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The Nameless Death.

I wonder how the angel of Death,
Comes down from the great Unknown,
And so away, on the wings of night,
Unburied and alone?
I wonder how the angel of Death,
Comes down from the great Unknown,
And so away, on the wings of night,
Unburied and alone?

For it seems at times, when the world is still
And the soft night winds are whistling,
As though some spirit were hovering near
In folds of drapery and wings of night,
And I feel, though mortals are dying,
That I am not quite alone.

And with a shudder, and a sigh, and a tear,
My heart grows cold as stone.
But whether 'tis Death that hovers near,
And knocks at the door of my heart;
Or whether 'tis some sweet angel come,
To be my life a part.

I cannot tell, and I long in vain
The secret strange to know,
While the music of the night and grief and
Move on in their ceaseless flow.
(poet.)

LADIES COLUMN.

ROYALTY AND FASHIONS.

THE NEW DRESSES WORN AT A LATE DRAWING-ROOM.

It may interest ladies to know that at the Queen's drawing-room on the afternoon of February 25th the Queen wore a dress and train of black satin broche, trimmed with white and gold embroidery, and a long white veil, surrounded by a coronet of diamonds; that the Princess of Wales wore a dress and train of pink-colored velvet, bordered with fur and draperies of Parma velvet brocade veiled with Irish lace, corsage to correspond, with bouquet of Parma violets and pinks, carnations, peonies and diamonds; that the Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of pale blue velvet trimmed with satin, and a diamond necklace, pearl and diamond pendant earrings and brooch; that the Duchess of Edinburgh wore a petticoat of rich black satin, fastened with rich velvet lace, and a corsage with satin and lace, and a train of rich velvet, lined and trimmed with platings of satin and jet-ornaments, pearl necklace and earrings, the corsage ornamented with pearls and diamonds; and that the Duchess of Cambridge wore a white satin dress, trimmed with lace and hyacinths, and a train of purple and gold brocade satin, with loops of gold and lace to match—ornaments, diamonds.

—Little folks are again dressed in gay plaids and stripes, and bright suits of monochrome color.

—Satin bows with long pendants of gold, silver, pearl and rubies are worn as shoulder knots with party dresses.

—Petitfleurs for day and evening wear are made of satin, foulard or silk, and have either embroidered or lace edged flowers, or full double ruffles at the bottom.

—The handsome parasols for the promenades are of black satin, elaborately embroidered in black, and lined with orange or almond-tinted satin; and the most elegant carriage parasols are of delicate colored satin, embroidered in white, or pale shades of color, or exquisitely hand-painted and edged with ostrich feathers, tipped with marabout.

—A lady guest wore a dress of white and silver brocade, with a chateau-like grille in silver, with Irish diamonds and a diadem of silver shamrocks.

—Another lady wore a dress of almost satin and brocade silk, nearly covered with Renaissance lace, and her two daughters wore lace-trimmed polonaises of pink and white over undergarments of black velvet, Charlotte Corday bonnets of white silk, with pink feather tips, and fans of pink-tinted feathers, with sticks of Oriental jet set with pearls.

—Movements of Royalty.—The Prince of Wales arrived in Paris on the 9th inst. from Darmstadt, and Lyons, and in the evening went to the Theatre Francaise. He was expected to remain several days in Paris. The Prince of Wales and President Grevy exchanged visits on Wednesday.

—The Princess Louise is at the Hotel Belem, Paris. She is expected to stay on Sunday, the wife of a Canadian Senator, and kept her to dinner. The Princess will probably witness the Lenten ceremonies before she goes back to Canada.

—Among the presents sent to the bride of Prince William of Prussia from the royal family of England were several dresses of Irish poplin. One of them, green and gold, with shamrock woven in the stuff, is said to be something so marvelous in its effect that it was sent round for inspection to all the ladies within reach of Osborne. The lace with which this splendid dress is so prettily adorned is of Irish manufacture likewise.

—At a royal wedding in Germany it is reported to be customary for the mistress of ceremonies to cut up one of the bride's garters into small pieces, which are then distributed to the guests who have been invited to the festivities of the day. As a large number are entitled to these fragments of this Order of the Garter, it is not quite clear how one garter, or even a pair of garters, could supply the demand. At Prince William's marriage the difficulty was met by using many yards of ribbon instead of the bride's garter.

—The splendid chandelier of rock crystal, in the room where the wedding breakfast of the Prince of Prussia, or rather supper, took place at Berlin the other day, is the identical one under which Luther stood at the Diet of Worms. The late King bought it for £4,000.

—Miss Kate Smith, an inmate of the Union Home for the aged, has completed a quilt containing 65,000 pieces. She has been blind from infancy, but threaded every needle herself, and made one hundred spoils of thread in the work.

—Mrs. Lincoln has never recovered from the terrible shock of the assassination of her husband. In 1863, unable to live quietly at home, she crossed the Atlantic, and has since resided most of the time in Europe. At present she is in this country, having returned in October last, still broken in health and spirit.

—A thousand representatives of the most national associations of Italy held a meeting recently in Rome. Among the speakers was Signora Anna Maria Mosconi, eloquent and handsome. She advocated the political equality of men and women, and succeeded in getting adopted a resolution to that effect. The women were admitted to voting, and a resolution, "that society will have two halves and a whole head."

—Queen Emma, the young wife of the old King of Holland, is mentioned as an amiable German lady, not pretty, but possessing honest blue eyes and a kindly expression. She is devoted to her husband, saving him in all things, while he passes his days in watching over her health and in talking and reading to her.

—Household Items.—It is a bad plan to "make-up" beds immediately after breakfast. The sleeping apartments in a household should be kept as cool as possible, and the beds should be turned every morning to the sun, and to the atmosphere. Do not be in too much haste to get the chambers in order. Several hours should be devoted to their ventilation, when the windows are opened, and the furniture is moved over separate chairs, the mattresses lifted apart, and the pure morning air is allowed to get into every nook and cranny of the room, before the beds are made. Better endure a little uncleanliness than loss of health.

Feather pillows can be cleaned and dried without staining the feathers, by taking the pillows, laying them in a bath-tub, scrubbing them with a scrubbing-brush, dipped in a solution of two table-spoons of ammonia to half a pail of warm water, and rinse them thoroughly. Lay them out on the grass to dry, turning them frequently; and at the last pin them to the line for a number of days, and when quite dry beat them with a r.m. This is to disentangle and lighten the feathers.

If you wish to sleep well, eat sparingly of early supper. Avoid all arguments or contested subjects near night, as well as any train of thoughts rehearsing injuries, even if real, as all of these are likely to have a bad effect upon a person who is apt to be sleepless at night. Avoid having too much company. Many persons become so excited by the meeting of friends that sleep departs for a time. There is probably nothing better, after cultivating a tranquil mind, than exercise in the open air.

By observing these simple rules, and the fact that the majority of instances, may be wholly cured.

—A delicate compliment is a lady's prerogative and repeating. When a lady said to a young man who was a member of the Quin who there were more women in the world than men he at once replied: "It is in conformity with the old rule, arrangements of nature, Madame; we always see more of heaven than earth."

—Old letters! old letters! They are photographs of the soul; they are the souvenirs of the dead and buried past; they are so strange, so sweet, so sad, you cannot, must not burn them.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, Mar. 15, 1881.

A more enthusiastic reception than that accorded to Sir Bartle at the meeting of the Colonial Institute on Tuesday last, it is impossible to imagine. Every speaker—the great majority of them Colonists—mentioned him in the highest terms and indulged in the keenest expressions of regret at his recall. Sir Bartle stated some curious facts in connection with the Boers. They are by no means the semi-barbarous race they have been represented. In some of their homes there are not only the refinements, but the luxuries which our meets with in the homes of gentleman farmers in England. Some most interesting information was also given about the native population. In almost every other country where the natives have been brought into contact with the white man, the former have dwined in numbers, and in many instances have almost died out. In Natal the reverse is the case. Since the founding of the colony the native population has risen from 50,000 to 450,000 and is rapidly increasing. One speaker stated that the best missionary in South Africa was the diamond digger. He taught the natives industry, honesty and cleanliness. We were also informed that in some of the townships of the Cape Colony debating societies had been formed by some of the natives, and the questions of Imperial interest were discussed in very excellent English. In some places, too, magazines had been started by the natives, who contributed clever articles on all kinds of subjects. If the present civilization and enlightenment of the native races continue to advance with the same rapid strides, without any proportionate immigration of white men, the question of supremacy between the two races will be a difficult one to solve.

In this country, there is just at present, a rage for one style of dressing the hair, shop girls, dance-esses, Mrs. Langtry and Ellen Terry included. It is very simple, but the French scream at it, and one is inclined to sympathize with them in looking at a pretty blonde who has short the sides and top of her head until the golden locks are about three inches long, curled these into a bushy mass, parted it on one side, and coiled the remainder of her crowning glory into a tight little knot on the nape of her neck. Worse still, the curly crop is not allowed to follow the outlines of the head, but is covered up in a sort of turban right at the summit.

The Postal Savings Bank system is working wonders among the little people of England. There is a sort of fascination to children in buying the fresh, bright stamps, fastening them to the blank forms, which one after another are filled up and forwarded to headquarters. Sugar-plums have lost half their charms, and even dreams of new dolls, and marbles are relinquished, that Johnnie and Polly may swell their bank account. Of course, this habit of saving may be engendered to an injurious extent, but it is only in exceptional cases this result would ensue, for the natural tendency of childhood is opposed to thrift, and to learn that by a little self-denial in trifling matters they can eventually become the owners of some valuable and hitherto unattainable articles, teaches them both the value of money, the vanity of indulging in every fleeting wish, and the advantage of possessing something really good. AUGUST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents, but he will accept of any communication, and will not necessarily for publication.

Mr. Editor:

I would be much obliged if you would kindly insert this letter in the WATCHMAN. I have had this subject on my mind for some time, but could never summon sufficient courage to put it on paper and send it to you. I have now, however, done so, and I hope you will do so much good for the boys of Lachute as to "pass it in."

I often hear "grown people" complain of the manner in which the youth of Lachute spend their leisure time. The "rising generation" are charged with frittering away and wasting their time, when they might be improving in numerous ways. This may or may not be true; I shall certainly not take upon myself to pass sentence on the case. Be this as it may, do any of our big folks ever do anything to alter the state of affairs they so much deplore? I think not. It can hardly be expected that the lads of any place will grow up "just so" if left to themselves. If some of the "grown people" were to "knock their heads together" for our benefit the state of affairs might be considerably improved. There is a vast amount of truth in the old adage, "Satan's sure to find some work for idle hands to do." It would not cost a very great deal, or be a very arduous undertaking on the part of our citizens, to start a Mechanics Institute and Public Library and Reading room. The institution would undoubtedly be self-supporting when once it was started. At the laying of the corner-stone of the Paper Mill we were told Lachute was to be a big town, and a large city, in a very short time. This may all come true, but it will certainly be a long time coming unless we are all stirring. "Big towns" and "large cities" do not grow up out of "sleepy" places. Look to any city or town that has grown rapidly and you will find that the inhabitants were live, business men, not afraid to spend a cent or two. The paper mill being started it is not unlikely that quite a number of young folks will be "imported" into Lachute. Such being the case what could be more profitable to them than a public reading-room? The mechanic could there study those books which have been specially written for the benefit of such as he, but which would otherwise be out of his reach. Every "wrinkle" so gathered has a twofold value: It makes him a better workman and is a source of profit to his employer. The general reader could find pleasure in general reading; the business man also; and, in fact, everybody would be benefited, and nobody injured, by such an institution. Every employer of labor should see that it is his advantage that his "hands" are more than mere "machines." The majority of inventions have been made by "common workmen," assisted in some cases by the helping hand of their employer. Many persons are looking round for means whereby they may immortalize their names by doing the "greatest good to the greatest number." Teaching people to help themselves is the secret of successful Political Economy.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that somebody may see their way clear to get this much-needed addition to Lachute. I remain, with respect,

ONE OF THE BOYS.

VARIETIES.

—The brass founders of New York have decided to strike for an increase of 10 per cent.

—Father Gavazzi, the venerable Italian evangelist, is to go to San Francisco during his American tour in behalf of the Protestant cause in Italy.

—A conflict is reported between Albanians and Montenegrins, in which five of the latter were wounded. The disturbance arose out of the abduction of a girl.

—Pineauville, a small town on the Ottawa, boasts of a grist mill 100 years old. It was erected by the grandfather of the patriot Louis Joseph Papineau.

—The Globe, forecasting the result of the census, gives Ontario nine more members, New Brunswick one more, and Nova Scotia two more—a total House of 218.

—The Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has gone to New York for change of air and scene, as advised by his physician. Mrs. Pope accompanies him.

—A letter from British Columbia states that the contractors for the British Columbia section will have five thousand men at work on the line shortly, about half the number being Chinese.

—Tennison's brother changed his name to Turner, in order to inherit an income of \$10,000 a year. He left no children, and Tennison can now get the estate on the same terms; but he will not accept the condition.

—The Queen has placed the following inscription on the memorial of King Leopold in St. George's chapel: "Erected by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the loving memory of Leopold I, King of the Belgians, her maternal uncle, who was as a father to her as she was to him as a daughter. A. D. MDCCCLXXIX."

—While a party of American travelers were visiting the battle-field of Waterloo an iron box was found by one of them. It contained the will of an English officer, Sir Charles O'Neale, and by it the present heirs of his fortune find themselves dispossessed in favor of the children of his eldest son.

—Miss Lilla Robertson, of Boston, who has successfully pursued a course of law studies for three years, has applied to be admitted to the Bar. She is the first lady to claim the right to practice law in Massachusetts.

—The Princess Dolgorouki left her children behind her when, three and a half hours after the Czar's death, she was ordered to retire from St. Petersburg. Her sister, also, now at Warsaw, has received instructions to withdraw to Italy.

—The latest railway project is said to be the construction of a branch line from Smith's Falls, on the Canada Central, to Moose Creek Station, on the proposed Canada & Atlantic Road, which is to run from Ottawa to Oshawa Landing north.

—The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Mackenzie will sail for Europe early in May, where they will stay some months. Everyone will hope that rest and change of scene may bring about Mr. Mackenzie's complete recovery. There is every reason to believe that they will.

Take Heed.

Young people all attention give,
Young address you, in God's name,
You, who in sin and folly join,
Come hear the counsel of a friend.

I sought for bliss in glittering toys,
And ranged the nations' sins and woes,
I sought for bliss in glittering toys,
And ranged the nations' sins and woes.

He spoke, at once my sins forgiven,
And sent that light of truth and love,
He gave me glory, peace and heaven,
And thus I found the heavenly way.

And now with trembling limbs I view
Huge billows roll beneath my feet,
For death eternal waits for you,
Who slight the counsel of a friend.

Youth, like the spring, will soon be gone,
Of rolling years and sudden death,
Your course soon may be set at naught,
And leave you ever in the dark.

Your sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks,
Must wither like the lily that doth fade,
To rot and decay and winding sheet,
Must soon; your active life is made.

O heedless youth, who wisely stroll,
That gaze must at a sudden cease,
Where darkness reigns and vapors roll,
In solemn silence round your head.

Your friends will pass that lone some place,
And with a sigh move slowly on,
And leave you ever in the dark,
Which shall be over your body gone.

On careless youth, is this your state?
Of all you do free grace refuse,
And soon with you it will be too late,
The way of life is left you thus.

Come lay your carnal weapon by,
No longer fight against your God,
But with the gospel now comply,
And heaven shall be your great reward.

THE RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN AND THE EMPEROR.

In the year 1829, a rich young Russian nobleman was suspected of having taken part in a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Nicholas. He was arrested and thrown into prison at St. Petersburg. Naturally of a quick and violent temper, the injustice done to him aroused the deepest passions of his soul, and he spent that first long December night swearing and stamping on the ground, alternately cursing the sovereign of his country who had ordered his arrest, and the Sovereign of heaven who had permitted it. Exhausted at last, he threw himself on his bed of straw, and remained there for hours in mournful silence. Thus eight wretched days passed away.

On the evening of the ninth, a venerable clergyman came to pray with and for him, and to entreat him to accept the invitation of the Saviour, who says, "Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matthew xi. 28). The only answer was a scornful laugh. On leaving however, the old man gave him a Bible, begging him to read it. But as soon as the door was closed, the young nobleman kicked it into a corner, exclaiming—"I want nothing to do with the word of a God who permits injustice;" and there the sacred book was left for days unnoticed. But time hung heavily; hours seemed days, and days months. To relieve his utter weariness, he took up the Bible and opened it. The first verse that caught his eye impressed him deeply: "Call upon Me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me" (Psalm l. 15). But he shut the book immediately, as if ashamed to have been affected by reading anything in the Bible. The next day he opened it again, and was soon surprised at the wisdom it evidently contained. He went through whole chapters, sometimes even learning them by heart, and at last became so much interested that he often waited impatiently for daylight to read and study his Bible.

It was not long before he began to know something of the state of his own heart, and to see that, like every human heart, it was "desperately wicked" (Jeremiah xvii. 9). He began to feel that in the night of God he was a sinner deserving eternal punishment. In his distress, he fell upon his knees, crying out—"O Lord, save me, or I perish! O Lord, wash away my sins. Blot them out with the precious blood of Christ. For Jesus' sake, have mercy upon me, a miserable sinner." His prayer was answered; and now, instead of complaining of injustice, he was mourning over his own sinfulness, and thinking of the love of Jesus. He asked to see the old minister; and the joy of the good man may be imagined when, on entering the cell, he found the once enraged prisoner sitting with a quiet, happy countenance, rejoicing in the hope that Christ had now become his Saviour and Friend.

"At first," he said, "I considered my imprisonment a great misfortune; but now I see why I was placed here, and I thank God for it. If I had continued in my prosperity, I should perhaps never have read this holy book which, by the grace of God, has led me to Jesus."

From that time the captive tranquilly awaited his trial, and soon the sentence of death was pronounced upon him. He listened to the verdict with calmness, asking only permission to write to his aunt and sister. The request was granted, and he sent them the following letter:—"You have learned from the papers that I am sentenced to be hung on the 12th of next February. Do not weep, but rejoice, for by the grace of God I am not afraid to die. I know whom I have believed. The best moment of a Christian's life is his last; for then he is nearest heaven. Death to him is only passing from a world of sin and suffering to heaven, where the redeemed of the Lord will be happy for ever. There I will wait for you, in that blessed land where there will be no more prisons, no more sorrow, no more sin. I wish I could see you once more on this side the grave; but as I cannot, I will only submit. My tears are falling while I write, and I feel that I feel peace, thinking of the blessedness promised to all who believe in Christ. This happiness will be mine already when these lines reach you. May the Almighty God, whose presence I now enjoy so fully in my cell, and who has made me free from the midst of my chains, comfort you and be with you both unto the end."

The writer of this account was in Russia at the time these events occurred, visiting this aunt and sister, and the young nobleman, aware of the fact, added these few words to her, which may perhaps encourage those who are trying to save souls, but do not always see immediate results:—"My dear friend, you remember when you were last at my aunt's house you spoke to me more than once about the salvation of my soul; but I was young and careless, and did not listen to you. But Jesus has found means to change my hard heart. By His mercy I have been brought to believe in Him. My sins, though numberless, have, I trust, been blotted out by His most precious blood, and soon I expect to be in His presence for ever. Comfort those whom I love. Tell them it matters little when or how we die, whether on the gallows or in a prison, in a garret or a palace: the all-important thing is, to be sure of heaven by 'looking unto Jesus.'"

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, having no equal in the city. The hotel is now open, and is as comfortable as it has for so long been the best patronized hotel in Montreal. Price \$1.00 per day.

STEARN & MURRAY, Proprietors.

—Le prince de Galles, qui est en Russie, depuis peu doit conférer, par délégation de la Reine, l'ordre de la Jarretière au nouveau czar. On sait que cet ordre est réservé aux souverains. On croit à une alliance de la Russie avec l'Angleterre, comme résultat des alliances entre la famille royale et la famille impériale. Le prince de Galles et le prince Alfred, beaux-frères tous deux du nouvel empereur, ont assisté aux funérailles du czar et sont encore actuellement à Saint-Petersbourg.

—Un nouveau train spécial d'émigrants pour l'Amérique est parti d'Ottawa hier matin. Comme lors du premier départ, il y a quinze jours, les wagons ne contenaient que quelques rares passagers en quittant la capitale, mais le nombre était déjà considérable, arrivés à Brockville.

Si l'on rapproche ce fait de celui que les émigrants de l'année dernière, partis d'Ottawa pour les Etats-Unis, rentrent en grand nombre en ce moment même, on arrive à la conclusion que le mouvement d'émigration du district d'Ottawa est à la veille d'arrêter complètement. L'émigration pour Manitoba, même ne se recrute plus que dans les parties centre et ouest d'Ontario, et a cessé d'alimenter dans la région d'Ottawa.

—Jusqu'ici, Ottawa a vécu surtout du commerce de bois. Les hommes d'affaires prétendent que l'on y a trop négligé les autres industries et ont organisé un mouvement dans le but de favoriser l'ouverture de nouvelles fabriques. Un comité composé de plusieurs échevins et autres citoyens influents a été formé pour étudier la question.

—M. Gladstone est allé s'inscrire chez lord Beaconsfield jeudi. Il n'a pu être admis, naturellement, le malade étant tenu dans une réclusion complète et ne voyant que ses médecins et ses gardes. Plusieurs membres de la famille royale et quelques princes étrangers ont aussi voulu visiter l'ex-premier ministre, et la Reine elle-même, qui a toujours estimé hautement lord Beaconsfield, envole prendre de ses nouvelles plusieurs fois par jour.

—On tente de s'insurger contre la glorieuse loi de Lynch dans certaines parties des Etats-Unis. La législature du Missouri vient de décréter qu'à l'avenir les shérifs qui laisseraient enlever les prisonniers par les lynchiers perdraient leurs places.

—La demande d'un nouveau décompte des votes données à la dernière élection de Bellechasse, a été rejetée, à Québec.

—La présentation des candidats a eu lieu à Caribou. Quatre candidats se disputent les suffrages: M. Reid, Munroe, Ball et Greig.

—L'honorable M. Langevin a accepté le banquet public que les citoyens de Québec lui ont offert avant-hier, jeudi. La date est fixée au 4 mai prochain.

—On sait qu'il a été voté à la dernière session, une somme assez considérable pour construire des édifices parlementaires et une résidence pour le lieutenant-gouverneur à Winnipeg. Le contrat vient d'être adjugé à M. Lyons et Dunn, entrepreneurs d'Ottawa.

COLONNE FRANÇAISE.

—On considère la guerre comme imminente entre la Grèce et la Turquie. Le gouvernement grec mobilise ouvertement toutes ses forces.

—La Chambre des Communes d'Angleterre s'est occupée, avant-hier, du plan d'émigration irlandaise au Canada soumis par le gouvernement canadien.

—La législature du Massachusetts s'est occupée d'un bill pour donner le droit de suffrage aux femmes dans les affaires municipales. Cette proposition a été rejetée par 122 voix contre 76.

—On redoute un soulèvement en Irlande, et des nouvelles alarmantes n'ont parvenues à Londres hier. Le Conseil Privé s'est réuni en toute hâte et a délibéré une partie de la journée.

—La Colonie de Victoria, O. B., que nous venons de recevoir, publie une dépêche d'Ottawa, en date du 18 février, dans laquelle il est dit que le syndicat doit faire explorer la région comprise entre Esquimaux et Nanaimo, et construire le chemin, si les rapports sont favorables.

—La législature du Wisconsin vient d'adopter un bill qui impose une amende de cinq piastres à quiconque offrira ou paiera un verre de liqueur à ses amis dans un hôtel. Il est également défendu de faire cadeau d'une bouteille de vin ou autre boisson aux convives pendant ou aux entretiens.

—De tous les commissaires reconseillers nommés par le gouvernement, le plus ancien est bien sans contredit M. J. N. A. Archambault, notaire à Valence. M. Archambault a rempli cette fonction pour le comté de Verchères la première fois en 1841 et ensuite à chaque époque depuis cette époque, en sorte que c'est la cinquième fois qu'il agit en qualité de commissaire reconseiller. Le fait est digne de remarque.

Rien de moins que les inconscitables bienfaits répandus sur des malades ne suffisent à maintenir la réputation dont jouit la Salaparille d'Ayer.

C'est un composé des meilleurs ingrédients combinés avec des leçons de perfection et de force, et c'est le remède le plus efficace contre les affections chroniques et aiguës. D'une action certaine et uniforme, ce remède procure une guérison rapide et complète des Scrofules, des Eczèmes, des Furoncles, des Hémorroïdes, des Pustules, des Éruptions, des Maladies de l'Estomac, et de toutes les éruptions provenant de l'impureté du sang. Par son action stimulante, il soulage toujours et guérit souvent les affections de la tête, de la gorge et de la poitrine, chez les femmes, et est un puissant restaurateur de la vitalité.

La Salaparille d'Ayer n'a pas d'égal pour purifier le sang. Elle donne du ton au système nerveux, établit et préserve la santé, et ramène la vigueur et l'énergie. L'usage en est recommandé dans tous les cas, et c'est assurément le médicament le plus précieux pour tous les états souffrants.

Préparé par le Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. Chimistes pratiques et analytiques. En vente chez tous les Pharmaciens.

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—Le prince de Galles, qui est en Russie, depuis peu doit conférer, par délégation de la Reine, l'ordre de la Jarretière au nouveau czar. On sait que cet ordre est réservé aux souverains. On croit à une alliance de la Russie avec l'Angleterre, comme résultat des alliances entre la famille royale et la famille impériale. Le prince de Galles et le prince Alfred, beaux-frères tous deux du nouvel empereur, ont assisté aux funérailles du czar et sont encore actuellement à Saint-Petersbourg.

—Un nouveau train spécial d'émigrants pour l'Amérique est parti d'Ottawa hier matin. Comme lors du premier départ, il y a quinze jours, les wagons ne contenaient que quelques rares passagers en quittant la capitale, mais le nombre était déjà considérable, arrivés à Brockville.

Si l'on rapproche ce fait de celui que les émigrants de l'année dernière, partis d'Ottawa pour les Etats-Unis, rentrent en grand nombre en ce moment même, on arrive à la conclusion que le mouvement d'émigration du district d'Ottawa est à la veille d'arrêter complètement. L'émigration pour Manitoba, même ne se recrute plus que dans les parties centre et ouest d'Ontario, et a cessé d'alimenter dans la région d'Ottawa.

—Jusqu'ici, Ottawa a vécu surtout du commerce de bois. Les hommes d'affaires prétendent que l'on y a trop négligé les autres industries et ont organisé un mouvement dans le but de favoriser l'ouverture de nouvelles fabriques. Un comité composé de plusieurs échevins et autres citoyens influents a été formé pour étudier la question.

—M. Gladstone est allé s'inscrire chez lord Beaconsfield jeudi. Il n'a pu être admis, naturellement, le malade étant tenu dans une réclusion complète et ne voyant que ses médecins et ses gardes. Plusieurs membres de la famille royale et quelques princes étrangers ont aussi voulu visiter l'ex-premier ministre, et la Reine elle-même, qui a toujours estimé hautement lord Beaconsfield, envole prendre de ses nouvelles plusieurs fois par jour.

—On tente de s'insurger contre la glorieuse loi de Lynch dans certaines parties des Etats-Unis. La législature du Missouri vient de décréter qu'à l'avenir les shérifs qui laisseraient enlever les prisonniers par les lynchiers perdraient leurs places.

—La demande d'un nouveau décompte des votes données à la dernière élection de Bellechasse, a été rejetée, à Québec.

—La présentation des candidats a eu lieu à Caribou. Quatre candidats se disputent les suffrages: M. Reid, Munroe, Ball et Greig.

—L'honorable M. Langevin a accepté le banquet public que les citoyens de Québec lui ont offert avant-hier, jeudi. La date est fixée au 4 mai prochain.

—On sait qu'il a été voté à la dernière session, une somme assez considérable pour construire des édifices parlementaires et une résidence pour le lieutenant-gouverneur à Winnipeg. Le contrat vient d'être adjugé à M. Lyons et Dunn, entrepreneurs d'Ottawa.

COLONNE FRANÇAISE.

—On considère la guerre comme imminente entre la Grèce et la Turquie. Le gouvernement grec mobilise ouvertement toutes ses forces.

—La Chambre des Communes d'Angleterre s'est occupée, avant-hier, du plan d'émigration irlandaise au Canada soumis par le gouvernement canadien.

—La législature du Massachusetts s'est occupée d'un bill pour donner le droit de suffrage aux femmes dans les affaires municipales. Cette proposition a été rejetée par 122 voix contre 76.

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 Produce, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks,
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 First Class Organs and Pianos
 Old Instruments taken in exchange
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 Tuning and repairing done at reasonable
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 Lachute, Feb. 23rd, 1881.

SEED WHEAT
 THE CELEBRATED
 GEORGIAN BAY
 FYFE WHEAT

FACTS AND FIGURES

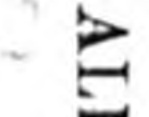
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This Wheat yielded 30 Bushels
the acre last year in the neighborhood
of Montreal.
SEED WHEAT
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Merchants, Lawyers, Physicians,
Manufacturers, Farmers, Teachers,
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It is Published at LACHUTE, the COUNTY
of Argenteuil, and leading Business
center of the R. C. P. Railway,
between Ottawa and Montreal.
It is an excellent
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
can be proved by those who have paid
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ALBION HOTEL



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 e considerably over twenty years, and beg
 e country, and returning thanks to ex-
 ritable, as it has for so long been the best pa-
 day.
STEARNS & MURRAY

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VEGETABLE BALS MIC
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 **Douglas' Elixir**.

Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

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Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia,
Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and
all diseases arising from Bilioousness.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
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**ARNICA AND OIL
LINIMENT**
For Man and Beast.
The most perfect liniment ever com-

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Fall & Winter Clothing

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of London and surrounding country that he is now

Suits from \$6 to \$15

DRY GOODS,
Flannels, Winceys, Linens, Ladies' Wa-
stings, and a good Stock of Tweeds of all
Kinds very cheap.

GROCERIES,
Good Japan and other Teas from 45c. to 80c.

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

CONNEL LEVIN,
Central Block, next door to John Hejls
Bakery.
Lachute, Oct. 5, 1880. 30ff.

Great Trade Sale

Montreal House, St. Andrew.

We will offer the largest and best stock in the Country at a great

TWEEDS.

DRESS GOODS.
Of all shades and quality at ten per cent below Wholesale Price.

Having on hand a large stock of Groceries and Prints, we have reduced the price to first cost.

GROCERIES.

Teas a specialty at 35c, 40c and 45c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

All our Stock must be sold before the day. Come and examine goods at prices—No objection to show goods. Our prices are all in plain figures, so customers can see for themselves.

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 fair share of everything on hand will be on view during business hours.

In every line our stock of medium priced furniture is very large and comprises every

style in general use. Our stock of stock
boating, canoe, canoe, and wood boat 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 exchangeable
for first class furniture or at a discount of
percent for cash.

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Nos. 7, and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal 11.51

J. & A. LOWE,
HAVE OPENED THEIR

**NEW SPRING MILLINERY,
IN ALL THE
NEWEST STYLES.**

A SON VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Fancy Goods, Laces, Ribbons, Fishes, &c.
 Special attention is called to the new stock of
Fringes, Dress Trimmings, New
Ulsters, Circular Mantles,

at very reasonable prices. 342.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a newspaper regularly from the post-office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1881.

THE ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.

We are delighted to learn that there is every prospect of a railway connection between Lachute, St. Andrews and Carleton, and that too, within a comparatively brief period of time. The delegation of gentlemen who passed through Lachute last Monday evening on their way to Montreal to consult with some of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway authorities, and to obtain information on the subject, preparatory to laying the project before the Quebec Government, returned by the Tuesday afternoon train, greatly encouraged with their success, and they felt justified in stating to us, that they met with so much courtesy and encouragement from all parties with whom they consulted, as led them to anticipate that the efforts now being made in favor of the Branch Railway, will be speedily crowned with success. The delegation, besides seeing the Railway Officials, had a most interesting interview with the Honorable J. J. C. ABBOTT, the member for this County, who received them with great warmth, and entered at once into the matter with earnestness, freely proffering his advice and services, in any direction that would advance the undertaking. He carefully examined the reports and surveys already made, complimenting the people for the interest they had taken in the matter, and the business-like manner in which the affair thus far had been conducted, expressing the opinion, that there were very strong hopes of success. He voluntarily offered to have the report of the Engineer and Committee immediately translated into French, and printed in both languages, to be laid before the Provincial Government, and each member of the P. F. The delegation accepted his offer with thanks. Mr. ABBOTT also expressed a willingness to accompany any number of citizens of our vicinity to Quebec, and to urge upon the Provincial Government, the desirability and propriety of constructing the Branch Road.

The gentlemen of the delegation had also a long conversation with Mr. MEIKLES, our Local Member, who extended to them his advice, and all the services he could in Montreal, and assured them that as soon as he reached Quebec, he would use every endeavor to prepare the way, so as to enable the people interested in the proposed Branch, to bring the matter to the favorable consideration of the Provincial Government. Mr. MEIKLES also expressed great confidence in the successful termination of the present efforts of our friends in St. Andrews. While in Montreal, the delegation had an interview with one of the most competent practical Railway Engineers in the country, who, after examining the map and profiles of the route, and Mr. BELL's estimate of the cost, expressed surprise that so easy a roadway was practicable between the two points, and gave it as his opinion, that taking all things into consideration, Mr. BELL's estimate of the cost was ample to construct the road in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. He was also of the opinion, as a railway expert, that the Branch would be of great advantage and profit to the main line, particularly so, when he was informed that its construction would open up an inexhaustible supply of gravel for the use of the main line of Railway, which, of itself, would go a great way to compensate the owners of the main line, for the expense of constructing the Branch. No doubt, when the Government fully consider the importance of this statement, and become acquainted with the facility with which any quantity of first-class gravel for ballasting can be obtained, they will be led more readily to consider favorably the idea of building the Branch Road. The gentlemen of the delegation expressed their regret, that the time allowed between the notice and the hour fixed for the interview with the railway authorities in Montreal, precluded the possibility of making the delegation larger, and deprived them of the services of other gentlemen in Carleton and St. Andrews, who, could they have been notified in time, would have gladly accompanied the delegation, and rendered all the aid in their power.

The delegation also expressed satisfaction at the services they received from Mr. D. F. BEATTIE,

Mr. IRELAND and other friends they met in Montreal, and who rendered all the assistance possible, in furthering the undertaking.

We hope that the bright prospects which at the present time indicate the speedy construction of this Branch Railway, will not become clouded, but that in a short time we may be able to announce the arrival of the first railway train from our prosperous neighbors on the banks of the Ottawa and North Rivers.

THE LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZING.

We are governed by party governments in this Country, and it is strange that the people become so excited over party prospects. For some reason or other the Liberal party seem to have got new life lately, and are going to work to try to win the elections, not only in this province, but the federal elections also. They seem to think their new leader will in some way bring things up out of the shade and into the sunlight and fruition of the treasury benches. After all it is the hope of something in connection with the treasury benches that gives activity to the people in election contests. Every one is expecting some reward in the end. Every strong party man is expecting something handsome if his party succeeds to power. Alas, how disappointed they become. There is only about one in 2,000 that ever gets anything from politics, that is of any value. There are hosts of persons that get abused, get harassed, get impoverished, get sick, disgusted and disappointed from the effects of political strife. Politics have killed more people than almost anything else; yet they still go into them with a wild mania like the unthinking horse rushing into the battle.

The Liberals are at it again. They seem to forget their defeat and having been inflamed with new ambition, and a hope that the new leader will bring about new scenes with brighter and more successful results, they are calling upon their people from one end of the land to the other, to organize and work. It will be for the people to judge whether they will again risk their interests with a party who so miserably failed in the past. It will be for the people during the next year or two to say, at the polls whether they will again return a party to power who will empty the treasury, stop manufacturing industries, check enterprise in their own country and encourage it in another country, deplete our shipping ports, close our canal works, railway works, mining operations, lumbering interests, and rob our people of the prosperity which is now everywhere so abundant. It will take a great deal of organizing and a great deal of hard work to do it. Yet they are going to try. They are raising money, forming clubs, making speeches, preparing circulars, inventing schemes, laying plots, and working with a vengeance to gain the election of 1883. Many of them will be dead before the day comes, but notwithstanding they are pushing on, working on and hoping on. They expect to catch the Conservatives asleep. They think the Conservatives are so strong that they will not do much, and in this idea they are to some extent correct. If our Conservative friends rely upon their strength and the soundness and success of their policy without being up and doing to counteract the influence of the tactics of their opponents, they will assuredly allow the Liberals to walk over the course. We did not regret the loss to the Conservatives of East Northumberland and Carleton, for if they had gained these Counties they would surely have gone asleep with the idea that all was safe. Now they see they must watch and work if they wish to remain secure. While the Liberal party is organizing the Conservative party must do the same. Let every man be wide awake and watch the result of the two policies and the two parties which have governed this country so long. Let them consider the five years of anguish which closed in September 1878, and the three years of prosperity which we have lately experienced and the prospects before this country now. Let them look at the development of commercial operations, the improvement and direct returns from invested capital, the enhanced value of real estate, and the impetus and success of every enterprise now compared with the state of things under the maladministration of the Liberal party from 1873 to 1878, and they will see the need of organization and work to prevent a like occurrence from 1883 to 1888.

TIME IS MONEY.

Time lost is money lost. It is said of one of the greatest men of the past century that he never lost a moment of time. He was always employed, and improved every minute in some useful work or study, so that the works of reform and amount of money he made were enormous. Look now at the number of people who spend hours every day in almost idleness. In our country villages at this season of the year, we notice men and boys, clerks, tradesmen, and others idling away their time talking to any one who may happen to come along and so keeping another idle, while there are a thousand little things left undone and a thousand ideas of usefulness and improvement might be attended to if there were only an intelligent and definite purpose placed before them. Demosthenes was once asked the secret of his success, and his answer was diligence, and the wise man said: "See that a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before princes, he shall not stand before mean men." Look at the greatest men of our day, and they have, many of them, risen from obscurity to positions of the highest influence and wealth by their own determined efforts. They did not spend their time in some dingy smoking room in talking gossip, but sought out a broader space for the expansion of the mind's noble faculties, and by labor and perseverance rose from one round to another till the top of the ladder was reached and success crowned their toil. What has been accomplished by persons of ordinary abilities may be accomplished again by persons of like caliber.

BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION.

The people of Lachute are never tired talking about the beauties of the place, and they consider that they have a perfect right to do so, because of the remarks made by strangers and visitors concerning its naturally beautiful situation. Nature has certainly done a great deal for Lachute. The mountain and rivers are objects of interest and pleasure. On the other hand we see many broken gates, disorderly gardens, dirty streets and dangerous side-walks which visitors and strangers are beginning to make very unfavorable remarks about, and these remarks are directed against the citizens, so that while the natural beauties of the place are admired by everybody, the careless and slovenly state of the surroundings is deplorably evident to the same spectators. During the whole of last summer our sidewalks were in a wretched condition and they are likely to be worse this year. We have some beautiful gardens along side of which the water pipes are laid yet the water is not utilized for fountains which might, at a very small cost, be seen playing in the sunshine of our hot summer days. Just think of it, not a fountain at Lachute, while the facilities for them are not exceeded by any place in the Dominion. Carrying water from the river for washing purposes and watering gardens is poor economy and poor encouragement to an enterprise which every citizen should patronize. The old adage "penny wise and pound foolish" applies to many in this place as elsewhere. A little paint or even whitewash would cost but a trifle while it would add greatly to the appearance and enhance the value of the places on which it was used. A fountain here and there would not only add to the beauty of the surroundings, but afford facilities for watering the plants, flowers and fruit trees which would well repay their generous sprinklers. If there was half the attention paid to these little matters as to the regular gossip meetings, where hours are worse than useless spent, every week, if not every day, this place would be more beautiful for situation than it is at present or likely to be.

Blaming somebody Else.

A person buys a cheap piece of cloth and when made up, the suit soon looks shabby, and the merchant is blamed for selling trash, while the purchaser is to be blamed for his own selection.

A man's horse runs away owing to being tied by a poor halter in a bad place, and the horse is blamed for wheeling the buy's carriage near where the horse was. It was the man's fault and not the horse's.

The cook is blamed for having weak tea and bad bread when the purchaser of the cheap flour and poor tea is to blame and not the cook.

A boy will turn and kick the stone that he stumbled over, while he should blame himself for his own stupidity.

The clerk blames his employer for not giving him more salary when he should blame himself for not doing more to render his services invaluable.

The people blame the printer for not having more interesting local news in his paper when they should blame themselves for not sending the news to the editor, and take more interest in the paper.

A servant is discharged, and a master blames him for injustice when the servant should blame himself for carelessness and want of interest in his master's business.

The people of this parish blame an adjoining parish for having offered a bonus to the Railroad which caused this parish to offer a larger one, while they should blame themselves for being such blameworthy fools as to vote for the tax at all.

The parents who blame will reckless sons, blame the boys for drinking and extravagance, while they should blame themselves for having set the bad example.

The doctor is blamed for not curing the disease, when he was sent for too late to be of service.

The lawyer is blamed for losing the case, when the proofs were so much against his client that only the jail could save him from hanging.

This habit of blaming somebody else for our misfortunes is like the man blaming his wife for their unhappy marriage, when the man nearly broke his neck to get her.

It is like the old woman who hearing of some alderman in which her name was implicated ran out exclaiming "everybody lies," which if true, included herself in the charge.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The London Globe points out that there is a period of high prosperity in store for Canada; but it warns Canadians to beware of commercial rashness. Steady progress and profit are certainly much more likely to follow prudent enterprise than wild speculation.

In an interview with Mr. McIntyre, of the Syndicate, he is reported as saying: "There will be very heavy emigration this year, but the great stream will commence next year. We have sold, for instance, in the Red River districts some 300,000 acres at the uniform price, \$1.50."

The influx has superseded the exodus, and now New Brunswick papers are publishing the names of young men who, driven from Canada by the gloomy forebodings of the gallant knight but dismal prophet from Centre Huron, have returned to reap the advantages of the good times under the N. P.—no pauperism.

The Mail says: The policeman who guard Ottawa appear to be quite as vigilant and hardy as wise as the goose that watched over Rome. Emulous of the fame acquired by his comrade who arrested two respectable girls because the style of their hats offended his fastidious eye, another of the force has been distinguishing himself by nabbing a contractor under the impression that he was a burglar. If half is true that has been told of contracting at Ottawa, the latter blunder is the more pardonable one.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, April 13, 1881.

The betrothal of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, to Prince Oscar Gustavus Adolphus, the eldest son of the King of Sweden, is now mentioned as an accomplished fact. The Princess Louise, born on the 20th of February, 1867, is just fourteen years of age, and the marriage will not take place for two years. Queen Victoria, they say, is so great an advocate for early marriage that she would willingly hasten this one, but the Queen of Sweden does not wish to swerve from the rules laid down by the etiquette of Northern Courts, which never considers youth as an advantage in any position in life, and least of all in that of a representative of honor and glory of a great nation.

The young Prince Oscar is twenty-three years of age. He is of tall stature and fair complexion. He is dreamy and poetical, and has more of the artist than the philosopher in his composition. He is a fair poet, a first-rate musician and possesses a splendid bass voice. The King, his father, on finding a germ of ideal in Prince Oscar, determined to check the growth of this tendency to poetic dreams, which developed itself at an early age, and sent him to board with the humble pastor of an obscure village at some distance from the capital. The good man was instructed to eradicate all poetical ideas from the mind of the young Prince and to allow him to run wild about the country in the intervals of study. After this he was sent to the University of Upsal, where he was shown no favor on account of his rank. He always displayed an aversion to a military life and had deferred entering the army as long as possible. He is the possessor of 100,000 Swedish crowns, and 60,000 crowns of Norway, constituting a capital which yields \$45,000 a year. Besides this, he has inherited from his grandmother, Josephine the daughter of Eugene de Beauharnois, the sum of 1,000,000 francs. Some little while ago the Queen of Sweden, growing uneasy at seeing the love of solitude which had taken possession of her son, is said to have consulted the great physician of Stockholm as to the best method of rousing the energies of the young Prince. The doctor prescribed the shower bath and chase. The remedy has proved almost too successful, for Prince Oscar has become so fond of sport that the Queen is disquieted by the idea of the danger incurred by this excess of activity. By this it may be understood why the Queen of Sweden was recently induced to visit Bournemouth and why Queen Victoria has been recently so demonstrative in her attention to the Empress Eugenie, who claims relationship, through Bernadotte, with the Royal Family of Sweden.

One million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds or \$9,750,000 has been officially returned as the cost of the last parliamentary election in England, Scotland and Ireland. That is a snug sum or men to spend who expected nothing but honor in return for the outlay. This amount covers the expenditure of 483 Liberal candidates, who spent in the aggregate £771,540; of 480 Tory candidates, who spent £950,040, and 30 Home Rule candidates, who spent £14,400.

Of these 993 candidates, 590 were successful and 448 were unsuccessful; 220 successful Tories spent in the aggregate £414,001, or £1,834 each; 341 successful Liberals spent £527,079, or £1,545 each; and the successful Home Rule £10,400, or an average of £361. The unsuccessful Tories spent £536,754 or £2,064; the unsuccessful Liberals, £244,461 or £1,063 each; and the unsuccessful Home Rule, £2,915 or £654 each. All told, it is no wonder that a movement is on foot to reduce the expenses of Parliamentary elections in England. They would seem now to be a luxury in which very few can afford to indulge.

There was a poor man, oh! dear, oh! dear, And he had been sighing for many a year, He went down to Paul's and got dressed on street That now he's the happiest man on the street.

There was a small woman, oh! bless her, She didn't know how far to dress her; She came to PAUL'S store, got dress goods galore, And the boys all want to dance her encore.

Now hoping that all who read my lay, And are pining their lives out day by day, Or want of good clothing from last to hair, My name be put like the above in PAUL'S.

TWEEDS—a large stock to select from—at 4s. per yard; Cotton Prints, Ducks, Drums, Drills, Shirtings, Sheetings, Dress Goods in all colors and qualities; Boys' & Girls'; Groceries; Crockery; Hardware; Fancy Goods; Ties, Laces, Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats & Caps in noble styles, Ready Made Clothing, and every thing required to make your homes happy and comfortable may be obtained at

THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE, at the lowest prices. Five per cent off on all cash payments.

Alexander Paul. Brinsford, Spring, 1881.

THE PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between the undersigned having been dissolved by mutual consent, the public of the town.

R. SUMMERS, ROBERT WOOD, 25 St. April, 1881.

TENDERS WANTED.

THE undersigned will receive tenders up to 8 P. M. Tuesday and May next, for the purchase of the stock in trade consisting of general merchandise of the Estate of the late W. H. RICHARDSON, Grenville, P. Q. Interested purchasers can examine the stock and stock list by applying to Mrs. R. H. Richardson, Grenville.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in 2 and 3 months on approved notes.

Tenders will also be received at the same time for the purchase of the preliminary notes and book accounts due to the said estate.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Dated, 28th April, 1881.

G. J. O'DONERTY, Ottawa, Ontario.

MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE



AN AUTOMATIC REED ORGAN.

WITH OUR ORGUINETTE AND PERFORATED MUSIC PAPER, a mere child, without any musical education, can produce an endless variety of excellent music.

OUR ORGUINETTE is no catch penny trap, but a Musical Instrument of real merit, which has become standard in the United States, where 5,000 Orguinettes per month are sold.

OUR ORGUINETTE AND MUSIC PAPER will last for many years, no matter how often played, and will not get out of order.

PRICES, \$10 TO \$16. Send for Illustrated Catalogue to W. F. ABBOT & CO., 1021 VOLTIGRE STREET, MONTREAL.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.

ALL ORDERS TAKEN AT "WATCHMAN" OFFICE FOR ORGUINETTE

Canadian Sewing Machines!

The Wanzer "F." Spools the Bobbin without running the machine. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens its thread without stopping, etc. It can darn a hole in the nearest and strongest, possible manner, adapted for family work and manufacturing.

The Wanzer "C." The principal points of this machine are: The large and roomy space under arm; the adjustability of all its parts; the principal case being of hardened steel; a steel foot on both sides of the needle; a triangular needle bar, with oil cup; nickel plated balance wheel, with loose pulley; pool live take-up; new open self-threading shuttle; extremely light running with little or no noise.

The Wanzer Sewing Machines have been awarded the Highest Prizes wherever exhibited. So do on easy payments by C. T. WALES & CO., St. Andrews.

THE MUSICAL MARVEL Instrument and Machine Combined

The Gem of Musical Wonder, THE ORGUINETTE, is a new and original invention, which produces all the music of the organ, and is adapted for family use, and for the purpose of teaching music to the young. It is a complete musical instrument, and is adapted for the purpose of teaching music to the young. It is a complete musical instrument, and is adapted for the purpose of teaching music to the young.

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GUARANTEED A FIRST CLASS TIME PIECE.

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MORAL! For and use only the genuine. Any person who has used this soap can tell you of its very special advantages. All lead gossamers recommend and sell it.

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WANTED AN APPRENTICE to the printing business—must be a native born, of good character, and possess a fair English education. Apply at WATCHMAN Office.

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A COYTAGE pleasantly situated in St. Andrews, P. Q. Apply to

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See our Stock of Tweeds, Diagonals, Worsted Coatings, Broad-Cloths, Etc. both

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First Class Organs and Pianos

Old Instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs sold on Installments.

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Lachute, Feb. 2nd 1881.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for Private or Local Bills, either for granting legislative privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys, or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties are hereby notified that they are required to file the bills in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively (which are published in full in the Quebec Gazette) to give notice of their intention to introduce the bills in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively in the French and English languages, and also in French and in English newspaper published in the district affected, and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House and any persons who shall make application shall within one week in the first publication of such notice in the Quebec Gazette forward a copy of his bill, with the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Clerk of the Committee on Private Bills.

All petitions for PRIVATE BILLS must be presented within the "first two weeks" of the session.

L. DELORME, CLK. Leg. Assembly.

Quebec, Jan. 24, 1881.

A. BERTHELOT.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

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