la propriété municipale s'élevait à un peu plus de $2,000,000, ce qui produisait un revenu de $20,000; cette année, l'estimation est de $4,600,160, et le revenu probable de $80,000.

Il a été dépensé durant la dernière saison d'été plus de $1,000,000, pour la construction des bâtiments et les placements sur biens immeubles représentent $1,250,000 durant la même période.

Comme le disait Sir Charles Tupper, à l'un des récents banquets, Toronto est menacée de perdre sa suprématie commerciale dans l'Ouest, et c'est Winnipeg qui la lui conteste.

Il est question, à Berthier, de faire une souscription pour payer les frais du procès de M. Robillard. La sympathie publique, dans le comté de Berthier, voudrait protester ainsi contre la sentence regrettable qui a été rendue. Elle proteste aussi d'une autre manière, en offrant à M. Robillard de la réélire par une majorité plus forte encore que la première fois.

Le désarroi le plus complet règne, paraît-il, dans le petit camp de M. Turcotte, aux Trois-Rivière. M. Pacaud abandonne la *Concorde*, qui menace de devenir une pomme de discorde au sein de la phalange rouge. Le dernier exploit de cette feuille populacière a été l'essai d'émeute à propos du *loup-line*. Nous ne pouvons que répéter, au sujet de cette tentative, que toute l'affaire n'a été qu'un malentendu, dans lequel ni le département ni M. Senécal ne sont pour rien. C'est, au reste, la deuxième tentative de ce genre faité par la *Concorde* depuis douze ou treize mois. Il semblerait que la deuxième ait encore moins réussi que la première.

On lit dans le *Journal de Trois-Rivières*:

Les travaux de reparations aux vieilles casernes sont maintenant suspendus pour la saison d'hiver.

Une somme considérable de travail a été faite et laisse voir qu'une fois terminé l'édifice aura à l'extérieur toute l'apparence d'une construction neuve et élégante, et offrira à l'intérieur de splendides appartements pour les bureaux publics.

L'honorable Ministre des Travaux Publics a fait acte de bonne administration en faisant réparer cette propriété qui, jusqu'ici n'a été d'aucune utilité et qui à l'avenir aura une grande valeur et sauvera au gouvernement les sommes qu'il paie aujourd'hui en loyer.

Nous avons lieu de croire que les travaux seront pousses avec activité au printemps.

L'administration du chemin de fer du Nord va faire enlever, il y a quelques jours, les rails sur le prolongement de la linge qui parcourt les quais. Ces rails, qui auraient été inutiles pendant l'hiver, seront replacés au printemps, et on les utilisera ailleurs dans l'intervalle. Les autorités du havre n'ont fait aucune opposition à cette mesure, prise dans l'intérêt général de la ligne, et sont même venues en aide à l'administration du chemin.

On voyait encore, hier après midi, sur le train du chemin de fer du Nord, la figure sinistre d'un embaucheur, conduisant une petite bande de quinze ou vingt émigrants. Est-ce que cette engeance n'aura pas bientôt disparu?

On dit que les citoyens de l'important village de St Césaire désireraient construire un embranchement de chemin de fer pour relier leur localité à la voie ferrée de Lt. Laurent et Champlain à l'Ange Gardien. Il n'y aurait que six milles de chemin à construire.

—D'après une dépêche reçue de St. Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick, il appert que la quantité d'épinette que sera coupée sur les bords de la rivière St. Jean atteindra cette année le chiffre de 120,000,000 pieds. Il en sera coupé sur la rivière Nashwash 40'000,000 ce qui portera la somme totale à 160,000,000.

Mardi soir, vers sept heures, un jeune homme qui descendait la rue de la Chapelle, à St. Roch de Québec, a fait une chute au moment où il croisait trois individus, dit le *Courrier du Canada*. Le tintement de l'argent qu'il avait dans son gousset attira l'attention de ces individus, et l'un d'eux alloua à un jeune homme un coup de poing en pleine poitrine et l'étendit sans connaissance sur le trottoir. Lorsque les passants le relevèrent, il s'aperçut qu'on l'avait dévalisé.

Différentes causes, l'âge avancé, les soucis, la maladie, les désappointements et la prédisposition héréditaire, tendent à rendre les cheveux gris, et chacune de ces causes en détermine la chute prématurée.

L'Ayer's Hair Vigor rend aux cheveux devenus gris ou fanés leur couleur naturelle, brune, blonde, châtaine ou rouge. Il adoucit le cuir chevelu en le nettoyant et en lui donnant une action saine.

Il enlève les pellicules et guérit les affections causées par l'excédant des humeurs. Il arrête la chute des cheveux, et produit une nouvelle croissance dans tous les cas où les follicules ne sont pas détruites et où les glandes n'ont pas été affectées.

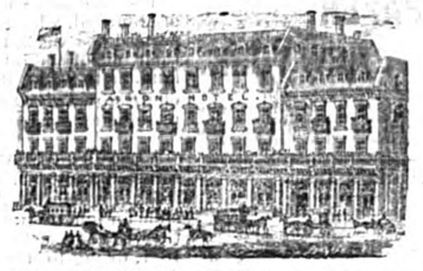
Les effets en sont incomparables sur les chevelures faibles ou maladives, et quelques applications suffisent pour leur rendre le brillant et la vigueur de la jeunesse.

Sûr et inoffensif dans son emploi, l'Ayer's Hair Vigor est sans rival pour la chevelure et spécialement estimé pour le lustre doux et la richesse du tout qu'il donne aux cheveux. Il ne renferme ni huile, ni teinture, et ne déteint pas sur la toile; de plus, il adhère longtemps aux cheveux, auxquels il conserve la fraîcheur et la grâce.

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In every line our stock of medium priced furniture is very large and comprises every style in general use. Our stock of clocks, looking glasses, cane and wood seat chairs, is varied and low priced. A very large lot of British plate glass on hand, assorted sizes, suitable for the trade, and will be exchanged for first-class furniture or at a discount of 10 per cent for cash.

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G. & M SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, October, 1880. 39tf

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THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1880. NO 17

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published

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CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

METHODIST.—The Rev John Walton. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and at OLIVET HALL, West-End, at 7 p. m. Weekly services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school in Olivet Hall, every Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p. m.

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

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

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

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron. Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, R. G. Meikle, Wm. McOsatt, John Hope, and John Smith.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Mayrand, of Sherbrooke. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 16th, May 25th to 29th, and September 12th to 16th. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. David Raitt, Crier and Tipstaff.

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

Lachute Cards.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

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

Counsel and Montreal Correspondent
Hon. J. J. C ABBOTT, Q. C.
47y1.

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

WM. SMITH, M. D., C. M.
BOA'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute.
17tf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.
GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.
Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. MCRAE'S building, opposite *Fraser & McOuat's.*
5-17y

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, - - - P.Q.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellry, &c., and
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE.

JOHN M'NIECE,
TINSMITH
WEST-END, ... LACHUTE.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding Country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by MR. SAMUEL JAMES, where he is prepared to do every description of Tinsmithing in the best style of the art. All his work is guaranteed to be what he represents it. Will keep always on hand a general supply of Tinware and house furnishing goods. He solicits a call from Country Dealers.
Lachute, 17th March, 1880. 29tf.

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

Montreal Cards.

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

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

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
194 ST. JAMES' STREET,
MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L

John Taylor & Co.
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., &c.
537 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.
45y1

FORBES, STEVENSON & Co.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
47 and 49 WILLIAM STREET,
MONTREAL. 29y1

The City Hotel,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,
PROPRIETOR.
Respectfully begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, wh[ere he will] continue, as formerly, to keep a [first-class] house,
☞ Good Board for $3. per day, or $5. per week. Horses, 50c. 23y1

JOHN WATSON,
370 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
of every description,
Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
27y1

Removed!
To our new and
EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
And in order to make our opening a success, we have decided on giving the Public a benefit in the way of Extensive lines of
CHEAP DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., &c.,
And to house-keepers our full Stock of Carpets, &c., cannot be surpassed in the Dominion as to Styles, Quality and Price.
Merchants can now be supplied with full lines at lowest trade prices.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
51 & 53 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. 32y1

See Here!
If you want the FINEST PHOTOGRAPH, for Framing you ever saw, go to
MR. PARKS,
No. 195½ ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
And you will get it, sure. 13m6.

JAS. L. WISEMAN,
WOOD ENGRAVER and DESIGNER,
162 ST. JAMES STREET, 162
MONTREAL. 11y1

Riepert Bros.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' and GENTS'
FURS,
AT LOW PRICES.
97 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
MONTREAL. 7y



J. H. FIELD will be in Lachute on the 16th, 17th and 18th of each month until May. 11m3

The "KINTAIL WAREHOUSE."
A. McLENNAN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Herrings, Cod, Ling, and Fish of all Descriptions.
SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKEYS.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES OF FINEST QUALITY.
McLennan's Blended Highland Whiskey,
and the Real Camtachie Peat Reek.
Orders from City and Country Punctually attended to.
92 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. 11-1

AN HONEST SOAP
IS
STRACHAN'S
GILT-EDGE SOAP
BECAUSE
Each Bar Weighs a Pound!
BECAUSE
It is Composed of pure materials!
BECAUSE
Its washing qualities are unexcelled!
BECAUSE
It is suitable for the Kitchen, the Laundry, the Toilet and the Bath
W. STRACHAN, & Co.,
No. 36 JACQUES CARTIER STREET,
MONTREAL. 7y1.

The Christmas Gift.

Around the Christmas tree we stood,
And watched the children's faces,
As they their little gifts received
With childish airs and graces.
We grown folks had our share of fun
In making wee ones merry,
And laughed to see the juveniles
Kiss 'neath the holly berry."
Beside me sat sweet Bessie Moore,
A lovely dark-eyed maiden,
When near her stood our little Eve,
Her arms with love gifts laden;
Until around the room she went,
Th blue-eyed baby, shyly
And blushing red, into each lap
Her offerings dropped slyly.

But when to me the darling came,
All empty handed was she,
And when I asked, "Why slight me thus?"
She answered, "Oh, because we—
We diuna know you tummine here!"
And then, with blue eyes shining,
To this side and that she threw her arms
Her sister's neck entwining.
"But *something* I must have," said I,
"My Christmas night to gladden."
A shade—I thought the baby's face
Seemed presently to sadden;
Then at a once, with gleeful laugh—
"Oh! I know what I' I do sir!
I've only sister Bessie left,
But I'll uiv her to you, sir!"

Amid the laugh that came from all,
I drew my sweet to me,
While with flushed cheeks, her eyes met mine,
And sent a thrill all th-ough me.
"Oh! blessed little Eve!" cried I,
"Your gift I welcome gladly!"
The little one looked up at me,
Half wonderingly, half sadly.
Then to her father straight I turned,
And humbly asked his blessing
Upon my Christmas gift, the while
My long stored hopes confessing;
And as his aged hands were raised,
Above our heads, bowed lowly,
The blessed time of Christmas ne'er
Had seemed to me so holy.

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.

CHAPTER VIII.

YAHCOB BUNK.

Before retiring Dennis as usual took his Bible from his trunk to read a chapter. He was now in a very different mood from that of a few hours ago. And as he opened his Bible his eyes caught the words of our Lord, 'Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught.'

Then Peter's answer—'Master, we have toiled all the night and have taken nothing: nevertheless, at Thy word I will let down the net.'

The result—'They inclosed a great multitude of fishes.'

With these words light broke in upon his mind. 'If our Lord,' he mused, 'helped His first disciples catch fish, why should He not help me to find a good place?' Then unbelief suggested—'It was not for the sake of the fish; they were only means to a higher end.'

But Dennis, who had plenty of good common sense, at once answered this objection. 'Neither do I want position and money for low selfish purposes. My ends are the best and purest, for I am seeking my own honest living and the support of my mother and sisters—the very imperative duties that God is now imposing on me. Would God reveal a duty and no way of performing it?'

Then came the thought—'Have I asked Him to help me? Have I not been seeking in my own wisdom, and trusting in my own strength? And this too when my ignorance of business, the dull season of the year, and every thing was against me, when I specially needed help. Little wonder that I have fared as I have.'

Turning the leaves of his Bible rapidly he began searching for instances of God's interference in behalf of the temporal interests of His servants—for passages where earthly prosperity was promised or given. After an hour he closed the Bible with a long breath of wonder, and said to himself,

'Why, God seems to care as much for the well-being and happiness of His children here, as He will when He gets us all about Him in the blessed home above. I've been blind for twenty-one years to one of the grandest truths of this Book.'

Then as the thought grew upon him, he exclaimed joyously, 'Take heart, Dennis Fleet; God is on your side in the struggle for an honest success in his life, as truly as in your fight against sin and the devil.'

It was long before he slept that night, but a truth had been revealed that rested and strengthened him more than the heavy slumbers after the weary days that had preceded.

The dawn of the Winter morning was cold and fatlit, when Dennis appeared in the bar-room the next day. The jolly-faced Teuton was making the fire, stopping often to blow his cold fingers, and wasting enough good breath to have kindled a furnace. His rubicund visage, surrounded by shaggy hair and beard of yellow, here appeared in the dusk and smoke he was making like the sun rising in a fog.

'Hillo!' he said on seeing Dennis; 'vat you up dis early for? Don't vant anoder dinner yet, I hope?'

'I will take that in good time,' said Dennis; 'and will want a bigger one than that which so astonished you at first.'

'O my eyes!' said the German; 'den I go and tell de cook to begin to get him right away.'

Laughing good-naturedly Dennis went to the door and looked out. On side-walk and street the snow lay six or eight inches deep, untrodden, white and spotless, even in the heart of the great city. 'How different this snow will look to-night,' thought he; 'how soiled and black. Perhaps very many come to this city in the morning of life like this snow, pure and unstained; but after being here awhile they become like this snow when it has been tossed about and trodden under every careless foot. God grant that however poor and unsuccessful I may remain, such pollution may never be my fate.'

But feeling that he had no time for moralizing if he would secure bread for the coming day of rest, he turned and said to the factotum of the bar-room—

'How much will you give to have the snow cleared off the side-walk in front of your house?'

'Zwei shillen.'

'Then I will earn my breakfast before I eat it, if you will lend me a shovel.'

'I taut you vas a shentlemans,' said the German, staring at him.

'So I am; just the shentlemans that will clean off your sidewalk for 'zwei shillen,' if you will let him.'

'You vant to do him for exercise?'

'No! for zwei shillings.'

'I taut you vas a shentlemans,' said the man, still staring in stolid wonder at Dennis.

'Didn't you ever know of a gentleman who came from Germany to this country and was glad to do anything for an honest living?'

'Often and often I haf. You see von here,' said the man with a grin.

'Well, I am just that kind of a gentleman. Now if you will lend me a shovel I will clean of your side-walk for two shillings, and be a great deal more thankful than if you gave me the money for nothing.'

'Little fear of dat,' said the man with another grin. 'Vell you are de queerest Yankee in Chicago, you are; I tink you are 'bout half Sherman: I tell you vat—here, vot's your name?—if you clean off dat side-walk goot, you shall haf breakfast and dinner, much as you eat, vidout von cent to pay. I don't care if de cook is cookin' all day. I like your vat you call him—spunk.'

'It's a bargain,' said Dennis, 'and if I can make a few more like it to-day, I shall be rich.'

'You may vel say dat. I will go into the market and see if dare be enough for me to keep my part of de bargain goot.'

For half an hour Dennis worked away lustily, and then called his taskmaster and said,

'Will you accept the job?'

Surveying with surprise the large space cleared, and looking in vain for reason to find fault, he said,

'I kin say nothin' agin him. I hope you will eat your dinner as quick. Now come in to your breakfast.'

He pretended to be perfectly aghast at Dennis's onslaught on the buckwheat cakes, and rolled up his eyes despairingly as each new plate was emptied.

Having finished, Dennis tipped him a wink, and said,

'Wait till dinner time.'

'Ah! dare will be von famine,' said the German in a tone of anguish, wringing his hands.

Having procured the needful implement, Dennis started out, and though there was considerable competition, found plenty to do, and shovelled away with little cessation till one o'clock. Then counting his gains, found that he had paid for his shovel, secured breakfast and dinner, and had a balance on hand of $2.50, and had nearly half a day yet before him. He felt rich—nay more than that, he felt like a man who sinking in a shoreless ocean, suddenly catches a plank that bears him up, while shore appears in the distance.

'This is what comes from asking God to help a fellow,' said he to himself. 'Strange, too, that He should answer my prayer in part before I asked, by causing that queer jumble of good and evil, Bill Cronk, to suggest to me this way of turning an honest penny. I wish Bill was as good a friend to himself as he is to others. I fear that he will go to the dogs. Bless me! the gnawings of hunger are bad enough, but what must be those of conscience?

I think I can astonish my German friend to-day as never before,' and shouldering his shovel he walked back to dinner, feeling like a prince bearing aloft the insignia of his power.

When he entered the bar and lunch-room, he saw that something was wrong. The landlord met him instead of his jolly, satirical friend.

Now the owner of the place was a wizen faced, dried-up old anatomy, who seemed utterly exhaling away in tobacco smoke, while his assistant was becoming spherical generally under the expansive power of lager. It was his custom to sit up and smoke most of the night, and therefore get down late in the morning. When he appeared his assistant told him of the bargain, he had made with Dennis, as a good joke. But old Hans hadn't any faculty for jokes. Dollars and cents and his big meerschaum made up the two elements of his life. The thought of losing zwei shillings or zwei cents by Dennis, or any one else, caused him anguish, and instead of laughing, his fun loving assistant was aghast at seeing him fall into a passion.

'You be von big fule. Vat for we keep mens here who haf no money? You should cleared him off, instead of making bargains for him to eat us out of de house.'

'We haf his trunk,' said Jacob, for that was his name.

'Nothin' in it,' growled Hans, and yet somewhat mollified by this fact.

When Dennis appeared, he put the case without any circumlocution—

'I make my livin' by keepin' dis house, I can no make my livin' unless everybodies pay me. I haf reason to tink dat you haf no money. Vat ish de truf? Cause if you haf none, you can no longer stay here.'

'Have I not paid for everything I have had so far?' said Dennis.

'Dat ish not de question! Haf you got any moneys?'

'What is your bill in advance, up to Monday morning?'

'Zwei dollar and a quarter if you take breakfast.'

'Deduct breakfast and dinner to-day for clearing off the sidewalk.'

'Dat is too much; you did it in half hour.'

'Well, it would have taken you three. But a bargain is a bargain, the world over. Did not you promise it?' —to Jacob.

'Yah! and you shall haf him, too, if I be de loser. Yahcob Bunk is not de man to go back on his wort.'

'Vel den,' said old Hans, 'von dollar seventy-five to Monday morning.'

'There is the money; now let me have my dinner, for I am in a hurry.'

At the sight of money Hans at once became the most obsequious of hosts, and so would remain while it lasted. But Dennis saw that his purchased courtesy would change the moment it was gone, and he trembled at his narrow escape from being thrust out into the Wintry streets, friendless, penniless, to beg or starve—equally hard alternatives to his mind.

'Come Yahcob, thou snail, give the shentlemans his dinner,' said Hans.

Jacob, who had been looking on with heavy, stolid face, now brightened up on seeing that all was right, and gave Dennis a double portion of the steaming hot-pie, and a huge mug of coffee. When Dennis had finished these and crowned his repast with a big dumpling, Jacob came to him with a face as long and serious as his harvest moon of a visage could be made, and said:—

'Dare is nothing more in Chicago, you hat cleaned it out. We must vait till de evenin' train comes before we haf supper.'

'That will be time enough for me,' said Dennis, laughing, for he could laugh to-day at little things,—and started off again with his shovel.

THE FATE OF FLORENCE GEDDEN.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY AUNT AGNES.

"I have waited now for six weeks, Florence, and must have some money on account of your board bill to-day, or you will have to seek board and lodgings elsewhere." It was on the Saturday preceding Christmas, when Mrs. Lorgam addressed her boarder in the above style. It was with some difficulty that she raised her courage to express herself so determinedly, for she felt a kind regard for Miss Gedden, but then Mrs. Lorgam was but barely living when she got full pay, and could not afford to credit her boarders so long, especially when there was a doubt whether she would ever be paid or not.

"I am as sorry as you are Mrs. Lorgam, and it grieves me exceedingly, that I am not able to pay you my "bill," said Florence, with tears starting in her eyes, and choking with a deep, heart-felt sorrow, which was so conclusive to Mrs. Lorgam, that she wished for a moment or two nothing had been said about the bill.

"You are not aware Mrs. Lorgam," continued Florence, after a few minutes, "That I have not been paid for my work for six weeks. They have promised and promised every week, and I am going again with my work to-day, with the hope of being paid, but am afraid it will be the old story, if I get my money I will bring you every cent of your bill." "Who recommended you to that establishment, Florence?" asked Mrs. Logam, tenderly.

"No one; I had been without work for some weeks and could obtain nothing to do, when my bit of money was nearly all gone, and seeing their advertisement in the paper for girls to sew, I went at once and obtained work by the piece, which was paid regularly at first, but lately I have had nothing but promises."

"Why, Florence, do you really tell me that they have paid you nothing for six weeks?" "Nothing, Mrs. Lorgam, except a due bill they gave me five weeks ago for two dollars, which is not paid yet."

"Why it is a large establishment; I am surprised that Welds, Sharper & Co., would treat you in this way," said Mrs. Lorgam, in a manner that Florence thought she doubted her veracity, and this made her feel desperately bad.

Her proud spirit rose in indignation at Welds, Sharper & Co., at Mrs. Lorgam, and the whole city, and she wished in her soul she had never seen any of them or the city either.

Florence was not altogether a country girl, though she had lived a few years in a small village about one hundred miles from Montreal, where her father, besides a few small agencies, occupied a municipal office which was barely remunerative enough to provide a living for his family, without being able to lay by anything for the future. Mr. Gedden had always declined any connection with benefit societies, and had neglected the advantages of life insurance, that most beneficient of institutions, for providing an income and support for the family, and upon his sudden death from acute inflammation of the lungs, and the more sudden one of Mrs. Gedden a few months afterwards, from a fall down an open trap door into the cellar, the Gedden family was completely broken up, and Florence was left penniless and alone in the world. She had been much attached to her parents, and her grief was almost uncontrollable when she came to realize fully that she was without home or father and mother. Finding herself suddenly in such circumstances, she soon began to look about to see what she could do.

Though many kind friends proffered assistance, and offered her a home, she felt that with her good health, and moderately good education, and her proficiency at the needle and sewing machine, she could endeavor to earn her own living.

Florence was a girl of high independent spirit, anxious not only to get a living, but to do it independently, and she started to the city with high expectations of success, resolving to undertake any honorable work that was offered.

There were some protests made by the friends of Florence, to her taking up city life, and one argued that with a few months at the sea lenny, she could fit herself for a country school-teacher, while another thought she could do well as dressmaker right at home, but her mind was bent on city work, and city life, with a firm resolution that she would adhere to all the principles of her early christian training, and do better than she ever could in the country.

It was a lovely day in Spring, when the country looks its prettiest with wild flowers in bloom, and green foliage covering the trees, shrubs, and small fruit trees, in the old garden about the house, where the past five years had been spent in that quiet country village; Florence bade good bye to all her friends, and with a fond last look at the old home, she started by the noon boat for the city, where she was not entirely a stranger, but wished to be so until she had procured a home, and work by which she could earn her living, and ascend from one step to another, and become her own mistress, take a position in society such as she longed for, and then move in a circle suited to her circumstances, when all her fond hopes would be realized.

Nearly eight long months had been passed in the city when her experience, as above recorded, was brought to light, she had undergone many weary hours, and heavy heart-aches before this, but had managed to bear up under them all, and generally appeared as if nothing troubled her.

After the conversation with Mrs. Lorgam, she went to work with feelings of sordid petulance to finish up some shirts and collars to take to the factory and plead again for payment.

Her feelings were becoming desperate. Disappointments had marred her courage; all her fond hopes were being blighted; the world grew dark and friendless, while her heart seemed like bursting, as she threw aside her sewing, and only found relief in a fit of the most vehement crying, which always relieves a troubled heart.

For some time, she continued in a state of half delirium, then reminded herself that the factory closed at one o'clock on Saturdays, she again set to work to finish her collars and hasten to the factory with her bundle.

The day was dull and cloudy, with slight snow falling in downy flakes, as she walked along St. Joseph street, thence into St. Maurice street, and on to the large factory of four towering stories, with the large sign in gilt letters over the door of Welds, Sharper & Co's. great establishment.

She thought of how much they owed her, and how hard she had worked to earn the money, and what would become of her if she did not get it. At the door stood a fine sleigh with soft downy robes and spirited horses; there sat Mrs. Welds and her daughter wrapped in costly furs, while out stepped from the door of the establishment, Mr. Welds and Mr. Sharper, who entered the sleigh, and soon the gay equipage was passing along St. James street with its merry occupants who soon ascended Beaver Hall Hill on their way to their superb residence on Sherbrooke street.

Florence entered the factory, ran up to the third story in haste before it should be closed, and had her work entered on the books, and then pleaded to be paid.

"Not a cent to-day; we are not paying this week," said Mr. Landson, who was paying clerk when there was pay going.

"I want some money to pay my board bill," implored Florence.

"I tell you again, that we are not paying this week," said Landson, in rough tones which went to the heart of the poor girl, who despite her emotion and tears made one more effort by saying,

"I have a due bill here for two dollars, for work done several weeks ago, will you give me the amount of it, which will assist me very much to-day?"

"No; haven't I told you already that not a cent will be paid this week," said Landson, in still rougher tones of voice, and at the same time walked away to get rid of a sight which touched his sympathies, and almost melted his heart, so that he wished the business could be conducted on principles of greater equity to the employees.

To be Continued.

The Fishery Question.

LETTER FROM LORD GRANVILLE TO THE U. S. MINISTER.

LONDON, December 10.—The *Gazette* today published a letter from Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, to U. S. Minister Lowell, dated 27th of October in which he says that Her Majesty's Government cannot admit the accuracy of the opinion that the fishery rights are to be exercised wholly free from the regulations of the statues of Newfoundland, but if any such local statutes could be shown to be inconsistent with the stipulations or even the spirit of the Treaty of Washington, they would not be within the category of those reasonable regulations by which American in common with British fishermen ought to be bound.

Dervish Pasha is taking steps to disarm the Albanians, and have made the Notables sign a declaration of allegiance to the Sultan.

A new factory is about to be started in Toronto, which will be known as the Toronto Cotton Manufacturing Company. The proposed capital is one million dollars, one third of which will be taken by Manchester, England, merchants. The Company intend to work a thousand looms, and to employ twelve to fifteen hundred hands. The factory will probably be located in the East End of the city. Mr. J. Saurin McMurray is now applying for the act of incorporation. And all this at the very doors of the *Globe* office! Come gentlemen of the free trade school, what are you about to allow such evidence of prosperity to be given to the world? Are your teachings false!—*Herald.*

A GOOD BARGAIN.—The late Dean of Chichester used to tell the story of his becoming a teetotaler in the following way:—I had in my parish at Leeds a man who earned eighteen shillings a week; out of this he used to give seven to his wife, and to spend the rest in drink; but for all that he was a good sort of a fellow. I went to him and said, "Now, suppose you abstain altogether for six months?" "Well, if I do, will you, sir?" was the reply. "yes" I said, "I will." "What," said he, "from beer, from spirits, and from wine?" Yes, and how shall I know if you keep your promise?" "Why, you ask my 'missus,' and I'll ask yours." It was agreed between us for six months at first, and afterwards we renewed the promise. He never resumed the bad habit that he left off, and now is a prosperous and happy man in business in St. Petersburg, and I am Dean of Chicester.

FINE LINEN.—According to the *Building News* a piece of linen has been found at Memphis containing 540 picks to an inch, and it is recorded that one of the Pharaohs sent to the Lydian king, Croesus, a corselet made of linen and wrought with gold, each fine thread of which was composed of 360 smaller threads twisted together! The ancient Egyptians wove a fabric called the "linen of justice," or "justification." So beautiful and valuable was it, that it was esteemed the most acceptable offering to the "Restorer of Life." A few hand looms can still be seen at work in the Eastern bazaars of Cairo, the cloth woven in which rivals in texture, color, and design the finest glass screens of Munich.

It is many years since either party in England has had the benefit of a political *salon*. The Duchess of Manchester has established herself in London for the winter, and intends to make her house the focus of politics and the place where distinguished men of all shades of politics can meet and talk over the events. She possesses all the qualities necessary for successfully carrying out this idea. The campaign was recently inaugurated by a dinner, at which Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Hartington, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Odo Russel met, and were joined in the evening by a few choice political spirits, including the Secretary for Ireland.

It is understood that the Customs officers have seized the iron works of the Chaudiere bridge for being under valued.

It is said that the House will adjourn about the 21st to meet again on the 5th of January.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his own or another's name, 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.

3. If any collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1880.

GOOD CHEER!

CHRISTMAS GOODS—AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.

BUY THEM FROM THOSE TRADERS AND MANUFACTURERS WHOSE ADVERTISEMENTS ARE TO BE FOUND IN THIS PAPER.

The festive season has come when every body will be buying something and paying for it, of course, and as the money is being circulated we would recommend our readers to visit the general store of Mr. JOSEPH PATENAUDE, Lachute, where will be found a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and fancy goods. His Tweeds, Broadcloths, and Diagonals are splendid. His Cashmeres, Merinoes, Silks, &c. will please the ladies, and his Boots & Shoes are in style and quality just what will please.

Mr. JOHN HOPE, Lachute, keeps a splendid shop in first class city style, where Candies and Cakes are in endless variety, and where

Boys who he's on buns been fed,
Wives who look for purest bread,
Bring the Barnes into see the spread,
At Hope the Baker's Store.

And ye braw lads wha are na blate,
Wha ha'e found a lovely mate;
Come buy the cake that seals your fate,
At Hope the Baker's Store.

The Misses J. & A. LOWE, Milliners have a new and well selected stock of winter Mantles, Ulsters and Fancy Goods just such as will please the ladies in style and quality.

Mr. F. X. BERTRAND, Lachute, keeps constantly on hand a neat well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, and is one of the places which should be visited in selecting goods for the holidays.

Mr. CONNEL LEVIN, Lachute, has a fine stock of Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods, also Groceries, Boots & Shoes where the ladies, gentlemen and children can be supplied with many useful articles.

Messrs. YARVILLE & TOMBS, Merchant Tailors, Lachute, are always ready to execute all orders entrusted to them, guaranteeing a good fit and first class work.

Mr. A. J. PERIARD, Merchant Tailor, Lachute, is kept very busy turning out orders and giving fits to his customers, who seem well pleased to get the fits that he gives them.

Mr. WM. GRAHAM, Lachute, has a splendid stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, and other Jewellry, and has every thing in first class city style.

Messrs. FISH & IRELAND, Lachute Mills, have just the kind of Flour and Oatmeal that is required for this season, also Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Granulated Oatmeal, Teas, Sugars, Finnin Haddies, Salmon Trout, White-fish, Cod-fish, and a general assortment of first class Groceries and Provisions.

At the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, Lachute, Messrs. McQuatt & McRae have a splendid assortment of Stoves and other goods in their line which every body should see before purchasing else where.

Mr. JOHN McNIECE, Lachute, has a very tasty tin shop and keeps an attractive stock of Tinware and house furnishing goods.

Messrs. FRASER & McQUAT, Lachute, keep constantly on hand, in addition to their large and varied stock of Dry Goods, the Lachute Mills celebrated Flour and Oatmeal.

But in our enumeration of those who advertise with us we must not overlook Mr. O. L. MARCIL, *The Cash Buyer's Store*, Lachute, who has a large assortment of every thing usually found in a country store.

Mr. P. LATOUR, Lachute, keeps fine horses and sleighs to lease out for Christmas drives.

Mr. ALEX. PAUL, Brownsburg, is guilty of keeping a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware and Crockery, Furs, &c., which just suit the farmers an I others who visit his store.

Messrs. G. & M. SIMPSON, St. Andrews, have a large and well selected stock of general goods and their place of business is known as the *Montreal House, St. Andrews*, where Ladies Ulsters, Ladies Black Cloth Jackets, Dress Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Glass ware, &c., can be found in great variety.

Mr. F. N. BEATTIE, St. Andrews, keeps the *Farmers Exchange*, and has a complete assortment of holiday goods, such as Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Canned Fruits, Meats, Jellies, &c.

Messrs. C. T. WALES & Co., St. Andrews, is one of the oldest establishments in the county, and has always been noted for a good and choice selection of everything that people want for the holiday season.

Then if you cannot get suited in all the above places of business, we refer you to the following establishments in Montreal. There is:

S. CARSLEY's on Notre Dame st. where you can find everything new, novel, choice, rich, grand, and fashionable.

A. PILON & Co., on St. Catherine st., is another mammoth dry goods house, where everything can be had. Pilon does an immense trade, and his place is worth a visit.

THE BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE, on St. Joseph st., is one of those wonderful places where the quantity of cloth and ready made clothing appears to be sufficient for the whole country.

LIGGET & HAMILTON, on St. Joseph st., have a large carpet warehouse as well as general and fancy dry goods, which should be seen.

R. W. COWAN & Co., on Notre Dame st. Have the City Fur Emporium and for Seal, Persian Lamb, Otter, Beaver and Astrican goods, you will find what your taste desires.

A. A. DALY, on Notre Dame st., has the Compensating Spring Bed, and mattrasses which take the eye and purse so well.

G. ARMSTRONG & Co., on Victoria Square, keep a very large stock of choice black-walnut furniture, and the First Prize Bedding House.

L. E. N. PRATTE, on Notre Dame st., keeps Pianos and Organs for Christmas Presents.

RIEPERT BROS., on St. Lawrence Main st., keeps a large stock of ladies and gents Fine Furs.

JOHN WATSON, on St. Paul st., has just had a fire, but his goods are not damaged, and for silver-plated ware and other such goods, he can supply you.

W. R. STEVENSON, Lachute, will be glad to see you for a good Organ or Piano for the holidays.

W. STRAHAN & Co., manufactures that celebrated Gilt Edge Soap which even the farmers are buying by the box. Get the Gilt Edge Soap for the holidays.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS see Fields and Parks notices in this paper, and don't forget to patronize them when you go to the City.

THE HOTELS to stop at in the City, are the Albion, on McGill st., and the City Hotel, on St. Joseph st., and if you are a merchant or trader go to the wholesale house of John Taylor & Co., for furs, and Forbes Stevenson & Co., for fine boots and shoes, and by all means call at the "Kintail Warehouse," on Bleury st., and try their Scotch Ling.

We understand that our Dominion member, Mr. ABBOTT, had an interview with the Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU on Friday last, as to the Lachute Bonus. As we stated in our last, the Government of Quebec have given notice of the introduction of a bill; and we understand the interview was for the purpose of endeavoring to induce the Government of Quebec to consent to relinquish their claim on the parish of Lachute. It is therefore essential that some step should be taken to prevent the position of the parish from being injured by the passage of the Dominion Bill, in the event of the Government of Quebec declining to abandon the subscription. It might be well to strengthen the hands of our member by a petition or memorial; both to the House of Commons, and to the Quebec Government.

The young lady of Lachute who didn't get CARSLEY'S $20.00 prize for the Christmas Story, did get a complimentary letter for her manuscript, and a pair of kid gloves. The manuscript being returned and handed to us, we have much pleasure in giving our readers part of the story in this issue, and will continue it in our next. We would remark that the subject of the story was furnished by Mr. CARSLEY, and the writer had to adhere to the subject, and make the best possible job of it, which we consider has been done, and from reading the story which is published in the city papers and comparing it with this one from Lachute, our judgment would have given the prize to AUNT AGNES.

PROHIBITING PRIZE FIGHTING.—Sir Alex. Campbell has introduced a Bill into the Senate, respecting prize fighting, which provides a punishment for persons challenging to or preparing for a prize fight; for the punishment of principals and abettors in a prize fight; for the punishment of persons leaving Canada to engage in a prize fight, etc. If a Sheriff has reason to believe that a prize fight is to take place, he is to summon a force of the inhabitants of his district or county sufficient for the purpose of suppressing and preventing such fight, and he shall, with their aid, suppress and prevent the same, and arrest all persons present thereat. This is a good Bill and we hope it will become law.

The Ottawa *Herald* of the 20th inst., hits off the *Witness* and *Free Press*, in regard to their strictures on the Pacific Railway Contract, in the following manner:

"There are two papers fast getting hysterical over the Canadian Pacific Railway terms viz; the Montreal *Witness* and the Ottawa *Free Press*. For the former a mild course of toast and water gruel, or other light diet, with an occasional foot-bath of warm water is recommended; for the latter a dose of its own articles on Canadian politics since 1872 would be found a powerful emetic. If the effect is not fatal enough let it hear a fair and square opinion expressed by any leading Reformer on the position it occupies in relation to the Liberal party and that will settle it."

LEAD POISONING.—A few days ago Dr. Geo H. Groves, of Carp, was sent for to see a Mrs. Hodgens, of Fitzroy, about forty miles from Ottawa, who had been taken suddenly ill. On arriving he found the patient suffering from the effects of lead poisoning. Soon after two other members of the family became affected in like manner, but, in answer to the doctor's inquiry, Mrs. Hodgens declared that there was no lead in or about the house to her knowledge; but Dr. Groves, being positive that there was, undertook to make a search for the cause of the poisoning. Therefore, many articles, such as preserve crocks, &c., were examined, but without success. The next investigation was to examine the pump in the well. The piston was raised and extracted, and on the valve was found a large piece of lead that had been nailed on by the pump fixer to keep the lid in its place. A silver spoon was also in the pump, and had become perfectly black and thickly coated from the effects of the lead.

We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas J. Dunn, Baker, of L'Orignal, had to be confined to the Common Jail there, last week as a dangerous lunatic. For some time past it was noticible that he was becoming worse from day to day, until it became necessary to take him into custody to prevent his harming himself or any one else. Yesterday he left in charge of his brother for the lunatic asylum at Toronto.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Bethany.

The tea meeting which took place in Bethany and Jerusalem school-house, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., was a complete success, the room being crowded despite the blustery night, and the large number of sick horses which were therefore unfit to stand out in the cold, thus preventing parties at a distance turning out. The proceeds of the evening were twenty-eight dollars, and will go to purchase a library for the Sabbath School. After the company had refreshed the inner man with smoking hot tea and a variety of viands which were passed around lavishly, the evening's entertainment began. Mr. Thomas Morrin, superintendent of the Sabbath School, took the chair, and after a few brief remarks, called upon the choir, Professor Stevenson, who kindly lent his services, presiding at the organ, which was also lent by him for that occasion. The programme which consisted of speeches by the Revds. John Walton, and John Mackie, and Mr. Hibbert, from St. Andrews, music by the choir, readings and recitations by the scholars, and a recitation by Mr. John Patterson, of Lachute, being ended, votes of thanks were tendered to the ladies, speakers, and choir. The company then sang the National Anthem, and dispersed all seeming well pleased with the evening's entertainment. P.

Brownsburg.

Mr D. Green, of Harrington, sold this week, to Mr. A. Paul, of the Farmer's Exchange, Brownsburg, a Mammoth Hog, weighing 507 lbs., which is the largest ever shipped per rail from Lachute. Mr. Green went home the happy possessor of as cheap a lot of goods as ever changed hands in this county.

A son of Mr. Wm. McAllister, of this place, was run over by a sleigh on Monday, and had his leg broken.

Pacific Powder Mills have commenced manufacturing powder again. P.

St. Andrews.

A large meeting of the rate-payers of the Parish of St. Andrews, was held in the school-house, in the village, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st inst., to take into consideration the building of a Town Hall for the Parish. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Simpson. Mr. Edward Jones was elected chairman, and Mr. Thomas Lamb, secretary. After the interchange of views and remarks being made by Mr. Wanless and others, the following resolution being unanimously passed:

"Resolved, that a committee consisting of Edward Jones, William Harrington, Nelson Albright, William Buchan, Felix Paquin, Donald McCallum, John Martin, Archibald Leroy, Thomas Lamb, John McGowan, Michel Fournier, David Rogers and Martin Wanless, Esqs., is hereby appointed to examine and report to a meeting of the rate-payers of the Parish of St. Andrews, to be held on the 18th day of January, 1881, at half-past seven o'clock, p.m., at the school-house, in the village of St. Andrews, as follows:

First. A rough plan or description of a Municipal Hall, proposed to be erected in the village of St. Andrews, on the plot of ground now owned by the Municipality.

Second. The probable cost of the erection of said Hall.

Third. The manner of raising the sum of money, sufficient to pay for the erection of said Hall.

Fourth. What annual or yearly rental can be reasonably expected said Hall will yield or bring in towards the payment of the interest of the moneys expended in the building thereof, and any other matters which said committee may deem of use or importance."

The general sentiment of the meeting, seemed to be in favor of the proposition, as but one or two expressed a contrary opinion, and that not of a positive character. Nearly every person wondered why a Hall had not been erected in the village years ago. Everything passed off pleasantly, and there now seems to be a prospect that St. Andrews will soon have a Town Hall of sufficient capacity for the transaction of all Municipal business, and a place where innocent and interesting amusements and entertainments can be given.

The tea-meeting of the Presbyterian Church, held on Thursday evening, was largely attended, realizing a liberal amount in aid of the church funds. Every person strove to make the evening pass agreeably.

These assemblages, it is understood, are to be repeated at intervals during the winter months, and I know of no place where an evening can be spent more profitably by young and old. Z.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Speech on the Syndicate, has been pretty generally condemned, by his own party as well as by his opponents—and that he righteously deserved the flagellation which Sir Charles Tupper so unsparingly administered to him.

A Grand Masonic entertainment is to be given in the Mechanics' Institute, at L'Orignal, on the 27th inst., St. John's night. Mr. Hodson, of Hawkesbury is to cater to the guests and will doubtless do his part admirably.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—The morning papers will publish a request, signed by a majority of the clergy of the city, that the ladies do not offer wine to their callers at their New Year's Day receptions.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, December 17.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY presented,—Return to an Order of The House, of the 13th instant,—for a Return of Receipts and Expenditures *(in detail)* chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, to the 1st day of December, in the years 1879 and 1880, respectively.

He also laid before The House,—Statement of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 *Victoria*, Chapter 4, intituled: "An Act for better securing the efficiency of the Civil Service, of Canada, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein, in certain cases."

Mr. BERGIN introduced a Bill No. 6, to regulate the hours of labor in the Workshops, Mills, and Factories of the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes; which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading, *on Monday next.*

The House went again into Committee of the Whole, to consider certain proposed Resolutions, granting the sum of Twenty-five millions of dollars,—and appropriating Twenty-five millions of acres of land, according to the terms of the contract relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

And further progress having been made, and reported,—the Committee obtained leave to sit again, *on Monday next.*

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

INQUIRIES.

Mr. STRANGE—Whether it is the intention of the Government to amend in any way the Excise Regulations at present in force prohibiting the cutting of tobacco by retail tobacconists and the sale thereof?

Hon. Mr. MOUSSEAU said it was not the intention to make any change in the law this session.

Mr. BENOIT asked whether it is the intention of the Government to grant the funds necessary to effect repairs of great extent in the Chambly Canal, in order to place it in a condition to afford the facilities of transport necessary for the carrying on of a considerable trade between this country and the United States?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the question was now in the hands of the Chief-Engineer of Canals, and his report was awaited.

Mr. CHARLTON—Will the Government inform the House what is the nett increase of the Public Departments for the fiscal year ending 30th June last?

Sir S. L. TILLEY said he could not give the precise amount, but it would be about $9,453,000.

Mr. FAKROW—Is it the intention of the Government to deal with salt as they have with other manufactured products of Canada, by giving a moderate protection to salt against the large quantities of foreign salt brought into Canada yearly, always excepting that for the curing of fish?

Sir S. L. TILLEY said that it was not the intention to deal with the subject this session.

Mr. DOMVILLE—Whether it is the intention of the Government to place a sum of money in the Estimates to assist a line of steam communication between the port of St. John, N. B., and England?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that the matter was now engaging the attention of the Government.

Mr. WELDON—Whether the Government intend to bring in any measure relating to the disposition of Bankrupt or Insolvent estates or for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent persons?

Hon. JAMES MCDONALD—It is not the intention to introduce any such measure this session.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst., the members of the St. Giles' Church, Granville, accompanied by a number of friends, paid a visit to their pastor, Mr. Fraser, fairly stocking the Manse larder for the winter, and supplying many other comforts. After a pleasant time spent in conversation, instrumental and vocal music, they took their departure; leaving we are sure, the inmates of the Manse to rejoice not simply in the reception of the gifts, but in the kindly spirit of friendship and attachment thus manifested.

There will be Divine Service in the Court House, Lachute, on Christmas day, at 11 A. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. Mr. Evans' appointments for the week after Christmas, will be as follows:

Sunday 26th, Wentworth 10 A. M.
" " Lachute 3.30 P. M.
Sunday School in each place an hour before Service.

Monday 27th, W. M. Church at the North of Chatham, at 7 P. M.

Tuesday 28th, Grace Church, Arundel, at 7 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATION.—We have received the second number of a new paper, entitled the *Weekly Dispatch*, just started in the City of Hull, and published by W. J. Cuzner. It is a quarto sheet—double royal, price $1.50. It is neatly printed, and a Conservative in politics, if we may judge from its article on the Pacific Railway terms, which, by the way, is a logical and well written article. We wish our contemporary a long and prosperous life.

A PROPOSITION.—Advices from Buenos Ayers, of November 8th, say that the Government is trying to start a British colony on Rio Negro. President Roca offers a grant of land free for fifty thousand Irish emigrants.

Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society for the presentation of the Directors' report and financial statement and for the election of a new Board of Directors &c., was held this year at Wilson's Hotel, St. Philippe, Chatham, on Wednesday the 15th inst., the President of the Society, Mr. John Hay Esq., occupied the chair; and a good number of the members were in attendance.

The first business was the reading by the Secretary, Mr. Gavin J. Walker, of the Directors' report, financial statement, and Auditors' report, for the year as follows:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the members of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN—Your Board of Directors in submitting to you their annual report of the business of the Society for the year 1880, beg leave to state that after performing and attending to the usual yearly business of the Society, they have not done any new work of a great nature. Your Directors have made a few additions to their premium list so as to give encouragement to manufacturers to exhibit and take an interest in the Society, such as offering Premiums on Flour, Oatmeal, and manufactured cloth, and also extended premiums to Poultry. By doing so, your Board hope the same has met with your approval.

Your Directors sometime ago having noticed by the papers that a proposal was being made by the Quebec Legislature to pay the Annual Grants to Agricultural Societies in Phosphates, and not feeling favorable to this mode of payment of the grant to this Society, petitioned the legislature to continue the payment of the grant to this Society in the same way as in former years, to which petition your Board have not yet received any reply.

Your Directors feel sorry that the improved stock brought into this county by this Society, have not been better patronized by the members of the Society, as the benefit and improvement to the stock of this county arising from the use of the same would, in your Directors opinion, be very great. In reference to this, the Board would beg to remind you, that according to a resolution passed by the Council of Agricultural of the Province of Quebec, Male Horn Cattle in future must all be pure Bred and have certificates of pedigree to entitle them to compete for Premiums at the future exhibitions of the Society.

Your Directors consider the resolution to be a good one, and hope the members of this Society for the ensuing year will provide themselves with such stock before another annual show comes round, so as to enable them to compete thereat.

The membership of the Society for the year now ending, number 191, being exactly the same number as in the previous year, but the competitions appear to be closer contested every year, showing an increased interest taken by members in the affairs of the Society. The annual Ploughing Match of the Society was, considering the day, well attended and the work done, considered by competent judges, an improvement on former years.

Your Directors trust the monthly visit of the Journal of Agricultural to each of you is doing a good work, and that the valuable information contained therein will be of service to you all, and in conclusion would call your attention to the number of premiums taken by members of this Society at the Dominion Exhibition, held this year in Montreal, and trust that the number coming to this county may increase from year to year.

GAVIN J. WALKER, Secretary. JOHN HAY, President.

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, for the year 1880, commencing 10th Dec. 1879, and ending Dec. 10th 1880.

Dr.	
To Bal. Cash on hand Dec. 10, 1879	16
To Government Grant for 1880	656.00
Cash received for subscriptions and special prizes for year 1880	335.12
To Cash received for use of Society's stock, for rams $37.00 for bulls $7.50	44.50
Cash received for entrance fees for articles and cattle exhibited at show during the year	18.25
To cash received for admission tickets to enter show building	9.90
Interest allowed by secretary on monies in his hands	6.00
	$1036.23

Cr.	
By cash paid Premiums awarded during the year	788.00
By cash paid for Printing	20.10
By cash paid J. Sauve for annual dinner (Show day)	22.00
By cash for postage bulges and other incidental expenses	32.82
By cash paid the secretary his commission	74.61
By balance cash in secretary's hand on 10th Dec. 1880	190.87
	$1066.23

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, to audit and examine the Sec. Treasurer's books, from the 10th Dec. 1879 to 10th Dec., 1880 inclusive, certify that we have this day done so, and certify that we have audited and examined his cash book and the above balance sheet, and have found the same to be correct, which shows a balance in the hands of the Sec. Treas., at date, of the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and eighty seven cents. We also find Post office savings Bank Book No. 613, which shows a credit to the Society on Dec. 16th 1879, of the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars. We examined the Secretary's books containing the amount of premiums awarded for the year, and find it to correspond with amount stated as paid out in the balance sheet for premiums for said year and find receipts for monies paid out.

Signed, Henry J. GILES.
THOMAS CHRISTIE, Jr.

Lachute Dec. 10th 1880.

The meeting appeared to be well satisfied with the report and financial statement, and upon motion of Mr. Robert Jones, seconded by Mr. Thos. Morrison the same was unanimously received and approved of.

The election of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were elected: John Hay, Nelson Albright, Charles Albright, Geo. B. Hooker, Robert Morrison, Andrew Walker, T. Owens, George Fraser, Thomas Noyes, W. D. McOuat, Thomas Todd and John Robert.

Mr. Thomas Morrison suggested that in future the Society's stock be exhibited at the annual show of the Society, on a class by themselves, and that a prize be given on the Best Kept Animal, and that the fees for the use of the animals be fifty cents for the Bulls and twenty-five cents for the Rams to members of the Society, and to non members the fees to be one dollar for the Bulls and fifty cents for the Rams, said fees to go to the party keeping the animals for their trouble, with the exception of the extra fees coming from non-members, said extra fees to be paid into the Society's funds. These suggestions were approved of by the meeting, and the new Board of Directors promised to give the same their consideration.

The Secretary stated the Society stock was placed for the present year at the following places: Thomas Owens, Stonefield, 1 Ram and 1 Bull; David Paul, Bethany, 1 Bull; James Cleland, East Settlement, 1 Bull; John Gordon, East Settlement, 1 Ram; Robert Morrison, Bethany, 1 Ram; Charles Albright River Rouge, 1 Ram; Martin Burwash River Rouge 1 Bull; Nelson Albright, Bay, 1 Ram; Eurashes Nichols, Branch, 1 Ram; Andrew Walker, Lachute, 1 Ram; Andrew Todd, Lachute Road, 1 Ram; W. D. McOuat, Lachute, 1 Ram; G. B. Hooker, Centerville, 1 Ram.

Meeting then adjourned.



TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The Pain-Killer

Is recommended by Physicians, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work Shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, *everybody everywhere* who has ever given it a trial.

THE PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2-oz. and 5-oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore the cheapest.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence
MANUFACTURERS,
MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WATCHES!
CLOCKS!
JEWELRY!
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Just received a large and well selected assortment of the above in the newest and best style of finish, and will be sold at LESS THAN MONTREAL PRICES. Each article warranted to be what it is represented. There never was such a display in Lachute before. An inspection solicited.

Also a large quantity of Fancy Goods for Christmas Presents.

WM. GRAHAM, Watchmaker and Jeweller.



Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE

A PORTION of Lot 9, 2nd Concession of Grenville. Comprising about 9 acres. Known as the Three-Corner Lot in the Bay—either in bulk or parts. This Lot is well situated between the Village and the Railway Station and is a Valuable Site for building purposes. For further particulars apply to
E. JOHNSON,
—1tf Bay, for. Post Office, Que.

Sealette.

Just received several pieces of extra good quality Sealette for Ladies' Jackets.

Showing.

We are showing the most complete assortment of Scotch Tweeds to be found in the Dominion.
We are showing the most stylish patterns in Overcoatings to be found in Montreal.
We are showing the best stock in Diagonal Coatings and Broadcloths to be found in the city.
We are showing the genuine Irish Frieze for Overcoats and Ulsters.
We are showing a splendid selection in Fine and Heavy Nap Overcoatings.
We are showing the best value in Canadian Tweeds.

Real Scotch Tweeds.

For the best

Go to S. Carsley's.

Real Scotch Tweeds from 85c. to $2 10 per yard.

English Tweeds.

Go to S. Carsley's for good quality English Tweeds selling at 98c. and $1.05 only.

Canadian Tweeds.

Canadian Tweeds in all qualities.
Canadian Tweeds in all styles.
Canadian Tweeds at all prices.
Canadian Trousering.
Canadian Suitings.
Good all wool Canadian Tweeds, only 60c.
Good all wool Canadian Tweeds, only 75c.
Extra quality all wool Canadian Tweeds, only 90c.
Superior quality all wool Canadian Tweeds only 95c. and $1 00.

FOR BOYS.

Go to S. Carsley's, where you can get a splendid quality all wool Strong Tweed for boys' suits and overcoats, at 60c. only.

THE BEST BLACK DOESKIN.

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

Ask for the Real Irish Frieze, at
S. CARSLEY'S,
MONTREAL.

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

EAST HALF OF LOT NO. 6,
consisting of 100 acres, in the 6th range of Chatham, within two miles of the Lachute Depot. The timber on the land (70 acres) is chiefly of hardwood and hemlock, and will be sold without the land if de-sired.
JAMES BOYD,
Lachute, Dec. 21st, 1880. Lachute.
17 3m

Christmas & NEW YEAR

Are coming, so the
WEST END CHEAP STORE
of F. X. Bertrand has spared nothing for their wants in all lines, such as Groceries &c.
TEAS from 25c. up to 50c. in large quantities.
SYRUP 70c.
MOLASSES 40c., wine measure.
COAL OIL, TANNERS OIL, PALE SEAL OIL, SWEET OIL, by the measure, as well as by the bottle.
CURRANTS.
RAISINS.
DRIED APPLES,
GREEN APPLES,
By the pound, bushel and barrel.
ORANGES by the dozen, and a large variety of CANDIES, BOISCUITS, ASSORTED NUTS, Mixed
PICKLES, PICKLES, PICKLES.
DRY GOODS at a discount of 5 per cent off, over five dollars.
My stock of CROCKERY is always well assorted, in sets, and by the piece.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE
to buy your Goods at a great advantage.
9611. F. X. BERTRAND.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

No. 859. ALFRED BENN, *et al*, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
THOMAS DAWSON, *Defendant.*

A certain lot of land situate in Cote Ste. Marguerite, in that part of the parish of St. Jerome, which is in the seigniory of Argenteuil, seigniory of the Gore of Mille Isles known as number five hundred and thirty-five (535) of the cadastre of said seigniory, containing about eighty arpents in superficies, with buildings thereon erected, bounded before by the Cote Ste. Angelique, in rear by the seignorial line, and on each side by William Dawson.

To be sold at the English church door, at the seigniory des Mille Isles, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of December instant, at noon.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
St. Scholastique, this eighteenth day of December, 1880. 17 1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 81. THOMAS PALLISER, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
ROBERT DOIG, *Defendant.*

A certain lot of land situate in the seigniory of Argenteuil, known as number four and half of lot number three in Stone's Gore, or New Bethany, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres in superficies more or less, bounded on the west by the lands of Lane's Purchase, on the east by the lands of William Bond, on the south by the Queen's road, the Washington lands, J. Johnson, and the heirs and representatives of the late Alexander Paul, and on the north by the lands of William Fraser, with buildings thereon erected, subject to the seignorial dues. To be sold at the parochial Catholic Church door, of the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, on Friday the thirty-first day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Z. ROUSSILLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 22nd Dec., 1880.

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

Ste. Scholastique, Wednesday the twenty-second day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty.
—EN VACATION.

No. 109. FRANCIS R. FROST, CHARLES R. FROST and ALEXANDER WOOD, all of Smith's Falls, in the province of Ontario, and doing there business in partnership, and in Montreal, District of Montreal, under the name, firm and style of "FROST & WOOD." *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
NAPOLEON DAGUE, of the parish of St. Placide, in the District of Terrebonne, farmer, *Defendant.*

The Court, on the petition of Messrs. Prevost & Mathieu, Esquires, Advocates of the Plaintiffs, that insomuch as it appeared by the return of Moise Brisson, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, upon the summons issued in this cause, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the district of Terrebonne, he be called upon by two advertisements in French and English inserted in the *Nord*, a journal published in French in the parish of St. Jerome, said district, and in the Weekly Witness, a journal published in English at Lachute, in the said district, to appear before this Court to reply and answer to the said action, and on his failing to appear and to answer to the same within two months from the last insertion of said advertisements it shall be permitted to the said Plaintiffs to proceed against him as in a case by default.

By the Court,
ALPHONSE RABY,
No. 17 Deputy C. C. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I hereby forbid anyone to advance money or goods to my wife, MARY ANN STONEHOUSE as she has left my bed and board without any provocation. Any one advancing her after this date will do so at their own risk, more especially as the undersigned has no property or other assets. SAMUEL WILSON.
Grenville, Dec. 16, 1880.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 20 King Street West, Toronto, E. W. BUTCHER, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One year, (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One third column per year	30 00
One-half column, per year	50 00
Three-fourths of a column	65 00
One column, per year	80 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE for LACHUTE.

GOING WEST.

Leave Lachute—	Mixed	5.22 a. m.
" "	Express	10.07 a. m.
" "	Express	6.51 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave Lachute—	Mixed	6.18 a. m.
" "	Express	11.15 a. m.
" "	Express	8.00 p. m.

MAIL HOURS.

Mails going West close at.....9.45.
Mails going East close at.....10.45.
Registered Letters five minutes earlier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods—S. Carsley.
Ayers Medicines.
J. Boyd.—Land for Sale.
Z. Roussille.—Sheriff Sales.
A. Raby.—Circuit Court.
S. Wilson.—Public Notice.

LOCAL.

A Merry Christmas to all.

Collection Rolls for sale at this office.

This has been a busy week at the stores.

We regret our Ottawa letter came too late for insertion in this number.

For Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, sold by all Druggists the world over.

There is a new steam whistle at the paper mills which sounds like business there.

Reduced fares for the holidays are announced for travellers on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

☞Look out for a great entertainment by a celebrated snowshoe club from Montreal, in Drill Shed, Carillon, about the middle of January.

Rheumatism yes, and NEURALGIA too, are greatly relieved and often entirely cured by the use of the PAIN-KILLER—Try it.

The Montreal *Witness* is in perfect desperation over the Pacific Railway terms, but has nothing better to suggest.

It is said upon very good authority, that the first Sunday School in Canada, was started by the Rev. Mr. Osgood, at Lachute, in the year 1800.

The quantity of square pine timber being taken out by lumbermen on the Upper Ottawa and its Tributaries is enormous. It is computed at about 8,000,000 cubic feet.

THE ELECTION CASE.—Mr. Berthelot, the Prothonotary of St. Scholastique, sent last week, by express, to Judge Belanger the records in the Argenteuil Election Case, consisting of over 3000 pages.

Lachute needs a skating rink, and some one should start it. As there are two large force pumps now working in the mills, why could they not be utilized for flooding a rink?

BONUS BY-LAW—A memorial to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, praying to be released from the burdens of the by-law, and to have him frame his bill in the Ottawa Parliament in such a manner as to exempt Lachute, is being largely signed by the ratepayers of this municipality.

Christmas presents are passing around lively. We have heard of gold watch chains, jewelled rings, broaches, bibles, &c., &c., being given, and how many other things Santa Claus only knows.

Several of the Back Chatham boys, who went to California a few years ago, and made some considerable money, are said to have lost it all, and are in very depressed circumstances.

BEEF FOR WINNIPEG.—Messrs. W. J. Dennison and Jas. Allan are slaughtering ninety head of cattle for shipment to Winnipeg. They will also take out fifty cases of turkeys for the Christmas market.

A USEFUL OUTSIDE DOOR.—There is to be seen every day, in the coldest weather, an outside door standing wide open, and blocked by the snow as if it was to remain so all winter. This is not far from our sanctum.

Mr. Peter Campbell has been presented with a large full plated silver ice pitcher by his employers, Messrs. Fish & Ireland, as a Christmas present, in token of their appreciation of his services as head miller, and the interest he has taken in the manufacture of such superior flour and oatmeal at the Lachute Mills.

The best known remedy for all affections of the Chest, Lungs or Throat is GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. It is constantly used by thousands of persons suffering from the above diseases, and in nearly every instance it affords immediate relief. In cases of troublesome, tickling Cough, where the patient passes sleepless nights, one or two doses of the Syrup has such a quieting, soothing effect that rest ensues and the Cough speedily disappears. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all chemists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Barrel Flour, Bag Flour, Pastry Flour, Graham Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Granulated Oatmeal, Pot Barley, Feed, &c., &c.,—always on hand, and at lowest prices, at FRASER & McOUAT'S.

Lachute Mills Flour, A No. 1 article, for sale at mill price, at FRASER & McOUAT'S.

THE BEARBROOK MURDER.—Mr. Dartnell, County Attorney for the united counties of Prescott and Russell, received information by telegraph last week from the American authorities in Texas, that Heney, who shot Morrison, the constable at Bearbrook last summer, had been captured. Information was at once forwarded to the Attorney General of Toronto and an officer sent to have him extradited.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., DOWNS' ELIXIR is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy.

DR. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

HORSEMEN.—Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA OIL LINIMENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident. Jan 1

IMMENSE FAILURE.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces the failure of Messrs. Hanson the well known bankers of that city. The English embassy kept their accounts at this bank, which has been in existence over fifty years. Their liabilities are reported as several millions.

A large proportion of the children who die early are those whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with their body. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain consequent upon active intelligence. Fellows' compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

TAXED! TAXED!! TAXED!!!

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—I hear (though not through your paper which is supposed to be the medium of local news) that a discussion took place in the County Council at its last meeting, about the payment of taxes by the Court House property, and that it is proposed to levy an assessment for the purpose of paying them. Now, Sir, I wish to enter a protest against levying a new assessment upon us. Where is all the money received from the Government for damages by the Railway to the Court House property? The Warden of the County got $682.00 on the 11th of November, 1878, as I am certain of, and it would be interesting to the rate payers to know what has become of this money before any new assessment is laid upon us.

Yours truly,
RATE-PAYER.

Parish of St. Jerusalem, Dec. 22, 1880.

Hasted, Colorado, Dec. 1st, 1880.

MR EDITOR.—As some of your readers are aware that I left home and friends on the 21st of June for the far West, I thought I would write a short sketch of my trip, and of what I have learnt, and seen by experiencing something of it, and with your permission, have it inserted in the columns of your paper. First, I filled my valise with sandwiches and other eatables (which I did not regret afterwards) in Montreal, I then bought a ticket about half a yard long at the Grand Trunk ticket office; at ten in the evening boarded the train in the Bonaventure Depot and was soon rolling along the shore of the St Lawrence; it was a long wearisome night for I was all alone, not a soul that I knew on board, but the engine snorted and hauled us along all the same. When daylight came I found it much better, for we were then in what I should call the garden of the Dominion. At noon got to Toronto, had something to satisfy the inner man and again went on our way rejoicing. About seven in the evening we crossed the Detroit river into Uncle Sam's plantation. Got to Detroit Junction about eleven, and here had the pleasure of sitting in the Depot for one hour awaiting for a train on the Michigan Central R. R.; but however, the long looked for came at last, and at 9.30 a. m. hauled up at that wonderful city called Chicago; I cannot say much about this city for I only remained here about thirty minutes and again embarked on board a train on the Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R. and went whizzing through the vast cornfields of Illinois, changed cars at Quincy, and here crossed the Mississippi, and again went rolling on toward Kansas city, Missouri. Had hash at Kansas city, and were soon rolling through the Prairies of Kansas on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. The Eastern portion of Kansas looks tolerably well, but I would not live in Western Kansas, under any consideration, for there is scarcely anything growing, not even grass, and the sand flying in every direction. Here and there a small log cabin or dug out, in fact there were some places where nothing was to be seen but sand and sky. In some places the telegraph poles are nearly broken off by the cattle rubbing against them. I should think the cattle owners are deeply indebted to the Telegraph Co.'s for scratching posts. The Stations are far apart through this desert and water scarce. In fact they don't know how much to ask for a lunch, or a cup of coffee. I got my supplies from my valise, the best and only friend I had, and I can tell you I stuck close to it, for I was beginning to think that when we got a few hundred miles further West there would be nothing to eat, or any one to eat it excepting the passengers on board.

Friday, 25th we crossed the line into the Centennial State. But it is misrepresented to a certain extent. At 5 p.m. we arrived at Pueblo, a booming little city, and here I commence to think that I am drawing near to the mining regions, from the appearance of the men and the saloons. Stopped here two hours, and at 2 a. m. started for my first ride on a narrow gauge railroad, called the Denver and Rio Grande, and the fare at the rate of *only* ten cents a mile. Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, arrived at Colorado Springs, the best laid out city I have ever seen; with wide streets and shade trees on each side, and a stream of water running clear as crystal. I had some difficulty in finding a boarding place on account of the number of strangers in town. However I satisfied my hunger by paying the small amount of $1.00, but afterwards got board for $5.00 per week. This is a great health resort for consumptive people. Every hotel and boarding-house is full during the summer season. Pike's Peak is close by, which is nearly 15,000 feet above sea level, and there are beautiful views all around. The air is so light that I had considerable difficulty in breathing, but have got climated now and don't mind it so much.

I met with Mr. Wymair here, probably some of your readers remember him, he used to lumber on the West River, he looked as natural as ever with a red shirt on, *and all business.* I need not say that I was glad to see him and *vice versa.* On Monday I started with him for his mill, about fifteen miles from the city and three miles from the D. & Rio G. R. R. Got to the camp and here things look a little hard for a tender foot, nothing but a small log cabin, the inhabitants were a crew of twenty blue noses, straight from the shores of the Atlantic, and they were as unsettled as fish out of water, being such a contrast living here away up in the clouds and the air so dry, than living down among the heavy fogs, the disatisfied ones has left for pastures green. *But the mill has run all the same since.* Last summer no doubt was the hardest season Colorado ever experienced, and will long be remembered as the dry year. Cattle were dying off in every direction. But I believe it is the best thing ever happened to this state for it was overstocked, and times will be better for the ranch men in after years. We have had some dreadful cold weather this fall, away down to 20° below zero on the 15th November, but it is milder now and feels like spring. The oldest inhabitants say that they have never felt such cold weather in Colorado.

The mill is running full blast. There are now eight dwellings and 70 of a population that constitutes Woodland camp. I am roughing it with the rest of the crew and am enjoying it immensely.

I never can regret shaking the dust of my boots and going West, *and don't you forget it.*

As soon as I can spare time to go to some of the mining camps, I will give you some mining news. Hoping this will satisfy the curiosity of those who desire to sell out *and go West.*

I am as usual,
A. J. MACGIBBON,
Woodland Camp,
Colorado.

Petitioning against the Railway Contract.

The residents of Brussels, Ontario, were the first to petition against the ratification of the Syndicate bargain. The following is the petition presented to the House this afternoon:—

We beg respectfully to submit to your honorable House that the terms of the bargain now before you for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway is not advantageous to the people of Canada, for the following amongst other reasons:

"That the proposed scheme creates a land monopoly, which must be detrimental to the greatest possible extent to the best interests of Canada. The finest tracts of land in the North-West will be locked up and its settlement prevented; all legitimate railway competition would be shut off, and a gross injustice inflicted on genuine settlers by the exemption from taxation of lands which will be increased in value mainly by their efforts.

BIRTH.

MCADAM.—At St. Canute, on the 11th inst., the wife of James Ross McAdam, of a son.

LACHUTE MARKET,

THE CHANGES ARE NOTED EVERY WEEK.

December 16, 1880.

There has been considerable activity in produce during the week. The farmers are coming in with Oats, Barley and Peas, which have brought good prices. Quarters of beef have come in plentifully and sold at $4 to $5 100 lbs. Hay also is active at $8 per ton. Straw nominal. Cordwood is scarce but offered at $1.50 for soft and $2.50 to $3 for hard. The Flour market has gone up considerably in Ottawa and Montreal, but there is but a slight advance at Lachute.

FLOUR per Bag sells at $3.10.
OATMEAL sells at $2.25 per 100 pounds.
CORNMEAL sells at $1.50.
GOOD FEED sells at $1.
MOULIA sells at $1.25.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS are selling at usual prices.
FARMERS may expect to get 60c for their Barley.
APPLES, good winter, are selling at $2.50 to $3.00.
BRAN sells at $0.75. per 100 lbs.
PEAS bring $0.80.
OATS, $0 40.
POTATOES, bring per bag, $0.45.
BEANS are wanted at $1.00 per bushel.
BUTTER, 18c. to 20c.
HOGS (well dressed) bring $6 50.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE Partnership now existing between the undersigned, under the name of W. J. Simpson & Co., as lumber merchants, at Lachute, has this day been dissolved by expiration of time and mutual consent.

All parties indebted to said Firm are hereby notified to settle immediately with W. J. Simpson at the Lachute Mills.

W. J. SIMPSON.
PHINEAS LANE.

Lachute, Dec. 1, 1880.

In reference to the above notice the undersigned begs respectfully to intimate to the public that the Lumber Business at Lachute Mills will be carried on as usual with Mr. W. J. Simpson as Manager.

FISH & IRELAND.
11-1

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

DENTISTRY.

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

Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

The Great American Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum, (Delicious Flavor,) Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant and Tonic. Superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree of the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Every one has heard of the wonderful effects of the Spruce and the Pine in cases of Lung Disease.

In France the pine forests are largely used for consumptive patients in the advanced stages of the disease, and the Spruce forests in Switzerland are considered a specific for Consumption.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

In this preparation the Proprietor has endeavored to secure, and all the Anti-spasmodic, Expectorant, Tonic, and Balsamic properties of the "Spruce" Gum. The Syrup is carefully prepared at a low temperature, containing a large quantity of the Pure Gum in complete solution.

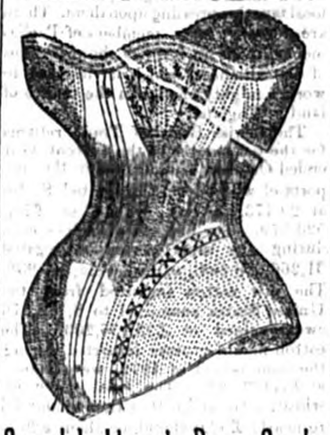
Its remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

Sold by all respectable chemists. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The words "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum" constitute our Registered Trade Mark, and our wrapper and labels are also registered.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
Montreal.

MONTREAL HOUSE.



Complete Lines in Dress Goods,

Cashmeres,
Merinoes,
Lustres,
Coburgs,
Paramattas,
Satins,
Silks,
Fringes,

TWEEDS.

Stock Large AND Well Selected.

See our Stock of Tweeds,
Diagonals,
Worsted Coatings,
Broad-Cloths,
Etoffes both
Checkered and Plain at
Prices to suit the Times.

GROCERIES.

A COMPLETE STOCK.
Choice Tea from 40c up. Give our tea a trial and be convinced that we have the best tea in the market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All sizes and styles, Felt Boots, Leather Boots, Kid Boots, Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Rubbers, &c.

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils, &c.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Produce, Turkeys, Geese Ducks, Chickens, &c.

Jos. Patenaude.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Rural New-Yorker.

For the North, South, East and West.

FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS, STOCKMEN, GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, FLORISTS, YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT.

500 Beautiful Illustrations from Nature Yearly.

The First American Rural Authority!

16 Pages, Weekly; Only $2 a Year.

It has distributed FREE among its subscribers some of the most valuable varieties of Seeds and Plants in cultivation.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN COPIES WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED FREE.

The present Free Seed and Plant Distribution is worth more than the yearly cost of subscription.

ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

Your family will be delighted with the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

It is Pure in Tone.
Sparkling, Conscientious, Original.
The Best Writers in the World.

31st Year of its age, 4th of its present management.

Subscribe Now.

Experiment grounds of 82 acres, worked in the interests of Subscribers. The Rural New-Yorker will aid you to make and save money. It will tell you what new seeds and plants, farm implements, etc., to purchase, without regard to advertising interests.

Special departments devoted to markets, News of the week, to Women, Domestic Economy, to Religious Matters, Fashions.

Trustworthy market reports from all centers a specialty.

Address,
RURAL NEW-YORKER,
34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Merry Christmas AND Happy New Year.

Scots wha hae on haggis been fed,
Wives wha look for purest Bread,
Bring the Bairnes to see the spread,
At Hobe the Bakers Store.

And ye braw lads wha are na hiete,
Wha ha'e found a lovely mate;
Come buy the cake that seals your fate,
At Hope the Baker's Store.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Select Consignment of Candies. Over 1000lb for the Holidays.

Lozenges of all flavors. Plain and Fancy Mixtures. Novelties in Sugar work. Bon-bons, Horns of Plenty, &c.

We would invite

Special Attention.

To our LORNE MIXTURE at 2c per pound. And our PRINCESS MIXTURE at 30c lb., and all the best value ever offered in this County, and when put up in our pretty ornamented boxes of 5 lb., and 10 each are very suitable for Presents.

Pound Plums, Lemon, Sponge Cakes, Scotch Currant Buns from 8c upwards, Short Bread, Pastry and the usual assortment of Cakes found in a Confectioner's Store.

Ornamented Cakes for the Christmas and New Year's Table 25c per pound.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty and done up in first class style on the shortest notice.

THE STAFF OF LIFE as manufactured by us, is of the usual first class standard, being of a uniform quality it recommends itself to every household where it is used. The good people of St. Andrews and Carillon District can be Supplied from Mr. Beattie, See that the Brand "HOPE" is on every bag.

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, DATES, NUTS, APPLES, and SPANISH GRAPES.

OYSTERS by express.—Those who wish to keep their craniums level these exciting times should try an Oyster stew.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner
Lachute, Dec. 9, 1880. 11tf

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED.—1,000 cords of Mixed Soft Wood, to be delivered at the Lachute Paper Mills. Contracts will be made for any portion of the above.

Apply to J. C. WILSON,
at the Office of the Mills.
Lachute, Dec. 15, 1880. 10—3

J. & A. LOWE,

MILLINERS,
LACHUTE.

BEG to inform the public they have now opened their NEW STOCK of Millinery, in all the Newest Styles. Also a new stock of

WINTER Mantles and Ulsters,

at very reasonable prices. A select assortment of

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Ladies will please call and examine their stock before making winter purchases.
Lachute, Sept. 21, 1880. 34tf.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

A. G. STACKHOUSE, Photographer and Picture Framer, will be in St. Andrews, until the 15th of May 1881. Parties requiring work in his line would do well to call early. Better satisfaction than ever given, also Abstract.
St. Andrews, Oct. 1, 1880. 39-y1

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED.—About 20 or 30 Cords of Good Hardwood.

Apply to
D. KERR & Co.,
WATCHMAN OFFICE.
Lachute, December 9, 1880.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your doors. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. All information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 3y1

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY situated in the village of BROWNSBURG, and at present occupied by Mr. ALEX. PAUL, as a STORE and POST OFFICE. The property consists of two hundred acres of land and well watered with living springs—good orchard and hardwood bush within 3 miles of Lachute, and a number of water privileges on the West River. These properties will be sold cheap for Cash.

Apply to
ALEX. McGIBBON.
Brownsburg, Sept. 20th, 1880. No 7, tf

Pour etre Fraduit en Anglais.

QUE disent ceux qui aiment a etre servi honnetement promptement et avoir pour la valeur de leur argent.

Il disent allez au magasin DILON au magasin du bon marche.

Ce vous trouvery tous ce dont vous aurez besoin.

La vous aurez le meilleur choix possible dans toute especes de marchandises

La vous aurez du bon et a bon marche.

Il est inutile de conseilles nos bonnes pratiques de da compagne, de se rendre la de suite pour leur achat quel qu'il soit.

DRAP FLANELLE WINCEYS ARTICLE DE GOUT.

Le vous trouvery tous et a meilleur marche qu'ailleurs.

Nous aimons a faire remarquer aussi que quelquesuns de nos

Marchands voulant se plaindre, quelque fois a tromper les gens qui ne connaissent pas tout a fait l'adresse; le meilleur que nous puissions donner c'est que le magasin Dilon est le plus vaste le plus grand le plus apparent de toute la rue Ste. Catherine, de meme qu'il est le mieux assorti.

Depuis le cadre fait qu'un sent prix mais bien bas, bien bas.

Five per cent discount to all Purchasers.

Un Escompte de 5 pour 100 sera donne a tous les acheteurs.

617, 649 Ste. Catherine, Montreal.
A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.
IY-4

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

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

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

The cause that produces it must be removed for this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHM & SON,
Prescott, Ont

Victoria Foundry,

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Farmers of Argenteuil and the public generally, for the patronage extended to them since their commencement in business in Lachute, and would hope for a continuance of the same. They manufacture the following articles at their foundry, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior to any procured elsewhere.

PLOUGHS,

Side Hill, Double Mouldboard, steel Mouldboard all metal, and Ploughs of all kinds—75 to 100 different patterns of Plough-points, and all that belongs to the construction. Also Agent for FROST & WOOD'S Ploughs.

BOILERS,

Farmers Sugar and Stove Boilers, Bake Kettles and Pots of all kinds.

STOVES,

Double Cook Stoves, Single Hall Stoves, Cook Stoves, and a variety of Hamilton and Montreal stoves. Also Stoves Repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS

Door Guards, Chimney Caps, Sinks, Door-step Plates, Door Scrapers, Hot-air Furnaces, Registers, Grate Bars, Furnace Fronts, Fence Stands, Brackets, Sugar Lifters, Road Scrapers, Carl Boxes, Churn Castings, and Dog Powers. A full supply of mower sections always on hand, and are ready to repair or make new any part of mower or Dressing machines.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SCRAP BRASS, OR CAST IRON.

We Guarantee Satisfaction in all our Work.

SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALITY.

McQUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, Oct 1st, 1880. tf

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED!

(PATENTED IN CANADA 13th APRIL, 1880.)

$1.25



$1.25

MANUFACTURED BY

DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a BRASS STRAP CORNER SPRINGS and an ARC FORM. We use no Web or Strings, and therefore there is NO HARBOR FOR VERMIN. —3m3

Factory! Factory!

At Lachute Mills.

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

Picture Framing

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

of all descriptions.

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

☞ Picture Framing a Speciality, at very Low Prices.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

CALDER & MATTINSON.

Lachute, June 15, 1880.

THE OLD

HAT CAP & FUR Emporium.

R. W. Cowan & Co.,

(Successors to John C. Thompson & Co.)
No. 416 NOTRE DAME STREET CORNER OF ST PETER ST., MONTREAL.

HAVING RESUMED business in our old stand, we invite the attention of our numerous Customers throughout the country to our extensive stock of Hats, Caps & Furs for the Fall and Winter Season of 1880.

SILK & PULLOVER HATS

of our own manufacture.

SOFT & STIFF HATS,

all shapes in the newest styles.

SCOTCH CAPS A SPECIALITY.

FUR CAPS, MUFFS,
BOAS, COATS,
SACQUES & GAUNTLETTS

IN S. S. SEAL,
PERSIAN LAMB, OTTER,
BEAVER and ASTRACAN

in great variety and made from selected skins, also

Gloves and Mitts

FOR MENS, BOYS AND LADIES WEAR.

When on a visit to the City give us a call.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

R. W. COWAN & CO.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St Peter
No. 3, 4 m.

ELECTION

by the PEOPLE has been made for purchasing purposes at the

Farmers Exchange

AND FAMILY GROCERY
OF

F. N. Beattie,

ST ANDREWS, P. Q.

The publication of the above fact is made that all may enjoy the unrivalled advantage of investing at low and reduced prices in the Choicest of Groceries and Provisions,

CANNED FRUITS and MEATS,
BOTTLED JELLIES
and the other innumerable delicacies with which the "Farmers Exchange" has just been replenished to meet the requirements of the

Holiday Season.

The best Teas,
The best Sugars,
The best Syrups,
The best Fish, and
THE CHEAPEST.

For making substantial and useful Holiday Gifts—see the select assortment of Crockery of Plain and Fancy Design. And the many other articles that it would be tautology to enumerate at

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

where barter is carried on as usual.

Hope's Bread.

Hopeful Sign for Sale.

St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1880. 18tf.

RULES FOR

Dressing Poultry.

Do not feed for twenty-four hours previous to killing. Bleed Well.

Pluck Clean, leaving on the head, also the wings and tail with their feathers on.

Entrails must not be drawn.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

POULTRY!

Dressed as Above at

C. T. Wales & Co.

"The PEOPLES CASH STORE,"
ST. ANDREWS.

New Goods, Large Assortments, and LOW prices, for the

HOLIDAY TRADE

St. Andrews, Dec 2, 1880. 19tf.

L. E. N. Pratte,

IMPORTER OF
EUROPEAN,
AMERICAN,
AND CANADIAN
Pianos & Organs
280 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

AT THE

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal 1880,

Mr. Pratte, was the Largest Exhibitor, and received more First Prizes and Diplomas than any other Exhibitor.

1—First Prize.
2—First Prizes Extra.
2—First Class Diplomas.
1—Second Extra Prize.
Square Grand Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Hazelton, N. Y.
Square Grand Piano, 2nd EXTRA PRIZE—Kranich & Bach, N. Y.
American Upright Piano, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Hazelton, N. Y.
European Upright Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Herz (Paris.)
Church Organ, 1st PRIZE—Dominion Organ Company.
Church Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Karn & Co.
Cabinet Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company.
Trunk Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Desmoloo Organ Company.
Orchestra Organ, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Alexandre (Paris.)

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. E. N. PRATTE,
280 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.
Montreal, November 3, 1880. 17y1.

The Bell Organ.

Is the best and cheapest Cabinet Organ. 14,000 Now in Use!

The oldest and largest firm now in Canada. Their instruments took the highest prize, the Gold Medal, with special mention, at the Australian International Exhibition, in May last, competing with the best American and European makers.

During six years residence in the county I have sold over 30 Organs, and none have given so much satisfaction to my customers as the "Bell."

Illustrated Catalogues, with prices and terms sent free on application.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, July 13, 1880. 46tf.

Bedding House!

FIRST PRIZE
ON
Mattrasses, Pillows, &c.

G. Armstrong & Co.
Victoria Square,
MONTREAL.

GUILTY OR NOT Guilty!

NOT GUILTY of Selling Goods too dear is the verdict of all who once buy at the

Farmer's Exchange, Brownsburg,

Your Verdict is also Wanted.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
&c., &c., at Common Sense Prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FUR CAPS,

Imitation do., Muffs, Kid and Deer Skin Mitts, and Gloves, Just Received, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. FELT HATS in endless variety, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

CALL and examine our stock and compare prices.

5 per cent discount on all Cash purchases.

WANTED,

10 Tons of Tallow, and 1,000 brace of Partridges. Also 1,000 cords of Dry Wood, for which CASH will be paid as soon as delivered and measured.

N.B.—Accounts will be rendered up to December 1st, and the Proprietor requests settlement to that date during the month of December, and the people throughout the spring and winter of the accounts then rendered and new accounts will be opened.

Alexander Paul.

Brownsburg, Nov 4, 1880. 18tf.

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened at the Stables formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Hyde, a Livery, Board and Sale Stable, where horses are kept, and any number of horses and carriages can be had at all times. Horses are gentle, and very much used—and those who love a good horse, and are afraid to drive one, need not be afraid to drive mine. His stable is clean and warm, and an obliging Ostler always in attendance. Horses bought and sold on commission. Horses for sale at all times.

P. LATOUR.
Lachute, Oct. 1, 1880. tf

Hang Up Baby's Stocking.

Hang up the baby's stocking;
Be sure you don't forget,
The dear little dimpled darling!
She never saw Christmas yet;
But I've told her all about it,
And she opened her big blue eyes,
And I'm sure she understands it,
She looks so funny and wise.

Dear! what a tiny stocking!
It doesn't take much to hold
Such little pink toes as baby's
Away from the frost and cold.
But then, for the baby's Christmas
It will never do at all.
Why Santa wouldn't be looking
For anything half so small!

I know what we'll do for the baby,
I've thought of the very best plan,
I'll borrow a stocking of grandma—
The longest that ever I can;
And you'll hang it by mine, dear mother,
Right here in the corner, so,
And write a letter to Santa
And fasten it on to the toe,

Write, "This is the baby's stocking,
That hangs in the corner here,
You never have seen her, Santa,
For she only came this year;
But she's just the blessedest baby!
And now, before you go,
Just cram her stocking with goodies
From the top clean down to the toe."

LADIES COLUMN.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS to all our fair readers! Perhaps there is no season in all the weary march of years, so fraught with happiness for family re-unions as this mid winter holiday! The hearts of the aged seem to grow young again, and the young gain brighter heights of pleasure and enjoyment. Who can tell the secret of this glad day? Who can paint out the invisible power that makes it so joyous and so memorable? Is it the evergreen wreaths and winter flowers twined gracefully together in lovely forms? or is it the many offerings of friendship and love? Perhaps these things help to render the scene attractive, yet they do not constitute the central glory of it.

The sweet love of Christ is the hallowed power that beautifies the day. The festive hours are ushered in in memory of his coming to redeem a lost world; we can well afford to bestow our love offerings upon others when we have received by the coming of Christ, a gift of untold worth.

There was joy when he came, and there will ever be glad joy as the Redeemer's birthday comes with the years. We hold intercourse every week with many whom we have never seen, but we feel a strong interest in them all, especially the young, and we send them our cordial greeting and wishes for their future happiness; and we fondly hope as we have formed many valuable friendships in the past, the good feeling hitherto existing between writer and reader, will increase in interest and good fellowship all through the battle of life.

Our neighbours appear to take a lively interest in the Royal family. Referring to the rumored unpleasantness between the Queen and Princess Louise, the *Buffalo Telegraph* observes:—"If Queen Victoria only knew the sincere respect with which her daughter, Louise Campbell, has caused herself to be regarded by American people for her sterling qualities, she would not keep up so unnatural hostility toward her for a breach of convention. Louise is the one female of the English royal family, outside of the lamented Alice, who has shown to the world that she possesses brains, a good heart, spirit and pluck, and the Queen only makes herself ridiculous by treating her as if she were still a head and butter miss. True, it's none of our quarrel, but we can't bear to see so nice a family all split up without saying a friendly word."

The officiating clergyman at Notre Dame Parish Church warned his hearers yesterday against patronizing Sarah Bernhardt's performances.

AN EXALTED EXAMPLE.—Miss Helen Gladstone, a young daughter of the Prime Minister of England, is causing quite a sensation in England and on the Continent by the moral courage developed in her recent determination to enter an active and useful career, and give to the young women of England a very noble example. A London correspondent writes: The idea of a daughter of the Prime Minister becoming a teacher, or, as some other authorities state, secretary and active agent, is something so new, to the aristocratic feminine world of Europe that it is making an "epoch," as they say. The German journals hail it as an event of good omen to the large class of poor teachers in the boarding schools, and hope that the daughters of their official and commercial classes will take it to heart and follow copy, arguing that it will not be beneath their dignity to do what has just been done by the daughter of the first official gentleman of England. The example has been hailed with delight by the liberals of France, who are contending that the time has come when their women must abandon the folly of acquiring a shallow education and a worthless certificate or diploma, merely to fall into the frivilous idleness of elegant society, or become intrigants in political circles. Miss Gladstone proposes to devote her life to the education of the young, and her sex especially. And she abandons without regret, sure of the approval of all right minded persons, the honorable and brilliant, but almost useless, existence that she was leading in the elegant circles of Downing street, beside her parent, to undertake the work of forming the character of worthy and efficient women.

SUNNY ROOMS.—Light is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health-giving agent to the physical constitution; and it is not less so to our moral and physical natures. We are more active under its influence—can think better and act more vigorously. Let us therefore take the widest, choicest, and sunniest room in the house for a living room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and renewed. Let the good twin-angels of nature, pure air and sunlight, freely pass in. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits; they impart a sense of confinement, of isolation, and of powerlessness which is chilling to energy and vigor. Even in a gloomy house, where furniture and walls are dingy and brown, we have but to take down the heavy curtains, open wide the windows, hang brackets on either side, set potted flowers in the brackets, and let the warm sun stream in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls.

"There is not a hour of it," says Ruskin, "of a child's life, "but is trembling with destinies; not a moment of which, once past, the appointed work can never be done again, or the neglected blow struck on the cold iron. Take your vase of Venice glass out of the furnace, and strew chaff over it in the transparent heat, and recover that to its clearness and ruddy glory when the north wind has blown upon it, but do not think to strew chaff over the child fresh from God's presence, and to bring the heavenly colors back to him—at least in this world.

The size of tournures is decidedly less exaggerated than the fashion prophets made them early in the autumn.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

On the eve of insurrection in Ireland, no apology will be necessary for again discussing this subject. The despatches received daily, clearly show that the League is becoming more reckless and defiant, if its leaders have not completely lost the little reason they ever possessed. It may be interesting at the present time, if we review the matter at some length, and explain the position taken by the league at its formation to show how completely it has departed from the programme by which it hoped to secure the sympathy of intelligent people. In order to analyze the heterogeneous elements of the present movement, it will be necessary to refer to the history of Irish disaffection since the Union. That the act of Union was accomplished by questionable means and against the wishes of the Irish people, we are not prepared to dispute. The rebellion of '98, was its first fruits. That movement was headed by men of the first rank and intelligence, Catholic and Protestant. Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Emmet were irretrievably committed to it. Such men as Curran sympathized with it. It was a thoroughly National movement, and was assisted with moral, and material support by France. This effort failed and was followed by the usual executions, imprisonments and banishment. Some of Ireland's best and bravest sons were the victims of this unsuccesful effort. Those who escaped were forced to the conclusion that any attempt to overcome the British power by force of arms was hopeless. For forty years there was no attempt made to raise the National Standard. Then O'Connell started the Repeal of the Union—by *moral* force, within the limits of the Constitution. O'Connell was one of Ireland's greatest patriots, he was unquestionably the ablest. He endured loss of fortune and imprisonment for her sake, and would not have spared his life for his country. With his latest breath he adjured his countrymen not to resort to force, foreseeing the inevitable disaster that would follow such a course. The nation, however, was thoroughly roused, his more impetuous followers rushed to arms, and produced the cabbage-garden *fiasco* of Ballingarry. As usual, banishment and imprisonment followed, and so ended the rebellion of '48. There is a national sentiment in Ireland, as there is in Scotland and England, and we can see no reason why the union should not be real and complete: each country preserving its own national characteristics, living in peace and contentment under equal laws, and protected by the same constitution. The Irish peasantry are naturally light-hearted and loyal, and would live in contentment but for the interference of agitators. This desirable state of affairs was fast coming about. The Fenian movement was brought across the Atlantic, planted in Ireland and rapidly spread its baneful influence. Before that fungus of American growth was brought over, there was no desire on the part of the people in Ireland to make any movement; the country was fairly prosperous, every year tourists flocked to her shores, and there was abundant evidence of old animosities being forgotten. The Fenian movement is of too recent a date to require any lengthened notice. The great head-centre, James Stevens, went over from America, formed different centres, and with the aid of his American colleagues, entrapped a number of young men, chiefly of the artisan class. The incidents of this movement were worthy of the source from which it came. The murder of sergeant Brett, in Manchester, the attempt to blow up Clerkenwell prison in London, the revolver, knife, Greek fire, and all the favorite weapons of the scum of American society. This attempt was easily crushed by the Irish constabulary, without the aid of the military. The result of the movement again clearly demonstrated that Ireland was unable to overthrow British power, and might well have been so understood by the most ardent patriot. It was fondly hoped by all friends of Ireland that no such attempt would ever be made again, nor do we believe it ever would, but for the baneful influence of the American faction. We now come to consider the origin and composition of the Land League. Some years ago a legitimate and praise-worthy movement was originated in the form of Farmer's Clubs. These clubs were established in the different counties, for the purpose of promoting the agricultural and other interest of the tenant farmers, by the methods usually followed by such organizations, viz.,—periodical discussions, the interchange of ideas between different parts of the country, shows and exhibitions, &c. However, dissension, the curse of Ireland, soon began to show itself, and these useful institutions became permeated with the National Sentiment, and assumed the form of the "Home Rule movement," a mild form of Repeal. At the head of this movement was a man of great ability, Isaac Butt, and through his influence and prudence the Irish member's became a power in Parliament and were in a fair way of exercising a most beneficial influence for the benefit of their country. Even before the death of Mr. Butt, dissension began, as usual, to appear, and the advanced section under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, on the death of their talented leader, separated from their colleagues, and they formed the League with the avowed intention of forcing from Parliament some large measure of reform in the Land Laws; such as fixity of tenure, re-valuation, abolition of the law of entail and free trade in land. Such a programme could not fail to attract universal support from the tenant farmers.

Although there was from time to time violent and inflammatory statements made there was no hint of a call to arms. Whilst the agitation was going on, ominous signs of famine were showing themselves, and soon the charity of the world was called upon to avert it. How nobly that appeal was responded to, is within the remembrance of our readers. Parnell exerted himself on behalf of his suffering countrymen, came over to this continent to raise subscriptions, but it soon became apparent that he had thrown himself into the arms of the American Fenians. He appealed to the traditional hatred of Irishmen to English rule, flavoured his inflammatory speeches with gross untruths, and made it clear to all observers what had now become his ultimate aim. Parnell's more prudent co-agitators of the League withdrew from his leadership, and the only element left to him was the American. It will thus be seen how the unfortunate peasantry of Ireland have been led on, step by step, to the brink of a dangerous precipice, Parnell has been swept along by the irresistible pressure of the force with which he has allied himself, and can only halt when he has reached the logical conclusion of Fenian principles—*Open Rebellion*. To parody the words of Hood, we might say of Ireland,

"Once more unfortunate, weary of breath,
Rashly importunate gone to her death."

It has been truly said that no rebellion is justifiable unless there is a fair prospect of success, and we would ask in the name of common sense what chance there is for Ireland against the power of England. All the money Fenianism could raise in Ireland and America could not equip and keep in the field 10,000 men for one week in anything like military order. Have these agitators counted the cost of such an enterprise, artillery, cavalry, military train, camp equipage, &c. Without these, no force, however brave, however devoted, could possibly sustain any modern warfare against a completely appointed army, more numerous and equally brave. It is nothing short of a crime to incite an unarmed people to rebellion when the end is certain destruction. Parnell is guilty of this crime, and should suffer for it. Surely there have been examples enough in Ireland of the inevitable failure of such mad schemes, and yet we behold again the Hydra of insurrection raising its mutilated head. Its fangs have long since been withdrawn, and it is devoutly to be wished that the British Government will now be cruel only to be kind, by striking the monster a fatal blow, and free forever that unhappy country from the deadly influence of its poisonous breath.—*Ottawa Herald.*

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[*From our regular Correspondent.*]

LONDON, Dec. 4th, 1880.

The British public are again to pass under the harrow of the Tichborne case. The friends of the "unfortunate nobleman" are endeavoring to show that it is illegal to make his sentence a cumulative one, and that, at the end of the first of his two terms of seven years each, he must be liberated. To accomplish this, they threaten to go over the whole story again in the courts. This will be as great a calamity as a civil war, as any one will testify who remembers the amount of discord which was introduced at the time of the last trial into the heretofore happy families by a diversity of opinion as to the identity of the Claimant. Husband was set against wife, brother against sister, lover against lover. It is rumoured that new evidence has been discovered tending to show that the claimant is the genuine Sir Rodger after all. Should this be so, England would soon be left semi-depopulated. Those who have disbelieved in him would never stand the ordeal of the triumph of his partisans. Suicide or flight would be their only resource.

While the Land League continues to hold its own in Ireland the Farmers Alliance is making strong headway in England. Down at the bottom, the cause of agitation is the same and the methods are not so very dissimilar, save that in England there is as yet no resort to "Boycotting" or terrorism of any kind, for the reason that there is no need for such. The land question is coming more and more nearly home to British legislature. It grows every year more difficult to make a living out of the land. At a recent representative gathering of West Kent farmers, Mr. J. W. Barclay, M. P., attended as a delegate for the Farmers Alliance. He told the meeting he was a tenant farmer himself, and therefore knew something from personal experience of the evils which the Farmers Alliance had been formed to remedy. There was no question as to the existence of agricultural distress in England; indeed, the condition of agriculture was "most critical" according to Mr. Barclay. Nearly everywhere in England the cry was the same. Their capital was melting away whether the seasons were good or bad; the crops large or small. And the reason was simply that the prices were insufficient to give any return. The Alliance had determined to press three questions at once on the attention of Parliament—compensation for the farmer's property in the soil, including freedom of cultivation, the abolition of the law of distress, and the establishment of County Government Boards to give the rate payers power over the outlay which formed so large a portion of the local taxation pressing upon them. There are already forty members of Parliament directly in favor of the principles of the alliancce, which is destined to work a mighty change in the tenure of land in England.

The British Board of Trade returns for the ten months of the current year ended October 31st, estimate the imports of wheat from the United States at 29,473,499 cwt., va'ued at £16,523,579. The imports of Indian corn during the same period aggregated 31,266,668 cwt., valued at £9,313,936. The raw cotton imported from the United States amounted to 8,186,576 cwt., valued ot £23,936,203. The cotton manufacturers imported during the same period of 1879, were valued at £1,929,668. The total value of wheat, corn, and cotton thus amounted to nearly £52,000,000, or about $260,000,000. According to a recent telegram the total exports from the United States during the ten months aggregated $707,000,000, and the imports $607,000,000, showing a balance in favor of the United States of $100,000,000.

Dr. Siemens, well-known for his many valuable inventions, has discovered a practical method of burning coal without smoke, which is both cheaper and cheerier than any yet proposed. Ordinary coal produces smoke, *i. e.*, unburnt gas and carbon, simply because in ordinary grates it cannot get sufficient air to consume it thoroughly. The gas companies separate for us the coal gas from the carbon, and purify each constituent separately. The new plan is to restore brightness to the gas fire by using the slowly burning coke as the solid element. A simple arrangement of the grate permits the gas to be strongly heated before it is ignited; the consequence is that the combustion is greatly intensified and the draught increased, so that the air in abundance reaches the fuel. The fire is of great brilliancy, of high heating power, and it is utterly smokeless. In an actually existing fire-place used for heating a large room the gas coke system is found to be a penny a day cheaper than the "barbarious raw coal system." With the additional advantages of greater warmth, greater cleanliness, with no trouble in laying, no need for stirring, and, finally no smoke.

AUGUST.

Effects of Severe Cold on Insects.

A very general impression prevails that severe winters are prejudicial to insect life. It is, however, a quite erroneous impression, for nothing has struck us so forcibly in our experience with injurious insects, as the fact that in most cases they pass more safely through a steady, even if severe winter than through a mild or changeable one. We have repeatedly called attention to this fact in our own writings, and Miss E. A. Ormerod, in her "Notes of Observations on Injurious Insects," for 1879, has some quite pointed remarks on this subject, in connection with the severity of the past winter in England.

Severe and steady cold is not only favorable to insect hibernation, by causing a continued state of torpor, but indirectly in preserving them from the attacks of birds and other animals, which, during such severe weather, cannot reach them in the frost-bound ground.

Mild winters, on the contrary, generally cause premature activity in insects, often followed by relapses into the torpid state, and such changes are prejudidicial to their well being.—*Scientific American.*

Somewhat of a Snorer.

Many of our readers remember General George A. Sheridan, the eloquent stump speaker, who in two campaigns spoke with such happy effect at Rochester. They will be amused with the following anecdote of him:

George was recently coming over from Boston in a sleeping car, where he had a whole section. He was sitting on the lower berth in the morning, about to put his shoes on, when he was accosted by a kind looking gentleman opposite, who was also putting on his shoes, with the inquiry:

'My friend, are you a rich man?'

George looked astonished, but answered the pleasant-faced, tired-looking gentleman with a 'tolerably rich.'

A pause occurred, and then came another question: 'How rich are you?'

'About $700,000 or $800,000. Why?'

'Well,' said the old man, 'if I were as rich as you say you are, and snored as loud as I know you do, I would hire a whole sleeper every time I travelled.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE LATE STORM.—Numerous clamities are reported during the severe gales on the west coast of Ireland and various parts of Scotland. A fishing vessel off Greenock capsized and four men were drowned. The rivers Clyde, Tay and Tweed were in flood. At many places injury was sustained by several persons. Property, especially, was destroyed in Glasgow, where the gale raged with terrific force. A lady and boy were severely hurt, and a horse and cart blown over a bridge at Dumbarton, Longford, Ireland, a great deal of household property was destroyed. At Portadown four men were engaged in working upon a zinc roof, when it was lifted by the wind and thrown with the men to the ground. All were injured, and one is not expected to recover. At Dunfermline a chimney stack was blown down and crashed through the roof of an adjoining house, which was wrecked the occupants narrowly escaping. A number of houses were stripped of roofs, chimney pots and slates, which were carried everywhere, strewing the streets and greatly endangering the public. A lad sustained a fracture of the skull.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Le gauche menace de faire une opposition systématique au centrat du Pacifique, dans l'espoir d'empêcher que l'affaire ne soit réglée avant l'ajournement de Noël. Comme le gouvernement est résolu à faire décider la question par les chambres sans retard, le résultat de cette tactique, si on y a réellement recours, serait tout simp'ement de faire ajourner au lendemain de Noël au lieu du lendemain des Rois. Le débat se continuerait ainsi sans relâche.

M. Barthe essaie de consoler ses amis de leurs défaites récentes en disant que le parti libéral, qui est toujours battu, n'est jamais vaincu. L'homme de la *Gazette de Sorel* en est encore au système des victoires morales. Ses lunettes lui permettent de voir dans les mécomptes actuels de son parti des signes encourageants pour l'avenir. "Tout vient à point à qui sait attendre, s'écrie-t-il glorieusement: l'avenir est à nous!" Cette confiance est superbe, mais nous doutons fort qu'elle réussisse à consoler des libéraux moins naïfs et plus stoïques que M. Barthe.

Le *Journal des Trois-Rivières* annonce qu'à partir du 1er janvier prochain il publiera une édition hebdomadaire, spécialement destinée aux campagnes et à la classe agricole. Nous félicitons notre excellent confrère de cette décision et nous lui offrons nos meilleurs souhaits de succès.

Le discours de M. Vanasse, sur l'adresse en réponse au discours du trône, a été très remarqué et fait honneur au député d'Yamaska. Des journaux libéraux même ont complimenté M. Vanasse. Nous espérons pouvoir publier, dans quelques jours, ce discours, qui a été prononcé en français.

Il y aura une nombreuse ordination, mercredi prochain, au grand séminaire de Montréal.

L'honorable M. Mercier donnera prochainement, à Québec, une conférence sur Baldwin et Lafontaine.

La majorité de M. Valin, à Montmorency, a été de 561 voix; celle de M. Suthurland, à Oxford, sur le candidat de M. Blake, a été de 365.

Le *Globe* fait une charge à fond contre l'arrangement du Pacifique. Le *Herald*, au contraire, est favorable au projet ministériel. Si l'on en juge par cette attitude des deux grands organes libéraux, l'opposition pourrait bien être divisée sur cette question.

Vers 10.30 hrs, hier matin, la première locomotive du chemin de fer d'em branchement de Champlain, est arrivée à la gare Bonaventure venant de Saint Isidore. On remarquait au nombre des passagers M. King, inspecteur des bureaux de postes, M. Clarke, ingénieur, M. Stephens, du bureau du surintendant du Grand Trone, M. le captaine Demers du "Laprairie," le colonel Brosseau, de Laprairie, et le shérif S. W. Foster.

Nous croyons rendre service à plusieurs de nos lecteurs en appelant leur attention sur la disposition de la loi qui défend à tout commerçant d'avoir *en sa possession* aucune mesure autre que la mesure impériale. La possession seule suffit pour être en contravention avec la loi. Il en est de même pour les anciens poids. Ainsi les propriétaires d'anciens poids et d'anciennes mesures feraient bien de les détruire immédiatement.

Un terrible accident est arrivé à Saint Henri hier matin. Au moment où un M. Leblanc, aidé de deux autres hommes nommés Monette et Taylor, travaillait à démolir une vieille maison, toute la partie supérieure s'effondra tout à coup, ensevelissant sous les débris les trois malheureux ouvriers. Taylor fut tué du coup et, lorsqu'on réussit à retirer les deux autres, on constata que M. Leblanc était grièvement blessé à la figure, avait la jambe brisée et souffrait de blessures internes, tandis que Monette avait une jambe fracturée. Taylor avait été tué par une pièce de bois qui l'avait frappé à la tête.

Le cadavre fut transporté à la station du feu et le coroner notifié.

Le *Herald* continue à donner son appui à la politique du gouvernement. Cela laisse sans guide, dans la province, la presse rouge, qui n'a plus que le *Globe* pour seul phare de salut.

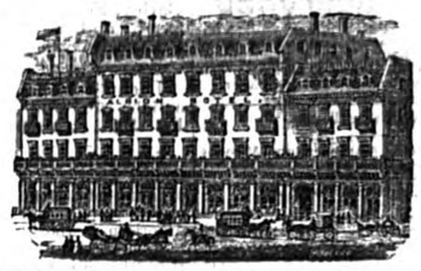
Nombre de libéraux, dans le pays, reconnaissent l'excellence de la politique ministérielle relativement au Pacifique et se rangent du côté du gouvernement. M. Blake s'expose à se discréditer parmi ses propres amis en continuant l'opposition mesquine et insensée qu'il a inaugurée.

On reconnaît universellement que les Pilules Cathartiques d'Ayer sont le meilleur de tous les purgatifs employés dans les familles. Elles sont le résultat de longues et laborieuses recherches couronnées de succès, et l'usage fréquent qu'en font les Médecins dans leur pratique, ainsi que toutes les nations civilisées, prouve qu'elles sont les meilleures et les plus actives de toutes les Pilules purgatives que la science ait inventées. Etant purement composées de végétaux, elles ne peuvent produire aucun mal. Sous le rapport de leur mérite intrinsèque et de leur puissance curative, nulles autres Pilules ne peuvent leur être comparées, et toute personne qui en connaît les propriétés, les emploiera selon qu'il sera nécessaire. Elles maintiennent le corps en parfait état et assurent le fonctionnement régulier du mécanisme humain.

Douces et efficaces, les Pilules Cathartiques d'Ayer sont spécialement adaptées aux besoins de l'appareil digestif dont elles préviennent et guérissent les dérangements, et elles sont administrées en temps utile. Ces Pilules sont le meilleur et le plus sûr remède pour les enfants et les personnes d'une constitution délicate, avec lesquels il est nécessaire d'employer un purgatif aussi bien qu'énergique.

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1880. NO 18

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

METHODIST.—The Rev. John Walton. Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and at Oliver Hall, West End, at 7 p. m. Weekly services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school in Olivet Hall, every Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 18th to 19th, May 25th to 29th, and September 13th to 16th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute. David Raitt, Crier and Tipstaff.

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TINSMITH,
WEST-END, - - - - LACHUTE.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding Country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by MR. SAMUEL JAMES, where he is prepared to do every description of Tinsmithing in the best style of the art. All his work is guaranteed to be what he represents it. Will keep always on hand a general supply of Tinware and house furnishing goods. He solicits a call from Country Dealers.
Lachute, 17th March, 1880. 29tf.

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

Montreal Cards.

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

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

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
194 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L

John Taylor & Co.
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., &c.
537 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL. 46y1

FORBES, STEVENSON & Co.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
47 and 49 WILLIAM STREET,
MONTREAL. 50y1

The City Hotel,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
☞ Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses 50c. 33y1

JOHN WATSON,
370 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTER OF
SILVER PLATED WARE,
of every description,
Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
22Y1

Removed!
To our new and
EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
And in order to make our opening a success, we have decided on giving the Public a benefit in the way of Extensive lines of
CHEAP DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., &c.,
And to house-keepers our full Stock of Carpets, &c., cannot be surpassed in the Dominion as to Styles, Quality and Price. Merchants can now be supplied with full lines at lowest trade prices.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
51 & 55 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. 52y1

See Here!
If you want the FINEST PHOTOGRAPH, for Framing you ever saw, go to
MR. PARKS,
No. 195½ ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
And you will get it, sure. 13m6.

JAS. L. WISEMAN,
WOOD ENGRAVER and DESIGNER,
162 ST. JAMES STREET, 162
MONTREAL. 11y1

Riepert Bros.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
AT LOW PRICES.
97 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
MONTREAL.



J. H. FIELD will be in Lachute on the 16th, 17th and 18th of each month until May. 11m3

The "KINTAIL WAREHOUSE."
A. McLENNAN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Herrings, Cod, Ling, and Fish of all Descriptions.
SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKEYS.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES OF FINEST QUALITY.
McLennan's Blended Highland Whiskey,
and the Real Camtachie Peat Reek.
Orders from City and Country Punctually attended to.
92 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. 11-1

AN HONEST SOAP
IS
STRACHAN'S
GILT-EDGE SOAP
BECAUSE
Each Bar Weighs a Pound!
BECAUSE
It is Composed of pure materials!
BECAUSE
Its washing qualities are unexcelled!
BECAUSE
It is suitable for the Kitchen, the Laundry, the Toilet and the Bath
W. STRACHAN, & Co.,
No. 36 JACQUES CARTIER STREET,
MONTREAL. 7y1.

Burns' Monument in New York.

One touch of nature makes the whole World kin.
—SHAKESPEARE.

"A man's a man for a' that."—BURNS.

O, Ploughman bard! the honor'd duty thine—
The sheepest statue—monumental sign
Of what we think, of all we deem divine,
O, thou who bard at heart thy fellows' weal,
So generous, whole-souled, full of others' care,
Auld Scottia's poet, Robert Burns o' Ayr,—

If with thy fiery thou hast place in heaven,
And of our earth to you the sight is giv'n,
No "lingring star of lessning ray" would shine,
But two full soul-lit orbs would glad combine
By increased spleudor hearty thanks to pay
For what their "brither Scots" have done to-day.

"A man's a man for a' that" he may be—
And there are men without their faults a few;
Why should we pause to think where to we weak?
Nay, rather let us of his goodness speak;
Forget his failings, half-fledg'd follies all—
'Twas nature's weakness, there in was our Ella.

Our kinsman he, for good as well as ill—
'Twas moral strength he lacked, he had the will
To do the right: but all the good he taught
We each may practice by experience bought
To noble aspirations all to raise;
His tender thoughts he twined around his home,
Though prone at times abroad astray to roam.

Though dead, he speaks; you monument is naught
Compared with what upon the heart he wrought—
There, writ in letters Time cannot erase,
Nor accident nor change the lines efface,
For ever precious will the teachings be
Of Scotland's shepherd bard of minstrelsy.

Montreal, Oct., 1880. JOHN F. NORRIS.

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.

CHAPTER IX.

LAND AT LAST.

During the latter part of a busy afternoon, Dennis came to a spacious, elegant store, before which the snow lay untouched save as trodden by passers-by. Over the high arched door-way were the words in gilt letters 'Art Building,' and as far as a mere warehouse for beautiful things could deserve this title, this place did, for it was crowded with engravings, chromos, paintings, bronzes, statuary, and every variety of ornament. With delighted eyes and lingering steps he had passed slowly through this store a few days previous in his search, but had received the usual cool negative. He had gone reluctantly out into the cold street again as Adam might have gone out of Paradise.

A large florid looking man with a light curling moustache, now stood in the doorway. His appearance was unmistakeably that of a German of the highest and most cultivated type. And yet when he spoke, his English was so good that you only detected a foreign accent.

Strong vexation was stamped upon his face as he looked at the snowy, untidy sidewalk.

'Mr. Schwartz,' he asked of one of his clerks, 'was Pat here this morning?'

'Yes sir.'

'Was he perfectly straight?'

'I cannot say that he was, sir.'

'He is off on a spree again. Send him to me the moment he returns.'

'Shall I clear your sidewalk?' said Dennis, stepping up and touching his hat respectfully.

'Yes,' said the gentleman, scarcely looking at him, 'and when through come to the office for your money,' and then he walked back into the store with a frowning brow.

Though Dennis was now pretty thoroughly fatigued with the hard day's work, he entered on his task with a good will as the closing labor of the day, hoping from the wide space to be cleared to receive proportionate recompense. And yet his dispatch was not so great as usual, for in spite of himself his eyes were continually wandering to the large show windows, from which smiled down upon him Summer landscapes, lovely faces that seemed all the more beautiful in contrast with the bleak and darkening street.

He was rudely startled from one of the stolen glances at a sweet, girlish face that seemed peering archly at him from a corner, by the loud tones and strong brogue of 'Pat' returning thus late to his neglected duties.

'Bad luck to yez! what yez doin' here?'

'Clearing the sidewalk,' said Dennis, laconically.

'Give me that shovel, or I'll knock bloody blazes out of yez.'

Dennis at once stood on the defensive, and raised his tool threateningly. At the same time seeing a policeman, he called out—

'Will you please cause this drunken fellow to move on?'

The officer was about to comply, when the Irishman with a snort like that of a mad bull, rushed to the door of the out-building, wrenched it open, and leaving it so, tore down the long store, crying,

'Misther Ludolph! Misther Ludolph! here's a bloody spalpane a doin' my work.'

He had scarcely got half way to the office before there was a crash and a general commotion.

Pat, in his blind rage, and steps uncertain from the effects of whiskey, had struck a valuable marble, and it lay broken on the floor. This catastrophe sobered him, and he stood looking at the destruction he had wrought in dismay. His employer, the gentleman whom Dennis had seen at the door, now appeared upon the scene in a towering passion, and scrupled not to heap maledictions upon the head of the unfortunate Hiberanian.

'What do you mean by rushing through the store in this mad style?' he demanded.

'There's an impudent fellow outside a doin' my work,' said Pat.

'Why didn't you do it yourself, instead of going off to the gin-mills this morning? Didn't I warn you? Didn't I tell you your last spree should be the last in my employ? Now, begone! you drunken idiot, and if you ever show your face on these premises again I'll have you arrested and compel payment for this marble, and it will take every cent you have got in the world, and more too,'

'Ah! Misther Ludolph, if you'll only give me one more—'

'I tell you be off! or I will call the policeman at once.'

But Bridget and the childer will starve.'

'What's Bridget and the children to me? If you won't take care of them, you can't expect other people to. Begone!' said his employer, advancing threateningly and stamping his foot.

Pat looked around him in vain for help—the clerks were but fainter echoes of their master.

Seeing his case to be hopeless, he turned about and hurried away, his big red face distorted by many contending emotions. Nor did he stop until he reached one of the fatal 'gin-mills,' and soon drowned memory and trouble in huge potations of the fiery element that was destroying him, and bringing wretchedness to Bridget and the childer.

Again Dennis had a lesson on drinking for the effects.

He rapidly completed his work and entered the store. A clerk handed him fifty cents.

'May I see Mr. Ludolph a moment?' he asked, for he had learned that this was the proprietor's name from the scene he had witnessed through the open door.

'Yes,' replied the clerk, 'he is in the office there; but I guess you won't find him very smooth this evening,' looking at the same time suggestively toward the broken marble.

But Mr. Ludolph was not in as bad a humor as was imagined. This thrifty Teuton had not lost much by the mishap of the afternoon, for a month or two of wages was due Pat, and this kept back would pay in the main for the injury he had done. His whole soul being bent on the acquirement of money, for reasons that will be explained further on, his momentary passion soon passed away when he found that he had sustained no material injury. To Dennis's knock he responded in his usual tone.

'Come in!' and Dennis stood in a warm, lighted, cozy office, where the object of his quest sat writing rapidly, with his back to the door. Dennis waited respectfully till the facile pen glided through the sentence, and then Mr. Ludolph looked up. Dennis's bearing and appearance was so unmistakeably that of a gentleman, that Mr. Ludolph, not recognizing him as the person who had cleared his sidewalk, rose courteously and said:

'Did you wish to see me?'

'Yes sir,' replied Dennis, 'I understand that you dismissed a person in your employ this afternoon. I would respectfully apply for his place, if it is not promised.'

The gentleman smiled and said—

'You are mistaken, I think. I discharged a drunken Irishman, who had been porter and man-of-all-work about the store, this afternoon; but I have no place vacant, young sir, that you would care to fill.'

'If you think me competent to fill the position of porter and your man of-all-work, I would be very glad to obtain it, that is if it will support me and those dependent on me.'

The merchant uttered to himself, 'I thought he was a gentleman.'

Then, as this was a business matter of some importance, he caused Dennis to stand full in the light, while he withdrew somewhat, in the shadow, and gave it his attention with characteristic shrewdness and caution.

'You seem rather above the situation you ask for,' he said.

'I am not above it in circumstances,' said Dennis, 'and it certainly is better than shoveling snow all day.'

'Are you the man that just cleaned my sidewalk?'

'I am, sir.'

You must be aware that your general appearance is very different from that of the man discharged to-day, and from those seeking the menial place in question. Can you explain this fact satisfactorily?'

'I can readily explain it, and I hope satisfactorily. At any rate I shall be perfectly open.' And Dennis told him briefly, but plainly, just how he was situated.

As the keen man of the world watched with the closest scrutiny the honest young face, he believed every word. Accustomed to deal with all classes of men from childhood, he had learned to read them as the open page of a book.

He asked coolly, however, 'Have you no recommendations?'

Dennis produced the ministerial letter, which Mr. Ludolph glanced at with good-natured contempt.

'This is all right,' he said; 'superstition is an excellent thing for some minds. I managed Pat a year through his priest, and then he got beyond the priest and me too.'

This undisguised contempt of all that he held sacred, and the classing of true faith with gross superstition, pained Dennis; and his face showed it, though he said nothing.

'There,' said the gentleman, 'I did not mean to hurt your feelings, but to be educated in our land, these things seem very childish.'

'I would serve you none the worse,' said Dennis with quiet dignity, 'if I believed that the duty I owed to you I owed also to God.'

Mr. Ludolph looked as if a new idea had struck him, smiled, and said—

'Most people's religion, as far as my experience has gone, is not of this practical kind.' But I believe that I can trust you, and your face and story are worth much more to me than this letter. A scamp might possess that as well as an honest youth like you. Now, as to terms. I will give you forty dollars a month for the first two months, and then, if you develop and take well to the work, I will give you sixty.'

Dennis thought that this, with close economy would enable him to live and support his mother and sisters, and he accepted the terms.

'Moreover, to show the advantage of telling a straight-forward story, you may sleep in the store—the building will be safer for having some one in it. I will pay you at the end of every week as long as you suit, so that you can commence sending something to your mother immediately. You see that I take an interest in you,' said the shrewd man, and expect you to take an interest in my business, and work for me as for yourself.'

Simple, honest Dennis could not see that Mr. Ludolph cared infinitely more for himself than all the world combined, and made it his life-study to get the most out of it with the least cost to himself. Under the words that seemed so kind and considerate Dennis's heart swelled with the strong and grateful purpose to spare himself in no way in the service of such an employer. The wily man saw this, and smiled to himself over the credulity of mankind.

'Have you enough to last till next Saturday night?' he asked.

'I will make it last,' said Dennis, sturdily.

'That is right,' said Mr. Ludolph, 'stand on your own feet if you can. I never give any more help than will barely enable a man to keep himself,' a maxim which not only had the advantage of being sound, but of according exactly with his disposition.

After a moment's thought, Mr. Ludolph spoke in a tone so sharp, and manner so stern, that Dennis was startled:

'Mark me, young man, I wish a plain understanding in one respect—you take Pat's place, and I expect you to do Pat's work. I wish no trouble to arise from your being above your business.

'You will have none,' said Dennis, quietly and firmly.

'All right, then. Mr. Schwartz will show you about closing up the store. Be here early Monday morning, and remember that all depends upon yourself.'

In the depths of his grateful heart Dennis felt how much the success of that day and every day of life depended on God.

Mr. Ludolph put on his coat and gloves and went out with Dennis into the store.

'Gentlemen,' said he to his clerks, 'this young man, Dennis Fleet by name, will take the place of Pat Murphy, discharged to-day. Mr. Schwartz, will you show him what it is necessary to do to-night? He will be here on Monday morning at the usual time for opening the store, and after that will sleep in the building.'

The clerks looked at him for a moment, as they might at a new piece of furniture, or labor-saving machine, and then coolly finished their duties, and followed their employer. Mr. Schwartz showed him about closing up the store, the furnace, etc., and Dennis saw that his place was no sinecure. Still it was not work, but its lack, that he dreaded, and his movements were so eager and earnest that a faint expression of surprise and curiosity tinged the broad stolid face of Mr. Schwartz, but he only buttoned his coat to the chin and muttered "new broom," and went his way homeward, leaving Dennis to go his.

THE FATE OF FLORENCE GEDDEN.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY AUNT AGNES.

(Continued.)

While Mr. Landson effectually got rid of the girl's importunity and presence, still he could not erase from his mind the impression that something was morally wrong in the way the business of the firm was being conducted.

"Why should not these poor sewing girls have their pay promptly every week?" said Landson to himself.

"Why everybody knows" he continued to himself "that the prices paid in Montreal are as low; yes—and lower than in many of the cities of Europe; my old employers in London gave higher prices than we do here and they paid promptly every week."

"To think of this poor girl being turned away without her money again, sickens me of the establishment."

"Then next Tuesday is Christmas and Welds has promised to pay on Monday, yet I doubt if he will do so. It appears to be a principle with this house to avoid paying by putting off the pay day from one time to another until many of the poor employees get so thoroughly disgusted and lose so much time in running for their pay, that they give up working and asking for money and lose all they earned."

"It would have been just as easy to pay to day as to put off till Monday."

"How many little necessaries could have been purchased for Christmas, if we had been paid to-day?"

This poor girl I feel sure will not return again.

"She asked for no more work, what may become of her God only knows."

Such were some of the thoughts stirred up in Mr. Landson's mind by that Saturday's experience; for not only was Florence turned off without her money, but several others likewise, though none affected Landson so much as the pitiful way in which she implored him to give her some of her overdue wages; perhaps none of them were so badly in need of money as Florence.

Though Mr. Landson felt there was something "morally wrong" in the way the business was conducted and though he felt disgusted with the house for conducting business on these principles, yet he was treated well by the firm and was a party to that extravagant luxury which they kept up at the expense of the poor, his better feelings being only occasionally harrassed when such scenes as the foregoing came prominently before him.

He was soon to be seen in St. James st., that afternoon in full walking dress enjoying his cigar with social companions all as merry as could be at the approach of the festive season and making calculations of how best to spend Christmas when it fully came.

The grocers, dress-makers, furriers, and dry goods people that evening sent many costly luxuries to the spacious residence on Sherbrooke st., for Mr. and Mrs. Welds and daughter had spent most of the afternoon in shopping.

It was late at night the gas lights on Craig st., were shinning dimly; the soft snow had fallen to a depth of three or four inches and walking was difficult.

Upon the doorstep of a private but unoccupied dwelling, shivering and crying sat a poor lonely girl that no one would have taken to be Florence Geddon who had known her a few months before.

She had left the factory in despair and wandered about the streets not knowing whither she was going until footsore, weary and hungry she had seated herself in one place and another until now she had given up entirely as friendless and forlorn.

She gave way to tears and sobbing and remained for some time unnoticed until a lady, a stranger, kindly accosted her and requested to be made acquainted with her cause of grief. Florence told the lady of her troubles and when she narrated the facts about her country friends, the lady appeared astonished that she had not returned to them instead of suffering in the city as she had done.

"I put it off till after the boats stopped running," said Florence, "and now I can't get there."

"Well come with me my child," said the lady in kind tones of voice and they walked along together while the lady seemed deeply interested in the pathetic story.

They entered a warm and comfortable looking restaurant and Florence continued to relate her troubles to the interested and sympatic listener.

The approaching Christmas was touched upon and the contrast drawn between her position now and a year before when in the country home.

The lady gave her a glass of brandy which at first Florence refused, stating that she had never taken liquor of any kind.

"Poor dear soul," continued the lady in the kindest manner, there is nothing that will do you so much good in your exhausted condition. You have spent the day in a manner which would kill most young girls, and for weeks past it would seem that your experience has been that of the "Song of the Shirt" only worse because you have had no pay at all.

"Come, my child, take the warm nourishing drink."

Florence drank the brandy.

The lady then ordered some food and on parting gave her fifty cents.

Made happy by this kind treatment she was about going out in search of a lodging house or return to Mrs. Lorgams, thinking perhaps that the latter was the best thing she could do, for with the money now in her possession she could pay her way till Monday, and then look out for someting to do where she might be paid better than by Welds, Sharper & Co.

Just as she was leaving the restaurant a man addressed her, "I am a friend of the lady in whose company you have just been," said the man, "and I will take you to where you will be properly cared for."

The thought of returning to Mrs. Lorgam's had no sooner entered the mind of Florence when her proud spirit rose to object to it after remembering the injunction she had received in the morning to seek other lodgings unless she paid her bill that day and she was actually hesitating, and in doubt o' where she would go, when the kind expressions of this man fell upon her ears.

She looked at him for a moment; thought of his being a friend to the lady who had just treated her so kindly and suspecting no harm she went with him.

From that hour Florence was lost. The supposed *lady* and this man were accomplices to lead from the paths of virtue, the innocent and unsuspecting youth.

The warm restaurant and brandy had brought color to her cheeks and Florence looked pretty, her old prepossessing appearence returned and she felt better, her large lustrous eyes fairly sparkled with girlish vivacity and her fine medium build encouraged those emissaries of Satan to leading her astray.

They sought with crafty wiles to victimize such heart-broken creatures as Florence by consoling their troubles with expressions of tender kindness and acts of pretended charity; then lead them on from one step to another till completely ensnared in the chains of vice.

The first step in this case was the glass of brandy.

Mrs. Lorgam was a little troubled that night when Florence did not return, and for a few days she wondered what had become of her.

Mr. Landson during the weeks that followed, scarcely gave a second thought of the girl whose pitiful pleadings had for a while given him such uneasy feelings.

Welds, Sharper & Co., had never known the girl and so were not aware of the result of their unprincipled system of business and never gave time to consider its ruinous effects.

In the meantime Florence was going rapidly down step by step in a life of shame and disgrace.

An outcast to society.

An associate of the dens of iniquity and at the very door of perdition.

One year passed; a year of mingled pleasure and sorrow; a year of sin and vagrancy; and a year of disgrace under the assumed name of Josephine.

The Christmas season was again approaching.

A year from that awful Saturday night, the anniversary of her trouble and downfall, she said to her associate companion in sin: "As sure as I hold this cup in my hand, I will be dead before morning. I have enjoyed the pleasures of sin for a season and find them worse than the troubles of poverty. I cannot endure it any longer."

Shortly after four o'clock in the morning her landlady heard groans in the hall room which Josephine occupied, and upon entering found the girl stretched upon her bed with glaring eyes in the last throes of a poisonous death. The Monday papers contained an account of the suicide of an unknown girl of bad repute, and that is about all the world has known of the case till the publication of this story.

A well known Methodist preacher was invited to occupy the pulpit of a chaplain in a country village not many miles from Bradford, England, one Sunday evening. After service the chief inhabitant invited the minister to supper at his house, to which he had also asked several friends. The supper table was laden with good things, among which decanters and glasses figured prominently. When all were seated at the table the host requested the minister to ask a blessing. The latter arose, and quietly taking all the glasses and decanters placed them at one end of the table, opposite the host, remarking that he would ask a blessing for the eatables if the host would do the same for the drinkables. The host appreciated this practical reproof, and refrained from asking a blessing on the liquors. The supper was eaten, but only one glass was touched.

The Christian Queen of Madagascar has taken a strong position on the temperance question. Under a former treaty with France, importations were allowed. This nation brings in rum. She has forbidden her people to drink it, and faithfully warned them of the evil consequences; and, in their presence, she caused the barrels assigned to her as revenue to be broken, and the contents poured out upon the sand. "I cannot," she says, "take a revenue from anything that will debase and degrade my people."

SHOULD A MINISTER USE TOBACCO.—If a Christian minister has any one gift which above another he should covet because of its greatness in results, it is the power to properly influence the rising generation. To take the hand of the child who must necessarily be ignorant of his own possibilities and lead him in the safe path of usefulness, of power for good, through the scenes of this world up to heaven, is what an angel might covet. To teach "temperate and lead the way," is the minister's privilege and duty.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1880.

NEW YEAR!

The First of January, or New Year Day, is now held as a great festival in all Christian countries. It was instituted by the Church in grateful commemoration of our Lord's having on the eighth day after his nativity been circumcised and named JESUS. In strict conformity to the old law as laid down in Genesis 17 chap. 12 v., it was enjoined that "He that is eight days old shall be circumcised among you." This write was annexed by God as the seal of the covenant renewed with Abram to distinguish his descendants from the rest of mankind. As long ago as the year of the world 2178, when Abram's name was changed by the Almighty to Abraham he, being then ninety-nine years of age, was with all the male members of his family circumcised. Moses found this rite in existence and confirmed it. Born under that law, and while it was in force upon all the descendants of Abraham, Christ, in adherence to the Mosaic dispensation, meekly submitted to the ceremony, and shed his first blood for the redemption of our fallen nature. The ceremonial rite of circumcision at the present time is not alone performed by the Jews, but also among the Egyptians, the Christian Copts, the Abyssinians, who profess Christianity, and other African nations who undoubtedly received it, like the Abyssinians from the Egyptians, now however this ceremony among the great mass of Christians has been abrogated by the rite of Holy Baptism. The First day of January was observed by the Heathens as a day of extreme rejoicing, and also for offering sacrifices to their God Janus. The primitive Christians held it as a fast to avoid the semblance of the abominable Heathen customs. The first mention of this day as a festival among the Christians was during the Pontificate of Felix the Third, A.D. 487, who denominated it the Octave of Christmas. Under its present title of circumcision, the festival can only be traced from the year 1090, and it was not generally so observed until included in the Liturgy of the Church in the year 1550. During the period of nearly eighteen centuries the modes of keeping up the civilities of life have changed with the usages and customs of the times. The sacred hospitalities of the Apostles were so cordial that all Christians were regarded as brethren, sharing alike the same tables on seasons of rejoicing as they were subject to the same trials and dangers. The Grecians at the commencement of every year had festive meetings to celebrate the completion of the Sun's annual course. The Romans borrowed this custom from the Greeks, and from the Romans our ancestors received it. The Roman festivities were carried on with riot and debauchery, while the Christians blessed with the light of truth rejected the superstitions and excesses of the Heathens, meekly retaining the interchange of good wishes and the giving of presents which accompanied the Pagan celebrations. But erroneous as the Romans were in their sentiments of religion, they never closed their New Year celebrations, without visiting and congratulating each other and offering up vows to their deities for their mutual preservation. The presents given by the Romans at the origin of the New Year solemnities were called Strenæ, which are supposed to take their name from the circumstance that Romulus who had been appointed joint sovereign with Tatius, King of the Sabines, received on the sixth day of the New Year, a present of some branches of vervain, gathered from the wood consecrated to Strenæ, the goddess of strength, which was considered a good omen. These New Year gifts at first among the Romans and Sabines were confined to these Strenæ, but they soon extended to honey, figs, dates and by degrees to things of great value, such as offerings of gold and silver medals and other valuable articles, and under Augustus Cæsar even the Senate made such gifts to him. At this festive period the Romans always began their respective employments, the men of letters their books, poems &c., the mechanics their works of labor.

The Romans who settled in Britain soon spread this custom of making gifts, and the people of all ranks in social life continued the habit from age to age. Finally, tokens were considered more respectable than gifts, and were received and bestowed by monarchs and nobles until the reign of James the Second, when the custom was stopped, as it was contended, that the receiving of presents by Magistrates and Judges, who had to decide between contending parties was fraught with danger. No doubt there have been venal Judges on the bench, but such instances are rare in the history of the Judiciary. The mere possibility of peculation in a Judge should be avoided, and so wisely thought the great Sir Thomas More, when Mrs. Croaker had obtained a decree in Chancery against Lord Arundel she availed herself of the first New Year Day after her success to present to Sir Thomas, then the Lord Chancellor, a pair of gloves containing forty pounds in angels. The gloves he received with satisfaction, these as the offering of the heart could not be refused, but the gold he immediately returned with the following message: "It would be against good manners to forsake a gentlewoman's New Year's gift, and I accept the gloves—the lining you will be pleased otherwise to bestow." Gloves were introduced into England near the close of the Tenth Century, and became favorite articles for gifts, some with lining as in the case of Sir Thomas, and some without. From this probably came the terms glove money, or glove silver, as well as the present usual wagers of women of a pair of gloves which it is customary for a gentleman to pay, win or lose. Among the most common articles for New Year's offerings were pins, which when first introduced into England, about the Sixteenth Century, were extremely neat in comparison to the wooden skewers in use before that time. They were then a truely acceptable gift, though such a one in these days would be considered trifling. From that time pin-money became a familiar expression for allowances and settlements made upon females. This custom of making New Year presents has long since fallen into disuse, but that of paying visits of friendship and congratulation according to the Roman fashion, is retained and practised to a great extent in nearly all civilized countries.

THE SYNDICATE BARGAIN.

The railway had to be built. The expressed feeling, both in the country and in the Legislature has been in favor of the work being done by a company. Both political parties were committed to that view of the question. The one party could not get a company to undertake the gigantic work. The other party has succeeded after some considerable difficulty, and now come the objections from the unsuccessful party. They say all sorts of things against the bargain. It is one-sided. It creates a monopoly in lands and in railways. It admits materials free. It has exemption from taxes. It is going to cost millions more than if the Government built it under its own supervision. The security is not sufficient, and so on and so forth. Let us look at these objections in a concise and moderately interesting manner. Why should the average mind be more than moderately interested in the bargain? It will not enrich nor impoverish the average citizen, no matter how it is built. But first: It is said to be a one-sided bargain. If so, it is strange that after all the efforts put forth, and the world knew there was a great contract to be made with the Canadian Government, for it had been years before the Contractors of the world, yet no Company could be got to take hold of it till now.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had offered better terms in 1877, as follows: 40,000,000 acres of land and $20,000,000, in cash, and *in addition* to that to pay interest at 4 per cent for 25 years on a sum above this $20,000,000, to any parties who would build the road. No one would accept Mr. Mackenzie's offer. To make this clearer take a look at the following:

Mr. Mackenzie's proposal.

Land at $2 per acre...	$ 80,000,000
Cash Subsidy.....	20,000,000
4 per cent guarantee on $7,500, 25 years capitalized at 5,000 dollars cash.....	10,000,000
	$110,000,000

Sir John A. Macdonald's contract.

Land at $2 per acre..	$ 50,000,000
Road completed.....	28,000,000
Cash Subsidy.....	25,000,000
	$103,000,000

Sir John A. Macdonald's scheme would therefore be $7,000,000 cheaper. By this view the bargain is not so one-sided after all.

The next objection is that it will create a monopoly. How is this? The railroad gives value to the lands which were before useless, and it makes the Settlement of the adjoining lands possible. Which is preferable, to pay for the facilities of a railway in lands or in money? This is a debateable question, but we venture to say that if the grant had been in money there would have been a much louder howl made than now. The Syndicate gets each alternate section on either side of the road, and there remains as large a quantity of land along the road as that which it will get without these limits, over which it has no control. This will create a healthy competition. The Syndicate cannot sell at a higher price than the Government will charge for the lands, which are equally favorable in situation. As to the monopoly in railways in the North West, there is a limit to it, both as to place and time. The place is to the South, and the time is twenty years. The time is not long and the more roads the Syndicate build in that length of time the better for the country, as it will open up the land and commerce of the country. The objection to the material being admitted free of duty which is used for the construction of the road, is to say the least, unreasonable. If the Syndicate had to go to this unnecessary expense they would have to be indemnified in some other way, so to settle this matter, a rebate is to be allowed them which will perhaps satisfy the opponents a little better. The next objection is that of exemption from taxes. This we consider to be only in keeping with the principle of encouragement to great enterprises which is being given every day. Even a small foundry in our village was exempted from taxes for twenty years, and the paper mill and ropewalk the same, and what are these compared to the great Pacific railway enterprise. The next objection is fully answered by the comparative figures already put down. The security is not sufficient, is the silliest objection of all when properly analyzed, though at first it appeared to be a plausible one. If as the objectors say, the Syndicate have got such a great bargain, it is not likely they will give it up and forfeit all their monopolies. Then why should they try and make capital out of the question of not sufficient security. The fact is, there is something to say about this bargain and there is nothing to say about anything else, and if the opposition do not make the best of this circumstance they would be speechless, for everything else in the country is working so harmoniously and successfully that unless some excitement is got up over this contract, there will be no excitement at all, and no opposition.

CROWN LAND TYRANNY.

We hear a pitiful story from a poor widow struggling to bring up six children in the Township of Ponsonby, adjoining this County, which as advocate of the rights of the Ottawa Valley, we feel bound to notice.

On the 25th Oct., 1878, her oldest son, who has supported her since her husband died, purchased from the Crown Lands Agent, at Grenville, 100 acres of land, lot 39 in the second range of Ponsonby, payable as usual by five instalments: the first in cash, the other four annually with interest. And on that day he paid the first instalment on the land in cash. On the 10th November, 1879, he paid his second instalment in cash, and during that spring he built a cabin on the lot and cleared and sowed nearly an acre of land. Last spring he went over to the States to earn money to build a house on the lot, and take the family to live on it, and on the first of last month he sent the money to his mother to pay the third instalment on the land, intending to remain away till next spring, when he would be in a position to build. As soon as she received the money, she went to the Crown Land Agent, who informed her that he could not receive it, as the sale was going to be cancelled, and the land sold to her next neighbor; and this without a word of notice, either to the unfortunate widow or her absent son.

We observe that it is a condition of the sale that the purchaser is to take possession of the land within six months, which he has done; and to continue to reside on and occupy it for at least two years. He has occupied it, but he cannot reside on it entirely until he can build his house, which by the conditions, we observe, he is only bound to do within four years, two of which years only have expired.

The condition would seem to indicate that the purchaser is bound to live on it before he is bound to build a house on it, which is ridiculous, and could never have been intended.

We have repeatedly heard of exactions upon poor Settlers in the Ottawa Valley of various kinds. Heavy charges are made for inspection of wild lands when purchased. In one case that we know of, this charge for inspection was about one-third of the entire price of the piece of ground sold. But this is probably the most cruel of all the cases that have been brought under our notice. If an honest hard-working youth, endeavoring to support his mother and five young children can have a lot of land snatched from out of his fingers without notice, and as we contend, without good cause, after he has paid two instalments upon it to the Crown out of money hardly earned by the sweat of his brow, there is an end to any attempt to colonize our wild lands. And there is in addition a gross and unmanly injustice perpetrated. If our information is correct we hope that this matter will immediately be brought under the notice of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and that means will be taken to prevent this unfeeling transaction from being carried out.

Bad Butter! Who is to Blame?

One of a farmer's most profitable investments is his Dairy, if rightly managed. To suppose all or even a majority are well conducted is to suppose what is not a fact. It may fairly be doubted if one quarter of all the butter (?) which goes to market from this section of these two Provinces, could by any stretch of language be termed *good*. Why is this so? The milk in every case partakes largely of the same nature, viz.

Water.....	88.6 parts
Butter.....	2.6 "
Milk, sugar and soluable salts.....	4.0 "
Casin and insoluable salts	3.9 "

True! the feed has an effect on the butter giving it a flavor, often disagreeable, as in the case of turnips, cabbage, &c. It necessarily follows that cows fed on the gleanings of the forest, as is necessarily the case with pioneers, are very likely to *taek* the milk and butter by eating some article like cow cabbage, and heaps of other substances, not even known to their owners. Therefore it seems these people are at a disadvantage as compared with their richer neighbors, who feed their cows on good pasturage. Besides this they are placed at a serious disadvantage for the want of good apparatus and a good place for keeping the milk. These wants can only be supplied by the lapse of time and accumulation of means. But to return. Here is a list of causes why we find so much worthless butter (?) exposed for sale.

1st. The cows are allowed to drink *impure* water. This reason applies more to cows inclosed than to those at large.

2nd. The want of a cool airy place to set the milk, and good apparatus for raising the cream.

3rd. Allowing the milk and cream to get loppered.

4th. Want of cleanliness.

5th. Churning when the cream is too hot or too cold.

6th. The buttermilk (?) is not *thoroughly* worked out, but is left in streaks all through the butter, which causes it to turn rancid *very* much sooner.

7th. The butter is not salted enough to preserve it.

8th. The greatest trouble of all is to be found in the *conservativeness* of the women, who declare "their mother did it this way and what was good enough for them is good enough for me."

Now, here is a formidable array of reasons why we have so much bad butter, and not one of them but can be removed except in the cases already mentioned. Yet it seems never to enter the heads of those engaged in this pursuit that they are losing from one to twenty cents a pound for all their butter because it is not a first class article, thus having to compete for a sale in a field already too full of trashy butter, oleomargin and butterine mixtures, made and sold as butter, when it can be, and at other times as substitutes for it. It is not our intention to point out how to make good butter, but to call attention to the fact that there is an ever increasing demand for an extra good article, and when a reputation has once been established as producing such an article there is no trouble in selling at 20, 30 and even 50 per cent over market rates, as an extraordinary illustration of this the writer is informed that a few Quakers around Philadelphia sell all their butter at $1 per lb. The same is true in Edinburgh, it sells at 50 cents per lb.

We are glad to know that the people of this county are more than average good butter makers, but still they can and ought to improve and supply all the best butter to Montreal. —*Com.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the Canadian Spectator.)

The manifesto of the Liberal party against the terms of the Government contract with the Syndicate was dull and insipid even to a sin. There was not a well turned phrase or sentence in it; the literary style was simply execrable, and there was not a point which is calculated to rouse popular enthusiasm. Mr. Blake should have written the manifesto himself or have got a competent person to do it.

THE SYNDICATE DOES NOT KNOW.

Two or three things are certain. If the contract be carried out we know what we have to pay. The contract has not been a matter of political jobbery, for the main portion of the members of the Syndicate are not members of the Conservative party - Mr. Blake was careful to point that out. But the Syndicate *does not know* how much money it will cost to carry out the contract. It is not to base judgment on guessing to say, that one hundred and ten millions of dollars in money and land will not build the projected Pacific Railway.

HONORABLE MEN.

Then came the question, shall it be built by the Government or by a company? The general opinion was in favor of a company. Sir John Macdonald had a reasonable hope at one time that some great English house or houses would take the matter in hand, but in this he was in a great measure disappointed. But that is no ground for public dissatisfaction. Barings and Brassey's could have been held to the bargain no better than the present Syndicate? The members of the Syndicate are *honorable men* of great experience and wealth. But they are business men and have undertaken this, not in patriotic mood, but as a business matter. They do not intend to waste their money for the honor and glory of building the Pacific Railway; if they had not seen some prospect of return for the use of their money, and for the inevitable risk, they would have kept out of it—at least it is fair to suppose that they would have done

LAND MONOPOLIES.

The talk about land monopolies in the Northwest is as yet very meaningless. Canada requires population; we have millions of acres of good land we could afford to give away. The Syndicate undertakes to settle 25,000,000 acres, and every farmer settled increases the wealth of the country. The operations of the Syndicate will make the Government lands more valuable and in that way will benefit the public.

MR. BLAKE PREPARED A SPEECH.

It must be confessed that the tone of public opinion is somewhat altered since the terms of the C. P. R. contract were laid before the House. Of course the *Globe* was fierce against it, and Mr. Blake had to prepare a speech to lead off the Opposition. That the Conservatives would in the main support it, and the Liberals oppose it, was a foregone conclusion. One or two of the Liberal papers, held off for a little—notably the Montreal *Herald*—but it was soon drummed into line, and now gives neither feeble nor uncertain sound against the Syndicate.

THE QUESTION FOR THE PEOPLE.

The question for the people is this: Has a reasonably fair bargain been made? We are told that we are sold to the Syndicate—that a great monopoly is being created, and so on, but what it concerns us to know is whether the Government could do it cheaper, and whether a company monopoly is any worse than a Government monopoly? Those who know the working of party governments will say that such a monopoly in the hands of any government would ruin the country by debauchi g it completely. What jobberies there would be! what criminations of ministers and demands for commissions of enquiry! Suppose the Liberal party now should succeed in upsetting the Government and the contract together—not a likely thing—how should we stand? Why—with a new government having to build the road itself, and a war of contractors. Some blunder or a worse thing (would happen in a year or two which would change public opinion, and the Conservatives would return to office. All this would mean conflicting policies—a game of battledoor and shuttle-cock—and the people having to pay for it all.

SYNDICATE OR GOVERNMENT.

So far as the Syndicate is concerned, we must remember that the gentlemen forming it had, in a fashion, to stand in the shoes of the Government. The Government had an idea what it would cost the country to build the road, and the Syndicate had to come to figures approximating to those of the Government. In those figures no account was taken of duties, taxation and such like things. A great deal has been made of the fact that the Syndicate will not pay duty on steel rails and other stuff to be imported for building the road, but those who make complaint seem to forget that at the present time there is no duty on those things. The Syndicate simply asks that the Government shall secure it against the possibility of Parliament putting a duty on steel rails and a few other things. This is only reasonable, for suppose the Government should be charged—no improbable thing—it would have the power to put a thirty or even fifty per cent. duty on the stuff imported by the Syndicate and ruin every member of it. And the Government, if owning the road, would certainly protect itself against the construction of any competing line, and would reserve to itself the control of any branch lines connected with it. If Government were building the line it would have to let the work out in contracts, some great and some small; and if some of the contracts were to be paid for in lands instead of money it is reasonable to suppose that the contractors having to settle the land would stipulate for good lands in convenient blocks. All this the Syndicate has done—it has asked for the privileges Government would have reserved to itself, or given to smaller contractors if the Syndicate had not undertaken the work.

It is reported that the law officers are considering Parnell's Waterford speech, and it is not improbable that he may be indicted on a separate charge in connection with that speech.

The Russian government is about to send the cruiser "Taroslave" to intercept American fishing vessels encroaching upon the fisheries of the Siberian coast. The "Taroslave" is ordered to cruise in the Pacific.

The British Admiralty has decided to abolish flogging in the navy.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending Dec. 24, 1880	9,296
Same week last year.....	8,024
Increase.....	1,368

HOLIDAYS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

The schools are closed for the holidays, but S. Carsley's Stores are open for the sale of New Year's Presents. For Ladies we have the nearest, daintiest and prettiest Lace Ties to be found anywhere.

Lace Neck Ties, with Ecru and Cardinal Frillings, Black with silver Lace.

COLLARETTES.

Black Bugle Collarettes, Cream and Ecru Lace Bows, with Cardinal, Plush and Silver mixed.

ECRU LACE COLLARS.

A very beautiful assortment.

EVERYWHERE

In our stores we have goods suitable for New Year's Presents.

SCARFS

LADIES' SILK SCARFS

In Pale Blue.
In Pale Blue Embroidered.
In Pale Blue Brocaded.
In Pink.
In Pink Brocaded.
In Pink Embroidered.
In Cardinal.
In Cardinal Embroidered.
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In White, some of the most beautiful embroidered Silk Ties to be found, and in all colors, the largest assortment in the Dominion.
White Silk Squares, Fringe and with Lace.

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A TEA MEETING will be held in the METH. DIST. CHURCH, LACHUTE, on Thursday Evening, January 13th 1881. Tea served at 6 o'clock sharp. After tea a Lecture will be delivered by the

Subject:—
Single Ticket for Tea and Lecture 50c.
Double " " 75c.
Proceeds in aid of Circuit Funds.
Additional parties are next week.

Lachute, Dec. 30, 1880 18.2

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The Bound Volume for 1880, containing the first fifty-two Numbers, will be ready early in November. Price $3.00; postage prepaid. Cover for *Young People* for 1880, 35 cents, postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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

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

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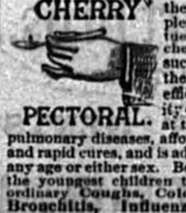
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IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

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Also a large quantity of Fancy Goods for Christmas Presents.

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Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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This medal was awarded to the
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When H.R.H. the Prince of Wales opened
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PUT IN THE LACHUTE MILLS
Is giving the greatest satisfaction, and there is an increasing demand for
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All the modern improvements in Milling have now been secured and the
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FLOUR, MEAL, POT-BARLEY,
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EAST HALF OF LOT NO. 6, consisting of 100 acres, in the 6th range of Chatham, within two miles of the Lachute Depot. The timber on the land (70 acres) is chiefly of hardwood and hemlock, and will be sold without the land if desired.

JAMES BOYD,
Lachute, Dec. 21st, 1880, Lachute.
17-3m

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Are coming, so the
WEST END CHEAP STORE
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TEAS from 25c. up to 55c., in large quantities.
SYRUP 70c.
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COAL OIL, TANNERS OIL, PALE SEAL OIL, SWEET OIL, by the measure, as well as by the bottle.
CURRANTS.
RAISINS,
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By the pound, bushel and barrel.
ORANGES by the dozen, and a large variety of CANDIES, BUISCUITS, ASSORTED NUTS, Mixed
PICKLES, PICKLES, PICKLES.
DRY GOODS at a discount of 5 per cent off, over five dollars.
My stock of CROCKERY is always well assorted, in sets, and by the piece.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE
to buy your Goods at a great advantage.
38v1. F. X. BERTRAND.

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

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards, is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make money every day that can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9v1

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.

CHARLES GREGOIRE.
Lachute, June 1, 1880. 40tf.

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

Ste. Scholastique, Wednesday the twenty-second day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty.
IN VACATION.

No. 109. FRANCIS R. FROST, CHARLES B. FROST and ALEXANDER WOOD, all of Smith's Falls, in the province of Ontario, and doing there business in partnership, and in Montreal, District of Montreal, under the name, firm and style of "FROST & WOOD" *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

NAPOLEON DAOUT, of the parish of St. Placide, in the District of Terrebonne, farmer. *Defendant.*

The Court, on the petition of Messrs. Prevost & Mathieu, Esquires, Advocates of the Plaintiffs, and the affidavit in appearing of the return of Moise Brazeau, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, upon the summons issued in this cause, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the district of Terrebonne, he be called upon by two advertisements in *French* and English inserted in the *Nord*, a journal published in French in the parish of St. Jerome, said district, and in the WATCHMAN, a journal published in English at Lachute, in the said district, to appear before this Court to reply and answer to the said action, and on his failing to appear and to answer to the same within two months from the last insertion of said advertisements it shall be permitted to the said Plaintiffs to proceed against him as in a case by default.

By the Court,
ALPHONSE BABY,
No. 17 Deputy C. C. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE,
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I hereby forbid anyone to advance money or goods to my wife, MARY ANN HORNER, as she has left my bed and board without any provocation. Any one advancing her after this date will do so at their own risk, more especially as the undersigned has no property or other assets. SAMUEL WILSON.
Grenville, Dec. 16, 1880. 17

FOR SALE

A PORTION of Lot 9, 2nd Concession of Grenville, Comprising about 9 acres, known as the Three Corner Lot in the Bay either in bulk or part. This Lot is well situated between the Village and the Railway Station and is a Valuable Site for building purposes. For further particulars apply to
E. JOHNSON,
—1tf Ruberon Post Office, Que.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, W. C. BUTCHER, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion 12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line) 8 "
Each subsequent insertion 2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year $15 00
One quarter column, per year 20 00
One-third column per year 30 00
One-half column, per year 50 00
Three-fourths of a column 65 00
One column, per year 80 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year 04 00

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE for LACHUTE.

GOING WEST.

Leave Lachute—Mixed..... 5.22 a. m.
" " Express..... 10.07 a. m.
" " Express..... 6.51 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave Lachute—Mixed..... 6.18 a. m.
" " Express..... 11.15 a. m.
" " Express..... 8.00 p. m.

MAIL HOURS.

Mails going West close at..... 9.45.
Mails going East close at..... 10.45.
Registered Letters five minutes earlier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods—S. Carsley.
Graham's Pain Eradicator.
Harper's Young People.
Tea Meeting—Methodist Church.
Richmond Spencer—Surgeon, &c.,
Ayers Medicines.

LOCAL.

A Happy New Year to all!

Mr. G. E. Bampton has left Lachute to reside in Montreal.

Christmas Cards were circulated in profusion this year, and some of excellent quality.

The Rev. Mr. Forlong returned from Scotland last week, and preached in his church on Sunday.

The Rev. E. A. Stafford, B.A., of Montreal, will deliver a Lecture in the Lakefield Methodist Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 12th, 1881, at 7 o'ck, p. m. Subject —"Character." Admission 15 cents.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.—It was a sad Christmas to the family of Mr. Hooker, Lachute Road, when the eldest son, aged about 13, was suddenly called away about noon on that day. He was a bright smart lad, but ha l caught cold, we believe while playing during school recess some few weeks ago, and inflammation set in which resulted in his death.

DR. SPENCER.—In another column will be found a card announcing that Dr. Richmond Spencer, a graduate of McGill University, has taken up his residence here, and is prepared to practice the art of healing upon all who need his services. Dr. Spencer is already known to some of our residents who speak of him and his skill in the highest terms.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.—A Lachute lady was searching a desk for some Christmas Cards while the desk-lid rested upon her head. She said to her husband who was sitting close by: "This lid hurts my head." "Well," said the husband, "you know your head is soft." The wife looked at him for a moment, then replied. "It was soft 18 years ago." They had been married 18 years, and if the husband had forgotten it, he got such a reminder that he will not soon forget it again.

PRESENTATION.—At Quebec, on Thursday the 23rd inst., the pupils attending Commissioners' School, Artillery street, presented their teachers with Christmas presents, Mr. Emslie, with two dozen silver-plated knives and forks, and Miss F. Staton and Miss Campbell, each with a set of silver jewellry; all accompanied with suitable, well-written addresses. The scholars were then dismissed for the holidays.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Brownsburg.

The Christmas tree held in the Brownsburg church on Christmas eve was, as expected, a grand success. Early in the evening could be heard the lively tinkle of silvery-toned sleigh-bells, together with joyful voices bespeaking a full house, a merry crowd and a joyful time. It seemed as if all were coming to have a good time and were bound to have it, judging from the smiling faces and hearty applause as the performers took their seats —after each piece they were not disappointed. The tree presented a very pleasing appearance, and the tasteful manner in which the presents were arranged showed that the fair sex who had charge of it were not wanting in taste and artistic skill. By seven o'clock the house was "chuck full," and Mr. Alex. Paul was called to the chair, and after a few very appropriate remarks proceeded with the programme, which was as follows:

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. King.
Song—"Xmas Carol," by school children.
Dialogue personating elders, by Misses Lizzie McGibbon & McLean.
Song—"Willie's Wish," by Eva Hutchins, very well sung and heartily applauded.
Recitation by Lizzie McGibbon.
Song—Misses McLean & McGibbon.

Time and space will not allow us to give the programme in full; suffice it to say that the whole performance was gone through in a very creditable manner, and reflects great credit on their teacher who spared neither time nor trouble to make this so enjoyable an entertainment. Before closing we must say, that the song—"The Big Base Drum"—sung by Georgana and Willie St. Quintin was very ably rendered and called forth round after round of applause.

The lenghty programme being finished, the Chairman called on Santa Claus to perform that to us pleasing duty of distributing the presents, which he did in his usual free and easy manner to the satisfaction we hope of all present.

When everything had been given to their rightful owners, Rev. Mr. King pronounced the benediction, and all parted seemingly satisfied that Brownsburg amusements are unsurpassed.

Dec. 28th, 1880. P.

Barrel Flour, Bag Flour, Pastry Flour, Graham Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Granulated Oatmeal, Pot Barley, Feed, &c., &c.,—always on hand, and at lowest prices, at FRASER & McOUAT'S.

Lachute Mills Flour, A No. 1 article, for sale at mill price, at FRASER & McOUAT'S.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., DOWNS' ELIXIR is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy.

DR. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

HORSEMEN.—Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA OIL LINIMENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident. Jan 1

The best known remedy for all affections of the Chest, Lungs or Throat is GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. It is constantly used by thousands of persons suffering from the above diseases, and in nearly every instance it affords immediate relief. In cases of troublesome, tickling Cough, where the patient passes sleepless nights, one or two doses of the Syrup has such a quieting, soothing effect that resh ensues and the Cough speedily disappears. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all chemists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Pleurisy and Neuralgia.

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR:—It is for the sake of suffering humanity that I give publicity to a remarkable cure in my case of what was believed to be *Consumption* and *Heart Disease*, from which I had suffered for about two years without finding any more than temporary relief from any thing I had used, until I Providentially met the proprietor of Graham's Pain Eradicator in St. John more than four years ago, to whom I stated my case, which was *distressing Cough, Pain*, and *Soreness in my chest, Palpitation* and *Distress* of my *Heart, Pains* in my *Head, Shoulders* and *Arms*. On making a diagnosis of it, he told me my disease was *Chronic Inflammation* of the *Pleura*, and a bad form of *Neuralgia*. The correctness of his opinion was evident from the fact that I was completely cured in one week by following his directions, and in that time the only medicine used was one 25 cent bottle of his valuable preparation, Graham's Pain Eradicator. J. N. Barnes, Pastor of the F. C. Baptist Church, White Head, Grand Manan, N. B., Oct. 30th, 1880.

OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20th, 1880.

MR. EDITOR.—Perhaps the most important event in Ottawa this week was the testing and opening of the railroad bridge across the river. The bridge is 2,160 feet in length (the second largest in Canada) and nobly stood a weight of 3,000 lbs. to the inch. Trains will now leave C. C. R. station for Montreal, which is a great convenience.

In the House some spicy proceedings are taking place. On Monday Mr. McKenzie moved "for all other papers &c. concerning the construction of the C. P. Railway including offers for its building and working received before the delegation went to England." Sir John refused the papers, "because it would be unfair to the parties who made the offer;" whereupon a lively time ensued. When Mr. McKenzie divides the House, the only odd thing in the vote being that Hon. W. McDougall voted with the Opposition, It is understood Mr. McDougall opposes the exemption from taxation and the free importation of supplies granted the Syndicate, as also does Hon. Mr. Cockburn, an ex-speaker.

Tuesday witnessed the opening of the great C. P. R. debate. Sir Charles Tupper in moving the adoption of the agreement made one of his best efforts in a speech which lasted for over five hours. It would be impossible to give even an epitome of any of the speeches in a short letter.

It will be remembered that the Customs authorities seized the iron of the Hull bridge, claiming that it was entered for duty at an undervaluation. Two arbitrators, Mr. Fleck of this city, and Mr. Taylor of Montreal, have been appointed to give a valuation.

On Thursday the report of the Auditor-General was presented. It shows that for Interest, Premiums & Exchange, Sinking Fund, and Redemption of Public Debt the estimate was $14,282,413.73, while the expenditure was $15,901,613,09, and for Civil Government estimate $836,773, expenditure $838,605. Mr. Charlton moved for a return in detail, showing the amount of postage paid by each newspaper publisher in Ontario and Quebec on his paper. The motion was refused by the Government, as being an interference in private business—Sir John characterizing the motion "as a natural but unwarrantable curiosity on the part of the member for Norfolk," (Charlton).

The Opposition have issued a manifesto to the people on the C. P. Syndicate, in which they claim that the Government are adding $40,000,000 to the debt of the country, creating a worse evil than ever existed in Quebec by the Seignorial Tenure, or in P. E. Island by the tenant system, that the Government is giving the Syndicate an actual bonus of $36,000,000 over the cost of building the road, besides making them a present of road built or to be built by the Government, costing at least $31,110,618. Besides all this they are creating a monopoly of the very worst kind, in giving the syndicate the sole power of being arbiters as to the freight they will charge, this same company owning the road from Winnipeg to St. Paul, and because they have no opposition they charge more freight between these two points than is charged from St. Paul to the sea-board, such, in short, is an imperfect sketch of this important manifesto.

The members of the County Council of Carlton have been asking the Government to double the duty on pork, claiming theirs is better worth two dollars a barrel extra than the corn-fed pork of the West; the present duty is one cent per pound.

One of the most disgraceful scenes ever enacted in a Canadian parliament was witnessed on Friday night when Sir H. J. Cartwright went out of his way to rake up the old "Pacific Scandal," using both ungentlemanly and unparliamentary language, which aroused the auger of Sir Charles, who gave him a well merited castigation. C. C.

A new ladies' political club is being opened in London, and 1,000 women have already become members. Gentlemen are to be admitted on lecture nights.

When scientists want me to stay and argue with them, said Daniel Butler, I say to them, in the words of the prophet: 'Abide ye here with the ass, while I go yonder and worship.'

A Lady having learnt that her husband was in the habit of visiting Mlle. D. called upon that actress and said, with freezing dignity: "Mademoiselle, you should not have trouble tor nothing. Here are five francs for the visit my husband made you this morning." "Madame," replied the sprightly soubrette, "give me ten, for he is coming back this evening."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

Gore, Dec., 20th, 1880.

SIR.—When that incubus which had so long tormented the people of Argenteuil was removed, I and many others felt like singing "gloria in excelsis Deo." How it was started is known to all, and by some to their cost. How it would end was not difficult to foresee. Permit me to remind some of your villagers that to tax any gentleman, especially a political opponent, with writing over a certain nom de plume, is a gross breach of politeness. The writer feels flattered that a certain gentleman, a well-known influential Conservative was taxed with the authorship of Old Sword's letters, but though we could, perhaps, imitate each other's style, we are little likely to make the attempt. Each does best with the tools he is accustomed to. I trust that *quæstio vexata* the Canada Pacific Railway will soon be settled. I suppose that while I am writing the Legislative chamber is the arena of fierce strife, that it is resounding with the fierce vituperations and blatant diatribes of the opposition, and calm demonstrations and trenchant incisive logic of a Sir John, a Sir Leonard, a Sir Charles, an Abbott, and a White. "O consistency, what a jewel thou art!" Was not the project of a Canada Pacific railway first mooted by the late George Brown in the columns of the *Globe*? If it were so I may well use the quotation just given. The leaders of the Opposition remind me of ostriches that are said to hide their heads in the sand or herbage when pursued, thinking, poor birds, that if they do not see their pursuers, their pursuers do not see them. Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and Cartwright forgot or pretend ed to forget, their own acts when in power, and because they forget think that others will. Some minor details of the plan agreed upon by Sir Charles Tupper and the Syndicate are, perhaps, objectionable, but even with these blemishes, if they are blemishes, the plan is infinitely wiser, better and more conducive to the public good than any thing ever proposed by Sir Oracle and his clique. I close by wishing you Mr. Editor, a long and prosperous career with pen and scissors; and you, your family, and your readers, a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

Vale, O vale,
OLD SWORD.

An invention which will considerably influence architecture and sculpture has just been made by Dr. Gehring, at Landshut, in Bavaria. Dr. Gehring, by means of an enamelling liquid, renders any kind of stone or cement harder than granite, and gives it the absolute and indelible appearance of any other mineral that may be desired. The enamel may also be applied to metal, which it is said to completely protect from rust.

The announcement that ex-queen Isabella has ordered her bankers to invest heavily in Panama Canal shares will enable M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to make a historic parallel between her and that earlier Isabella of Spain who took an interest in American enterprises about four centuries ago.

PANAMA CANAL SUBSCRIPTION.—It is stated the Panama Canal subscription is said to be more than covered already.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON.—At Lachute on the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. W. J. Simpson, of a son.

DEATH.

HOOKER.—At Lachute Road, on Christmas Day, Earnest Alfred Hooker, aged 13 years, eldest son of G. A. Hooker, Esq.

LACHUTE MARKET.

THE CHANGES ARE NOTED EVERY WEEK.

December 30, 1880.

FLOUR per Bag sells at $3.10.
OATMEAL sells at $2.25 per 100 pounds.
CORNMEAL sells at $1.50.
GOOD FEED sells at $1.
MOULIA sells at $1.25.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS are selling at usual prices.
FARMERS may expect to get 60c for their Barley.
APPLES, good winter, are selling at $2.-60.
BRAN sells at $0.75. per 100 lbs.
PEAS bring $0.80.
OATS, $0.40.
POTATOES, bring per bag, $0.45.
BEANS are wanted at $0.40 per bushel.
BUTTER, 18c. to 20c.
HOGS (well dressed) bring $6 50.

The Great American Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Prepared from the Finest Red Spruce Gum. Delicious, Pleasant, Healthful, Nutritious and Tonic. Superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree and which should be the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Every one has heard of the wonderful effects of the Spruces and the Pines in cases of Lung Disease. In France the physicians constantly send their consumptive patients to the pine woods and order them to drink a tea made from the Spruce tops.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

In this preparation the Gum never separates, and all its anti-spasmodic, expectorant, tonic, and balsamic properties are preserved. This Syrup, carefully prepared at a low temperature, contains a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

Sold by all respectable chemists. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The words "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum" constitute our Registered Trade Mark, and our wrapper and labels are also registered.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
Montreal.

MONTREAL HOUSE.



Complete Lines in Dress Goods,

Cashmeres,
Merinoes,
Lustres,
Coburgs,
Paramattas,
Satins,
Silks,
Fringes,

TWEEDS.

Stock Large AND Well Selected.

See our Stock of Tweeds,
Diagonals,
Worsted Coatings,
Broad-Cloths,
Etoffes both
Checkered and Plain at
Prices to suit the Times.

GROCERIES.

A COMPLETE STOCK.
Choice Tea from 40c up. Give our tea a trial and be convinced that we have the best tea in the market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All sizes and styles, Felt Boots, Leather Boots, Kid Boots, Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Rubbers, &c.

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils, &c.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Produce, Turkeys, Geese Ducks, Chickens, &c.

Jos. Patenaude.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Rural New-Yorker.

For the North, South, East and West.

FARMERS, FRUIT GROWERS, STOCKMEN, GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, FLORISTS, YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT.

500 Beautiful Illustrations from Nature Yearly.

The First American Rural Authority!

16 Pages, Weekly, Only $2 a Year.

It has distributed FREE among its subscribers some of the most valuable varieties of plants in cultivation.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN COPIES IN WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED FREE.

The present Free Seed and Plant Distribution is worth more than the yearly cost of subscription.

ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

Your family will be delighted with the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

It is Pure in Tone.

Sparkling, Conscientious, Original.

The Best Writers in the World.

31st Year of its age, 4th of its present management.

Subscribe Now.

Experiment grounds of 32 acres, worked in the interests of Subscribers. The Rural New-Yorker will aid you to make and save money. It will tell you what new seeds and plants, farm implements, etc., to purchase, without regard to advertising interests.

Special departments devoted to markets, News of the week, to Women, Domestic Economy, to Religious Matters, Fashions.

Trustworthy market reports from all centers a specialty.

Address,
RURAL NEW-YORKER,
34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Merry Christmas AND Happy New Year.

Boots wha ha'e on buns been fed,
Wives wha look for purest Bread,
Bring the Bairnes ta see the spread,
At Hope the Baker's Store.

And ye braw lads wha are na blate,
Wha ha'e found a lovely mate;
Come buy the cake that seals your fate,
At Hope the Baker's Store.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Select Consignment of Candies. Over 1000lb for the Holidays.

Lozenges of all flavors. Plain and Fancy Mixtures. Novelties in Sugar work. Bon-bons. Horns of Plenty, &c.

We would invite

Special Attention

To our LORNE MIXTURE at 25c per pound. And our PRINCESS MIXTURE at 30c lb., and all the best Value ever offered in this County, and when put up in our pretty ornamented boxes of 1lb, and 2lb each are very suitable for Presents.

Pound, Plumb, Lunch, Sponge Cakes, Scotch Currant Buns from 5th November, Short Bread, Pastry and the usual assortment of Cakes found in a Confectioner's Store.

Ornamented Cakes for the Christmas and New Year's Table 25c per pound.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty and done up in first class style on the shortest notice.

THE STAFF OF LIFE as manufactured by us, is of the usual first class standard, being of a uniform quality it recommends itself to every household where it is used. The good people of St. Andrews and Carillon District can be Supplied from Mr. Beattie. See that the Brand "HOPE" is on every loaf.

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, DATES, NUTS, APPLES, and SPANISH GRAPES.

OYSTERS by express.—Those who wish to keep their craniums level these exciting times should try an Oyster Stew.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner
Lachute, Dec. 9, 1880. 1tf.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED.—1,000 CORDS of Mixed Soft Wood, to be delivered at the Lachute Paper Mills. Contracts will be made for any portion of the above.

Apply to J. C. WILSON, at the Office of the Mills.
Lachute, Dec. 15 1880. 16-3

J. & A. LOWE,

MILLINERS,
LACHUTE.

BEG to inform the public they have now opened their NEW STOCK of Millinery, in all the Newest Styles. Also a new stock of

WINTER Mantles and Ulsters,

at very reasonable prices. A select assortment of

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Ladies will please call and examine their stock before making winter purchases.
Lachute, Sept. 24, 1880. 3ltf.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

A. G. STACKHOUSE, Photographer and Picture Framer, will be in St. Andrews, until the 15th of May 1881. Parties requiring work in his line would do well to call early. Better satisfaction than ever given, also cheaper.
St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1880. May14.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED.—About 20 or 30 Cords of Good Hardwood.

Apply to
D. KERR & Co.,
WATCHMAN OFFICE.
Lachute, December 9 1880.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your doors. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 6y1

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY situated in the village of BROWNSBURG, and at present occupied by Mr. ALEX. PAUL, as a STORE and POST OFFICE. The property consists of two hundred acres of land and well watered with living springs—good sugar and hardwood bush—is within 3½ miles of Lachute. Also a number of Water privileges on the West River. These properties will be sold cheap for Cash.

Apply to
ALEX. McGIBBON.
Brownsburg, Sept. 10th, 1880. No 2, t. f.

Pour etre Fraduit en Anglais.

QUE disent ceux qui aiment a etre servi honnetement promptement et avoir pour la valeur de leur argent.

Il disent allez au magasin PILON, au magasin du bon marche.

La vous trouvery tous ce dont vous aures besoin.

La vous aurez le meilleur choix possible dans toute especes de marchandises

La vous aurez du bon et a bon marche.

Il est inutile de posseilles nos bonnes pratiques de de compagne, de se rende le de suite pour leur achat quel qu'il soin

DRAP FLANELLE WINCEYS ARTICLE DE GOUT.

La vous trouvery tous et a milleur marche quetilleurs

Nous aimons a faire remarquer aussi que qu'elquesuns de nos.

Marchands voi-ins se plaisent, quelque fois a tromper les gens qui ne connaissent pas tout a fait Padresse; la meilleur que nous puissions donner c'est que le magasin Pilon est le plus vaste le plus grand le plus apparent de toute la rue Ste. Catharine, de meme qu'il est le mieux assorti.

Depius la on ne fait qu'un seul prix mais bien bas, bien bas.

Five per cent discount to all Purchasers.

Un Escompte de 5 pour 100 sera donne a tous les acheteurs.

617, 649 Ste. Catherine, Montreal.
A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.
1y—4

Victoria Foundry,

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Farmers of Argenteuil and the public generally for the patronage extended to them since their commencement in business in Lachute, and would hope for a continuance of the same. They manufacture the following articles at their foundry, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior to any procured elsewhere.

PLOUGHS,

Side Hill, Double Mouldboard, Steel Mouldboard all metal, and Ploughs of all kinds—75 or 100 different patterns of Plough-points, and all that are in use in the country. Also Agent for FROST & WOOD'S Ploughs.

BOILERS,

Farmers' Sugar and Stove Boilers, Bake Kettles and Pots of all kinds.

STOVES,

Double Cook Stoves, Single Hall Stoves, Cook Stoves, and a variety of Hamilton and Montreal stoves. Also Stoves Repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS

Door Guards, Chimney Caps, Sinks, Doorsten Plates, Door Scrapers, Hot-air Furnaces, Registers, Grate Bars, Furnace Fronts, Flower Stands, Brackets, Stone Lifters, Road Scrapers, Cart Boxes, Churn Castings, and Dog Powers. A Full supply of mower fittings always on hand, and are ready to repair or make new any part of mower or threshing machines.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SCRAP BRASS, OR CAST IRON.

We Guarantee Satisfaction in all our Work.

SCHOOL DESKS A SPECIALITY.

McOUAT & McRAE.
Lachute, Oct 1st. 1880. 4tf

Dissolution of Partnership

—o—

THE Partnership now existing between the undersigned under the name of W. J. Simpson & Co., as lumber merchants, at Lachute Mills, has been dissolved by expiration of time and mutual consent.

All parties indebted to said Firm are hereby notified to settle immediately with W. J. Simpson at the Lachute Mills

W. J. SIMPSON,
PHINEAS LANE.
Lachute, Dec. 1, 1880.

In reference to the above notice the undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the public that the Lumber Business at Lachute Mills will be carried on as usual with Mr. W. J. Simpson as manager.

FISH & IRELAND.
11-4

SAM. MACDONALD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

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

DENTISTRY.

B. S. STAUKHOUSE, L. D. S.,

SURGEON-DENTIST.

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

Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED!

(PATENTED IN CANADA 13th APRIL, 1880.)

$1.25



$1.25 $1.25

MANUFACTURED BY

DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTE—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a FRAME STRAP CORNER SPRINGS and an ARC FORM. We use no Web or Strings, and therefore there is NO HARBOR FOR VERMIN. —2ms

Factory! Factory! At Lachute Mills.

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

Picture Framing

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

of all descriptions.

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

Picture Framing a Speciality, at very Low Prices.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

CALDER & MATTINON.

Lachute, June 15, 1880.

THE OLD

HAT CAP & FUR Emporium.

R. W. Cowan & Co.,

(Successors to Joh C. Thompson & Co.,)
No. 416 NOTRE DAME STREET CORNER OF ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL.

HAVING RESUMED business in our old stand, we invite the attention of our numerous Customers throughout the country to our extensive stock of Hats, Caps & Furs for the Fall and Winter Season of 1880,

SILK & PULL-OVER HATS

of our own manufacture.

SOFT & STIFF HATS,

all shapes in the newest styles.

SCOTCH CAPS A SPECIALITY.

FUR CAPS, MUFFS,
BOAS, COATS,
SACQUES & GAUNTLETTS

IN S. S. SEAL,
PERSIAN LAMB, OTTER,
BEAVER and ASTRACAN

in great variety and made from selected skins, also

Gloves and Mitts

FOR MENS, BOYS AND LADIES WEAR.

When on a visit to the City give us a call.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

R. W. COWAN & CO.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St Peter
No. 3, 4 m.

ELECTION

by the PEOPLE has been made for purchasing purposes at the

Farmers Exchange

AND FAMILY GROCERY OF

F. N. Beattie,

ST ANDREWS, P. Q.

The publication of the above fact is made that all may enjoy the unrivalled advantage of investing at low and reduced prices in the Choicest of Groceries and Provisions,

CANNED FRUITS and MEATS,
BOTTLED JELLIES

and the other innumerable delicacies with which the "Farmers Exchange" has just been replenished to meet the requirements of the

Holiday Season.

The best Teas,
The best Sugars,
The best Syrups,
The best Fish, and
THE CHEAPEST.

For making substantial and useful Holiday Gifts—see the select assortment of Crockery of Plain and Fancy Design. And the many other articles that are sure to attract the eye AT THE

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

where barter is carried on as usual.

Hope's Bread.

Hopeful Sign for Sale.

St. Andrews, Dec. 1, 1880. 14tf.

RULES FOR

Dressing Poultry.

Do not feed for twenty-four hours previous to killing. Bleed well.

Pluck Clean, leaving on the head, also the wings and tail with their feathers in.

Entrails must not be drawn.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

POULTRY!

Dressed as above at

C. T. Wales & Co.

"The PEOPLES' CASH STORE,"

ST. ANDREWS.

New Goods, Large Assortments, and LOW PRICES, for the

HOLIDAY TRADE.

St. Andrews, Dec 7, 1880. 13m1.

L. E. N. Pratte,

IMPORTER OF
EUROPEAN,
AMERICAN,
AND CANADIAN

Pianos & Organs

280 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

AT THE

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal 1880,

Mr. Pratte, was the Largest Exhibitor, and received more First Prizes and Diplomas than any other Exhibitor.

1—First Prize.
3—First Prizes "Extra."
4—First Class Diplomas.
1—Second Extra Prize.

Square Grand Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Hazelton, N. Y.
Square Grand Piano, 2nd EXTRA PRIZE—Kranich & Bach, N. Y.
American Upright Piano, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Hazelton, N. Y.
European Upright Piano, 1st EXTRA PRIZE Herz (Paris.)
Church Organ, 1st PRIZE—Dominion Organ Company.
Church Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Kaps & Co.
Cabinet Organ, 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company.
Trunk Organ 1st CLASS DIPLOMA—Dominion Organ Company.
Orchestra Organ, 1st EXTRA PRIZE—Alexandre, (Paris.)

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. E. N. PRATTE,
280 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.
Montreal, November 8, 1880. 1y1.

The Bell Organ.

Is the best and cheapest Cabinet Organ; 14,000 Now in Use!

The oldest and largest firm now in Canada. Their instruments took the highest prize, the Gold Medal, with special mention, at the Australian International Exhibition, in May last, competing with the best American and European makers.

During six years' residence in the county I have sold over 80 Organs, and none have given so much satisfaction to my customers as the "Bell."

Illustrated Catalogues, with prices and terms sent free on application.

ROBERT STEVENSON,
Lachute, July 15, 1880. 46tf.

Bedding House!

FIRST PRIZE

ON

Mattrasses, Pillows, &c.

G. Armstrong & Co.

Victoria Square,
MONTREAL.

GUILTY.

OR NOT

Guilty!

NOT GUILTY of Selling Goods too dear in the verdict of all who come buy at the

Farmer's Exchange,
Brownsburg,

Your Verdict is also Wanted.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
&c., &c., at Common Sense Prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FUR CAPS,

Immitation do., Muffs, Kid and Deer Skin Mitts, and Gloves,
Just Received,
and at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FELT HATS in endless variety, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

CALL and examine our stock and compare prices.

5 per cent discount on all Cash purchases.

WANTED.

10 Tons of Turkeys, and 1,000 brace of Partridges. Also 2,000 cords of Dry Wood, for which CASH will be paid as soon as delivered and measured.

N.B.—Accounts will be rendered up to December 1st, and the Proprietor requests settlement to that date during the months of December, as there will be a change made during the Winter of the style of the business and new accounts will be opened.

Alexander Paul.

Brownsburg, Nov. 4, 1880. 10tf.

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened at his residence on the West side of Farmer's Bridge, a Livery, Board and Sale Stable. For the accommodation of the public. His horses are good, and he will endeavor to merit a share of patronage. His stable is convenient and warm, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance. Teams left with him for sale will be attended to and reported. His terms will be found reasonable. His terms will be found reasonable.

P. LAJOIE.
Lachute, Oct. 1, 1880. 3tf.

Slipping Away.

They are slipping away—those sweet, swift years,
Like a leaf on the current cast;
With never a break in their rapid flow,
We watch them as one by one they go
Into the beautiful past.

As silent and swift as a weaver's thread,
Or an arrow's flying gleam;
As soft as the langnorous breezes hid,
That lift the willow's long golden lid,
And ripple the glassy stream.

As light as the breath of the thistle-down,
As fond as a lover's dream;
As pure as the flush in the sea-shell's throat,
As sweet as the wood-bird's wooing note,
So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass,
Down the dim-lighted stair;
We hear the sound of their steady tread
In the steps of the centuries long since dead,
As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years left to love;
Shall we waste them in idle strife?
Shall we trample under our ruthless feet
Those beautiful blossoms, rare and sweet,
By the dusty way of life?

There are only a few swift years—a let
No envious taunts be heard;
Make life's fair pattern of rare design,
And fill up the measure with love's sweet wine
But never an angry word!

LADIES COLUMN.

A RETROSPECT.

The year 1880 is almost closed! Its record is about being made up! Individuals, families, churches and nations, all have been making their record! The characters are all indelible—the seal of Eternity is affixed! Three hundred and sixty-five more days of our precious time gone never to return! Apelles, the Greek painter, when asked why he spent so much labour on his pictures, replied, "I am painting for eternity!" We may use the word literally, and say we have been painting the picture of our lives for an everlasting existence! Whatever pure and holy word or deed be wrought into that picture, will stand there imperishable and immortal! Whatever selfish or sinful act be painted on that life-canvas, can never be washed out except by the blood of Jesus here in this present life! We are now standing on the very threshold of another eventful year; to-morrow, if permitted, we enter on the new born year of 1881! Pure, fresh, and bright from the hand of Divine Omnipotence! We gladly hail its birth, and revel in the gift of its new life—its pages unsullied—its record to be filled! What its unfoldings may bring to each one of us we know not, we can only claim the present, the future belongs to God, and is wisely withheld from our view.

We deeply sympathise with many, very many, of our dear friends, who during the past year have had their homes made desolate and lonely by the cold hand of death, and we are forcibly reminded that we have all to pass through the trying ordeal sooner or later, prepared or unprepared that mandate must be obeyed! And how soon the busy world learns to do without the most useful and active ones among us,—soon forgotten save by a sorrowful heart here and there. And yet there are some who will be remembered, not for their grandieur, their wealth, their power, or position they filled in the landscape of the past, but for the love of God which showed itself in tender acts of kindness, in helpful words, in delicate thoughtfulness for others. O, yes! we may, if we will, make ourselves valued after all. We like the old motto —"Oblivion for the great, rememberance for the good!"

We tender our best wishes to all our fair readers, wishing them the compliments of the season, and A HAPPY, HAPPY NEW YEAR!

QUEEN VICTORIA has been getting into hot water with the German court. Her daughter, the Crown Princess, during her last visit to England, had a serious quarrel with her mother about some private matters and this quarrel has not yet been made up, despite a visit of the Empress of Germany to Windsor Castle in the capacity of mediator. The Crown Princess, since her marriage, has gained the reputation of being a regular spitfire, and it is generally believed that, when her husband succeeds to the throne, both he and Bismarck will have rather a hard time of it to retain the reins of government in their own hands. Another cause of domestic grievance between the courts of London and Berlin is that the Queen has encouraged young Prince William of Prussia to marry the girl he loves. This has given great offence to the Empress, who thinks Prince William is marrying beneath him. Still another offence, in the eyes of the Empress, has been the Queen's active interest in promoting the marriage of the Princess Frederika of Hanover with one of her Father's orderlies. In the midst of this storm in a teapot the Queen is enjoying herself after her fashion at Balmoral, although winter has set in. Her amusements are not of an expensive character: they consist mainly in walks to the village to visit her pet poor. She likes Balmoral for the bracing air, which has an excellent effect on her health and spirits.

SARA BERNHARDT got a howling reception on her arrival at Montreal last night. A mob of about five hundred men assembled at Bonaventure Depot, and almost carried her off by force from her protectors amid the most unearthly yells, hoots and cheers. A gentleman present at the time says she was lifted into a cab in a fainting condition, and thoroughly frightened out of her wits by the demoniacal character of her welcome. She says she will give all Editors, Ministers, and Pulpit Orators her mind some of these days, for saying such naughty things about her.

Miss Dickinson, of Tremholmville, received Mr. Carsley's prize for the best Christmas tale.

A favorite paragraph with Lucretia Mott, when her autograph was asked for albums, was: "In the true marriage relation the independence of the husband and the wife is equal, their dependence mutual, and their obligations are reciprocal."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an improvement.

You can get a bottle or a barrel of oil off any carpet or woollen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or any kind of liquid.

Broil steak without salting. Salt draws the juice in cooking; it is desirable to keep these in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a platter; salt and pepper to taste.

Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours, pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquid when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[*From our regular Correspondent.*]

LONDON, Dec. 11th, 1880.

There can be no question that England has lost considerable prestige in foreign affairs since the Berlin Congress, and, indeed, since Gladstone's return to power. Its prestige may have been a sham one under Beaconsfield, but in the eyes of the world generally it passed for the reality, and that goes a great way towards exerting direct influence on human affairs. In Ireland it has a far more difficult and to it important problem to solve than all the Eastern questions that were ever presented—a problem that it has been trying to solve for seven centuries, yet finds itself rather farther from the solution than ever. Mr. Gladstone is at last forced to do something, so he summons Parliament, which he meets with a divided cabinet. For cabinets can hardly be expected to stake very much on the continued existence of the English ministry, consequently, the English voice in European councils must necessarily be vague and hesitating.

The situation in Ireland still remains a grave one, and the gravity deepens. But the people, on the whole, are working their agitation in a perfectly constitutional spirit, and at the opening of Parliament they are likely to find much stronger English support than is at present suspected. Meanwhile, as an evidence of hard pan, Mr. Gladstone's position is affected by his steady refusal to adopt coercive means and turn the country into a military pen. The English constituencies which happen to be vacant continue to return Liberal members to Parliament to swell Mr. Gladstone's majority.

It cannot be said that the British workman is neglected by those whose duty it is to look after him. Companies have been formed to construct dwellings for him upon approved sanitary principles; banks are provided in order to induce him to save his money; coffee taverns of the most seductive appearance have been built to keep him out of the public house; a hall for the purpose of dancing has recently been licensed, and is under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, so that the votary of Terpischore can come and trip it as he goes on his light fantastic toes, under the fostering care of the Church; and, lastly, some well meaning people have devoted themselves to his musical education, which certainly has been rather neglected in the past. The Two-penny Concerts are going on in London, and are quite a success. The humanizing influence of music is admitted upon all hands, and every effort made to bring high class music within the reach of the workingman deserves success. The senseless music-hall ditties (to give them no stronger title) which one hears in London and elsewhere *ad nauseum*, are scarcely calculated to refine audiences. It was urged that the workingman had nowhere else to go for amusement, and even if he were fond of good music, which some think an open question, it was entirely out of his reach, because of its high price. He has no such excuse now, and if the British workman is not the most comfortably housed, the most saving, the soberest, and best dancer and musician of any workman on the face of the globe, it is certainly his own fault.

By the death of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn England has sustained a loss which cannot easily be repaired. He died suddenly "in harness" it may be said, on Saturday night last the 4th inst., at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took a legal degree, coming out second of the first in the Law Tripos. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1220, since which time his life was a series of triumphs in the legal world, and culminated in his elevation to the exalted rank of Lord Chief Justice of England. He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one, and was as remarkable for his uniform courtesy to those with whom he came in contact in his high judicial position as for his extensive knowledge.

I hear that a well-known London philantrophist proposes to cart coffee through the streets of the metropolis this winter, and give a cup to every needy person who wants one. He has bought a huge urn and a waggon, and intends to start on his rounds as soon as the hard weather sets in. Should he succeed in carrying out his intention, he will bestow on the poor a boon which the middle classes who feed at London restaurants seldom enjoy. The New Testament pronounces a benediction on the donor of such a simple beverage as cold water. But if it is praiseworthy to give water in season, it is more commendable to bestow on the weary a good cup of hot coffee.

Mr. Edwin Booth won a magnificent triumph in his impersonation of Richelieu, at the Princess's Theatre in London, last Saturday evening. A more enthusiastic and delighted audience has rarely been seen in the English capital; and after the great scene in the fourth act, the American tragedian received a veritable ovation. Those critics who had scoffed at Mr. Booth's Hamlet acclaim his Richelieu as great, and hint that it would have been wiser had he chosen the latter character for his first appearance.

AUGUST.

The following have been elected directors of the Ottawa Bank for the ensuing year:—Messrs. James MacLaren, Charles Magee, C. T. Bate, Robert Blackburn, Hon. George Bryson, Hon. L. Ruggles Church, M. P. P., Alexander Fraser, George Hay, and John Mather. Mr. James MacLaren has been re-elected President, and Mr. Charles Magee Vice-President.

Gone Home!

He's gone to be an angel!
But, oh! our home is sad—
This is the greatest sorrow
That ever we have had!
His traces are around us,
Where'er we turn our eye—
We can but bow in anguish,
And weep that he should die.

Father in heaven! forgive us
This wild and yearning grief,
Our hearts are breaking for him!
In pity send relief.
Teach us to bow before Thee—
To say: "Thy will be done,"
And to give up in meekness,
Our pride, our darling son.

He's gone to be an angel,
'Twas hard to give him up,
And we have drained, with writhing lips,
The bitter, bitter cup.
But we know he is an angel,
We know he shineth bright,
Where the day is ever radient,
And never cometh night.

He's gone to be an angel,
And on his youthful brow,
A diadem of glory
Is shining brightly now;
And all the harps of Heaven
In myriad tones rejoice,
For 'mong the angel singers
There is another voice.

He's gone to be an angel,
And we are left below,—
Our hearts are almost broken
With bitterness and woe.
What hopes were twined around him,
What love watched o'er his life,
But he hath gone for ever
From all its care and strife.

He's gone to be an angel;
He's taken from our sight;
Gone like a burst of music
Heard on a summer's night;
A soul too tenderly ripened—
A star whose dawning ray
Had scarce begun to glimmer—
Lost in eternal day!

KATIE KERR.

Ten Acres Enough.

Harriet Martineau published a book entitled, "Four acres Enough," intended to show that that quantity of land was sufficient for any one to make a good living off. The experience of Mr W. B. Vanvleit, of Lacolle, Que., tends to show that Miss Martineau was not so visionary as some people thought her. Off eight acres of land he harvested, this fall, 86 bushels of barley, 96 of oats, 30 bushels of potatoes, and about 70 of corn, several bushels beans, and a quantity of peas, pumpkins, etc. The value of the produce thus obtained is placed at $500, or say $62 per acre. The St. John *Sun* gives a list of products raised by Mr. Clark, of Fredericton, on his ten acre lot last year.

PRODUCTS OF TEN ACRES LAND IN FREDERICTON, N. B.

3,750 doz. green corn, sold for	$ 450
90 baskets shelled corn sold for	72
30 tons squash	750
1,000 heads cabbage	40
14 tons tomatoes	1,800
228 bbls cucumbers for slicing	337
98,000 pickling cucumbers	450
20 bbls potatoes	25
20 " onions	45
28 " green beans	45
5 " shelled "	20
500 heads cauliflowers	30
Beets and lettuce	8
Total	$4,072

The cost of management, the freight etc., of the portion sold outside of Fredericton have to be deducted, but these expenses were comparatively light. Outside of Mr. Clark's family, the labor bill will not exceed a few hundreds of dollars.

TYPE SETTING BY MACHINERY.—The Chicago *Times* says: The *Times* has lately ordered from the Kastenbein Type Setting Machine Company several of their type setting machines, which, when received, will be set up and put in operation in the *Times* printing house. These machines will enable the *Times* to do what has never been done in this country before—set the principal part of its type by machinery. It can accomplish this at a speed hitherto unknown in the world, and with immense advantages over the old method. The machine was invented in Brussels, Europe. The principal house for their manufacture is about to be established in Chicago, of which John Marder is President, Ernst Schonrock, Secretary, and Charles Kastenbein, Superintendent of Construction. Thus, Chicago is about to acquire a new and very important industry. The *Times* will be the first in America to introduce this improvement, which will be a stride of very great dimensions in newspaper making.

The Very Rev. Francis Close, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, who will long be remembered in England for his efforts in behalf of church architecture and public benefactions and his determined opposition to the sports of the turf, theatrical amusements, tobacco and alcohol, which he deems kindred evils to be eradicated in every well-regulated community, was married on Saturday, as the *World* long announced he would be, to a widow of 65. The Dean is in his 84th year.

EXPELLED MONKS.—A large number of monks expelled from France are daily arriving in Montreal and are being distributed among the various Catholic institutions in the city, until a tract of land, comprising 800 acres, which has been granted them by the Seminary of Montreal, can be transferred to them.

This land is at Oka, where the monks have agreed to settle as farmers. The remainder of the monks will arrive in a few weeks.

90,000 PAUPERS IN LONDON.—The report of the Board of Charities for November shows that there are 90,000 paupers within the city of London. An increase of 3,000 over the same month of last year.

THE RIFLE.—Efforts are being made to induce the American rifle team to compete next year at Wimbledon.

It is estimated that the cut of square timber on the Ottawa and its tributaries this season will reach 7,350,000. This is a heavy cut.

Useful Facts.

There are 2,750 languages.

Two persons die every second.

The average human life is thirty-one years.

A barrel of flour weighs 196.

A barrel of pork weighs 200 lbs.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 lbs.

A barrel of powder weighs 25 lbs.

A firkin of butter weighs 56 lbs.

A tub of butter weighs 84 lbs.

The following are sold by weight per bushel:

Wheat, beans and clover seed, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Corn, rye and flaxseed, 56 lbs. per bushel.

Buckwheat, 52 lbs. per bushel.

Barley, 48 lbs. per bushel.

Oats, 35 lbs. per bushel.

Bran, 35 lbs. per bushel.

Timothy seed, 45 lbs. per bushel.

Coarse salt, 85 lbs. per bushel.

The need of men is great; but the need of pure men is greater. It is idle for any minister to suppose that he can so use the weed as to disguise the fact from his parishoners! The smell of his breath is a "tell-tale," which neither cloves nor confections can effectually cover. One illustration of the influence of tobacco on the faith of a confiding son will fitly close this article: A young man was sent to bring the minister to his father's house when for the first time he visited the town. When he had performed the duty and escorted him to the parlour, he went to meet his father at the barn. Almost the first thing father heard from the lips of his son was, "Father, I don't think much of that minister." Sorrowfully the father said, "Why?" "Well, because he took out a cigar and smoked on the way home," said the boy. If another D. D., or an L. L. D., were to be attached to that name it would never heal the wound that the burning of that cigar has made in the confidence of that boy. When that minister reads this story, will he have strength to break the chain that binds him?—*Zion's Herald.*

WATERFORD, DECEMBER 26:—At the land meeting yesterday Mr. Parnell denounced the Government as too weak to deal with the land subject. He said the Government hoped to crush the movement by depriving the people of their representitives in Parliament, but nothing now could put down the agitation until the tiller of the soil became the owner. Mr. Parnell charged the Government with entering into a conspiracy against the Irish people and said, "Mild justice-giving," meaning assassination, "was only attempted when there was organization," meaning "Boycotting," etc. A proposition to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell was carried with considerable opposition. The dissenting members of the Municipal Council have been more or less "boycotted." Wholesale intimidation was exercised to compel co-operation in the arrangements for the reception of Parnell. The windows of several establishments were smashed when it became known the owners would not join the popular movement. In two cases watch was constantly kept to see that no business was done there. The inhabitants had to join in the rejoicings or have their houses attacked. Trade was destroyed, and the result was that almost every business house was decorated with flags.

THE TRAVERSERS TO BE KEPT OUT OF PARLIAMENT NEXT SESSION.

NEW YORK, December 26.—A special cablegram says it is announced in London that if Parnell leaves Dublin during the course of the Land League trial he will be immediately arrested. It is well understood in London that Parnell and all the other members of Parliament who are indicted with him will attempt to go to London to exercise their legislative right. These State trials recall the prosecution of Daniel O'Connell in 1844 for conspiracy, but it would seem we are much less liberal in our construction of law now than we were then, as O'Connell was permitted to go from Dublin to London and make his very best speech in the House of Commons in his own behalf, while under a conviction which was afterwards set aside by a majority of the landlords, while the present agitator is confined to the narrow limits of a city in which he is seldom found. The five Irish members who are under indictment comprise the brains of the Irish party in the House of Commons, and with them out of the way it will be plain sailing for almost any bill that may be introduced.

Saving Little Things.

Sitting in the counting room of one of Cleveland's oldest and most successful merchants the other day, we noticed that he cut off the blank sheets of the letters he was filing. The name of this man is a synonym of charity and benevolence, and his liberality in all good works is almost unbounded. His attention being called to what seemed an unusual proceeding, he said:

"Yes, it may strike you as singular to save these half sheets of paper, but I commenced life a poor boy in a country store in New England, and this was one of the first lessons in saving little things that was taught to me by my employer. He has been nearly half a century under the sod but I never do this without thinking of the good old man. I believe it was the secret of my success in life."

This saving of *little things* does not imply *stinginess* or *meanness*. It is simply the habit of *saving* instead of *wasting*. It is embodied in the motto "Waste not want not." Therefore we say "Don't cut the strings."—*Cleveland Herald.*

The overcrowding of railway cars is attracting attention in England, and judges have awarded substantial damages to people who have been obliged to stand, holding that merely nominal damages for breach of the law are not sufficient.

The *British Quarterly* makes the remarkable statement that the number of recorded deaths from starvation, during the East Indian famine, actually fell below that of ordinary years. During the worst of the crisis more than 4,000,000 people were saved from starvation at a cost of about $30,000,000 to the State.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Hier après-midi, un charretier menant son cheval à toute vitesse a renversé un homme au coin des rues Saint Laurent et Craig, lui infligeant des blessures sérieuses. Sans prendre seulement le trouble de constater si la victime de sa maladresse était morte ou en vie, ce charretier disparut aussi vite que son cheval pût le lui permettre.

Samedi matin, une valise couverte en maroquin et appartenant à M. Wm. H. Gray, a été enlevée de la "St. Bridget's Home," rue Lagauchetière, par des individus qui avaient obtenu asile la veille dans cette maison. Quelques uns sont partis pour Ottawa disant qu'ils allaient travailler sur le canal Welland. La valise contenait des vêtements et des articles de toilette.

On a beaucoup remarqué qu'aucun député français n'avait pris part à la discussion sur l'adresse, a Manitoba. On augure de là qu'ils seront opposés à la politique du gouvernement sur l'agrandissement de la province.

M. J. C. Taché, député ministre de l'agriculture, doit prochainement se rendre à Washington comme représentant du Canada dans une commission qui a pour but d'étudier les questions de santé et d'hygiène publiques, au point de vue international. On y donnera une attention particulière aux lois et règlements de quarantaines.

Un charretier de St. Sauveur nominé Dompierre vient de mourir dans des circonstances extrêmement pénibles. Il y a quelque temps le feu prit à sa demeure et en voulant sauver quelques effets, il mit le pied sur un clou qui lui entra dans le talon. A force de travail et avec l'aide de quelques voisins il réussit à reconstruire sa maison, mais le tetanos s'est déclaré à la suite de sa blessure au talon et il vient de mourir dans de grandes souffrances. Il laisse dans le besoin, une femme et six petits enfants.

Avant hier après-midi, vers cinq heures, un petit garçon de onze ans, nommé William Walters, a reçu en pleine figure une ruade de cheval. Il a été tranporté à un poste de la police où le Dr. Blakader fut appelé à lui donner des soins. Le petit malheureux avait de terribles blessures au côté gauche de la figure. On l'a transporté ensuite à la demeure de ses parents, 77 rue Ste. Anne.

M. Legru, de l'Union Sucrière de France, est arrivé hier soir à Montréal. M. Legru vient d'Ottawa, où il s'était rendu directement en arrivant d'Europe, lundi dernier. Il a eu hier une entrevue avec l'honorable M. Langevin et sir Leonard Tilley, en présence de plusieurs députés. Nous croyons que le délégué français a été satisfait de cette entrevue, qui avait surtout pour objet les privilèges à accorder aux fabricants de sucre de betterave pour faciliter l'essai qu'ils veulent faire dans notre province. Des mesures immédiates vont être prises pour la construction d'une usine. La compagnie désire agir avec toute la prudence possible, et si les premiers efforts réussissent elle construira trois autres usines l'an prochain. Nous espérons que les cultivateurs favoriseront activement cette exploitation qui peut devenir pour eux et pour la province une source de richesse considérable.

Une fabrique de cuir va être établie à Sherbrooke au printemps. C'est une nouvelle industrie qui devra réussir dans notre jeune cité. Depuis longtemps le besoin d'un établi-sement de ce genre se faisait sentir à Sherbrooke.

On nous écrit de Wolfestown que la saison d'hiver promet d'être bien avantageuse pour le commerce de bois. Le bois carré est en grande demande, et les billots obtiennent un prix rémunérateur.—*Pionnier.*

A l'arrivée du train de Boston, dans lequel se trouvait Sarah Bernhardt hier soir, environ 2,000 personnes se trouvaient à la gare, pour accueillir la célèbre artiste. La musique de la cité était au complet, et a fait preuve d'une harmonie qui ferait honneur à une assemblée politique. Elle a été ensuite donner une sérénade sous les fenêtres du Windsor.

Le perronne particulier de Mlle Sarah Bernhardt est resté au Windsor; le rest de la troupe pris ses quartiers à l'hotel Richelieu.

M. Smith, de la compagnie du Vermont Central, avait eu la gracieuseté de mettre un char spécial à la disposition des membres de la presse. Ces messieurs se sont rendus jusqu'à Saint Albans, où les deux trains se sont rencontrés.

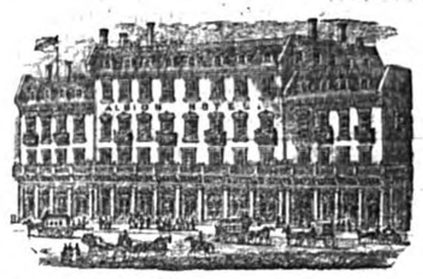
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SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued at One Single First Class Fare, good to return from Hull and all Intermediate Stations, by First Train on MONDAY Morning, and from Quebec and all Stations by Sunday Evening Train.

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ULSTERS from $5.50 to $10.

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