

left to herself, her old and worst traits resumed their sway. Chief among these was pride; and under the influence of this passion and the acute suffering of her unsmoothed, unguided spirit, she began to rebel in impotent anger. She grew hard, cynical, and reckless. Her father's lack of sympathy and consideration alienated her heart even from him. Left literally alone in the world, her naturally reserved nature shut herself up more closely than ever. Even her only friend, Susie Winthrop, drifted away. One other, who might have been—but she could think of him with only a shudder now. All the rest seemed either indifferent, or to condemn or worse still, to be using her like Mrs. Von Brakheim, and even her own father, as a stepping stone to her personal ambition. Christine could not see how she was to blame for this isolation. She did not understand that cold, selfish natures, like her own and her father's, could not surround themselves with warm, generous friends.

She saw only the results. But with flashing eyes she resolved that she should pry into her heart's secrets not a hair's breadth further; that she would be used only so far as she chose. She would, in short, "free out" the events of the past evening simply and solely on the ground that she was not well, and permit no questions to be asked.

Cold and self-possessed she came down to a late breakfast. Mrs. Von Brakheim, and others who had been introduced, joined her, but nothing could penetrate through the nice polished armor of her courteous reserve. Her father looked at her keenly but she coolly returned his gaze.

When alone with her soon afterward he asked and said sharply: "What does all this mean?"

She looked around as if someone else were near.

"Were you addressing me?" she asked coolly.

"Yes, of course I am," said her father impatiently.

"From your tone and manner, I supposed you must be speaking to someone else."

"Nonsense! I was speaking to you, What does all this mean?"

She turned on him an undesirable look, and after a moment said in a slow, meaning tone:

"Have you not heard my explanation, sir?"

Such was her manner, he felt he could as easily strike her as say another word.

Muttering an oath, he turned on his heel and left her to herself.

The next morning her father bade her "Good-bye." In parting he said meaningly:

"Christine, beware!"

Again she turned upon him that peculiar look, and replied in a low, firm tone:

"That expression applies to you also. Let us both beware, least we repeat at leisure."

The wily man, skilled in character, was now thoroughly convinced that in his daughter he was dealing with a nature very different from his wife's—that he was now confronted by a spirit as proud and imperious as his own.

He clearly saw that force, threatening sternness would not answer in this case, and that if he carried his points it must be through skill and cunning. By some means he must ever gain her consent and co-operation.

His manner changed. Instinctively she divined the cause; and here he did not. Therefore father and daughter parted as father and daughter ought never to part.

After his departure she was to remain at West Point till the season closed, and then accompany Mrs. Von Brakheim to New York, where she was to make as long a visit as she chose—and she chose to make quite a long one.

And thus in a giddy whirl of excitement the days and weeks passed, till at last, thoroughly satiated and jaded, she concluded to return home, for the sake of a change and quiet, if nothing else.

Mrs. Von Brakheim parted with her in much regret. Where could she find such another ally in her determined struggle to be talked about and envied a little more than some other pushing, jostling votaries of fashion?

In language or sleep she made the journey, and in the dusk of a winter's day her father drove her to their beautiful home, but which from association was now almost hateful to her. Still she was too weary to think or suffer much. They met each other very politely, and their intercourse assumed at once its wonted character of high-bred courtesy, though perhaps a little more void of manifested sympathy and affection than before.

Several days passed in languid apathy, the natural reaction of past excitement; then an event occurred which most thoroughly aroused her.

A break occurred in the Grenville Canal on Tuesday at the Green's Point Locks. The extent of the damage is not known, but boats will be stopped only for a few days.

It has been definitely decided that military camps will be formed at Niagara, Lacapric and Levis for Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in the latter part of June. The locations of camps in other districts have not yet been made. The intention of the militia authorities this year is to drill rural battalions principally, and field batteries in camp, some city corps performing the annual drill at their own headquarters.

PLACED UNDER THE ARMS ACT.—The Privy Council held a special meeting in Dublin Castle last evening and decided to place Dublin under the provisions of the Arms Act, so that the police may search for arms, of which they are likely to get a good many. The authorities are acquainted with the places where the members of the Fenian organization have secured their guns, and they will seize these arms at once. Under the Coercion Act about a dozen persons are likely to be incarcerated in Dublin under the treason and felony clause.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a newspaper 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 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, MAY 6, 1881.

THE QUEBEC SESSION.

Our Local Parliament opened last week at Quebec, and the Speech from the Throne seemed to strike the Opposition with amazement, owing to its confident tone and positive reference to the increased prosperity of Provincial affairs in all their branches. The leader of the Rouge party and his co-adjutors appeared at once to lose all hope of getting near the Treasury, which, though they affected to believe was empty, yet wished to control. Mr. Joly announced his intention that no factious opposition should be given to the Government, and it is expected there will be a short session, and a comparatively quiet one.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

The Government of this Province are going to do something in this direction, it appears, by the Speech from the Throne. It is high time the people should be educated in this matter, and we are pleased to notice the introduction of this important measure.

We do not know how many schools they propose starting, or how they are to be supported, or where they expect to get their teachers, but these practical difficulties can be overcome, and the schools established, providing the matter is properly legislated into existence. A few thousand acres of land could be granted for each school, the sale of which would produce a fund for building purposes, but the buildings are not so much an object as the teachers and students, for if these can be had, a building can. One thing is certain, that farmers need to be educated in agriculture in this province, as well as in older and richer countries, like England and the United States.

EVIL PROPHECIES.

It will be remembered that when the Syndicate bargain was before Parliament last session, HON. MR. BLAKE asserted not only that, but throughout the country, that it was a monopoly, and would be disastrous to the interests of the country. The idea was not only advanced, but positive assertions made, that the rate of charges would be unbearable, both as regards tariffs and price of the lands they controlled. We clip the following from the *Witness*, who so strongly upheld BLAKE's theories, and which now so completely shows that they are evil prophecies:—

"The Syndicate Officials have assumed management of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The revised freight tariff has not been put in operation yet, but it is said it will be greatly reduced from existing rates. The fare will be reduced from four to three cents per mile on passengers. Nearly all the late officials and employees have been retained in the service."

As regards the price of lands held by the Syndicate, and the idea expressed that they would not bother their heads about emigration, but hold on to their monopoly till the Government induced emigrants to settle there, which would give an enhanced value to the Syndicate lands. We clip the following from the advertisement of the Syndicate, which advertisement should be given to our paper as well as the *Witness*, for that paper unmercifully opposed the great undertaking:—

"To encourage the rapid settlement of the Country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will be prepared, until further notice, to sell lands required for agricultural purposes at the low price of \$2.50 an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25 for every acre of such lands brought under cultivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon."

What can be more promising than these quotations, and what more do the people need to convince them of the utter worthlessness of the statements of the opposition regarding the bargain with the Syndicate.

THIS PAPER

may be found on
No. 23 King Street West, Toronto.
Newspaper Advertising Bureau (58 Spruce
St.) where advertising contracts may
be made for it in
NEW YORK.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency,
No. 23 King Street West, Toronto.
J. W. HUNTER, Manager, is authorized
to receive advertisements for this paper.

LAURENCE LODGE,
No. 12 I. O. O. F. meet
every WEDNESDAY Eve-
ning, in Oliver Hall, at 8
p.m., sharp.

Advertising Terms.
Billings and under, first insertion, 12 cents
Each subsequent insertion, 10 cents
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 68
Above 10 lines, first insertion, 10 cents
(per line)
Each subsequent insertion, 8 cents
One year, (21 lines) per year, \$12.00
One quarter column, per year, \$2.00
One-third column, per year, \$1.50
One-half column, per year, \$1.00
Three-fourths of a column, per year, .75
One column, per year, .50
Professional cards of not more than
six lines, per year, .25
A liberal discount made on yearly ad-
vertisements. Transitory advertisements must
be paid for in advance.
Advertisements without written instruc-
tions will be inserted until further notice
and 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.
Caution—Amable Bigas.
Through-bred Calves—T. C. Field.
O. R. N. Co.—R. W. Shepherd.
Brook Hill, Home.
Tailoring Establishment—J. B. Proulx.
Dry Goods—S. Carley.
Ayer's Medicine.

LOCAL.
Girls wanted at the Lachute Paper
Mills.
The bullfrogs are now in full song.
Six taverns in Lachute—and more to
follow!
Broad-edged straw hats will soon be
the prevailing fashion.
We prefer local news to spring poetry,
and so do our readers—just remember
that!

A good Cooking Stove (almost new)
for sale at
Fraser & McQuat's.

It is many years since we had such
a dry April in this section of the coun-
try as the one just passed.

Mr. George Rogers, of the Theological
College, Montreal, will Rev. H. J.
Evans' duty in the Court House next
Sunday afternoon.

Wm. McNaught, tailor, has removed
to the shop recently occupied by Mr.
Varvil, Market Square, Lachute. See
advertisement next week.

The population of the village, since
the commencement of taking the census,
has decreased one—or more. The young
lady seems awfully disheartened about
it too.

We see Dr. Christie has put down a
new side-walk, follow his good exam-
ple in this matter ye property holders
who have "man traps" in front of your
properties.

At the annual vestry meeting of the
Anglican church, Lachute, held on
Sunday morning, Messrs. W. J. Simpson
and F. Ward were elected church-
wardens for the ensuing year.

We may inform those of our readers
who are "poetically inclined" that we
have a good supply of spring poetry on
hand—so that they need not trouble
themselves to send in any more.

We are pleased to observe that at
the recent Convocation of the Uni-
versity of McGill's College, two young
gentlemen of Lachute, Messrs. Barron
and Forlong, and also Mr. George
Rogers of Lakeside, passed successful
examinations in their respective classes.
Mr. Louis Froehner, Canada's National
Poet, had conferred on him the
degree of L. L. D.

The lads of the village held a meet-
ing in Victoria Hall on Saturday eve-
ning last, for the purpose of re-organizing
their partially defunct Lacrosse club.
Officers were elected for the season, and
practice commenced on Wednesday.
We trust they will have a successful
season. It is understood they intend
having quite an athletic exhibition on
the Queen's birthday, on their grounds.

Do not fail to attend the great sale
of Aprons by the Ladies of the Angli-
can Church Sewing Society, next
Thursday, (May 12th) in the brick
house lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas
Palmer, Lachute. Aprons, Ladies'
Mises' and Children's sizes, also Pin-
fores for Children and Infants in en-
dless variety, and at prices ranging from
10c to \$1.25. Sale from 10 a. m. to
6 p. m.

KEEP IT ON HAND.—No Farmer or Team-
ster should be without Henry & John-
son's Arica and Oil Liniment. It is
invaluable in cases of hurts either on man
or beast.

**Singers and Public Speakers should use
BOWLS' ELIXIR,** as it removes hoarseness
and increases the power of the voice.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a fair com-
plexion, purify the blood by the use of **Bax-
ter's Mandrake Bitters.**

We would direct the attention of our
readers to the advertisement of Mr. J.
Hope, baker. His business is increas-
ing at such a rate that he is obliged to
put an extra double-horse wagon on the
road to supply his customers. He has
also been compelled to employ extra
men in the bakery. Mr. Hope makes
a good loaf, (which is the secret of his
success) and, as a consequence, finds a
ready and ever-increasing sale for it.

The value of medicines compounded
by a thoroughly educated physician and
scientific chemist must be apparent to
all. As such we take pleasure in com-
mending Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cathartic
Pills. Public confidence in them has
steadily increased, until now their use
can be said to be universal. Great and
permanent popularity does not come
without great merit. Our experience
convincing us that Ayer's Pills are
superior to any others in all the uses
for which a cathartic medicine is em-
ployed. They are pleasant to take, and
are perfectly safe, sure and effectual.
Ayer's Pills satisfy all the requirements
of a reliable family physic and their
timely use undoubtedly prolongs many
lives and promotes the health and com-
fort of thousands. — *Northern Ohio
Democrat.*

At a well-attended adjourned meet-
ing on Friday 29th ult., there was
proposed and unanimously carried a
vote of thanks to the Right Reverend
Bishop Oxenden for his generous gift
of \$25 sterling toward the building
fund of the church. Also, there were
unanimous votes of thanks to Messrs.
Fish & Ireland for continuing their
support to the Mission, and to Mr. F.
Ward for his gratuitous services in
securing the warmth and comfort of the
congregation. Much interest was
manifested in the welfare of the church,
and Messrs. W. J. Simpson and
Joseph Palliser were elected Delegates
to represent the Mission at the Synod
to be held in Montreal in June next.

The new church is beginning to pre-
sent an exceedingly chaste and church-
like appearance and is fast drawing to-
wards completion.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Are you disturbed at night and broken
of your rest by a sick child suffering and
trying to get to sleep? Beware!! Beware!!
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will
relieve the poor little sufferer immediately.
—Send for it; there is no mistake about
it. There is not a mother on earth who has
ever used it, who will not tell you at once
that it is the best remedy for all the
troubles of infancy, and that it is the best
to the child, operating like magic. It is per-
fectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant
to the taste, and is the prescription of one
of the oldest and best female physicians
and nurses in the United States. Sold every-
where at 25 cents a bottle. — *221.*

LOCAL COUNCIL MEETING.
The local council for the parish of
Lachute met at the usual place of
meeting on Monday 2nd inst., present
the following gentlemen: Patrick
Dunbar, Mayor; Councillors Desjardins,
Dunderidge, Hope, McQuat, Shepherd
and Smith. G. J. Walker, Secretary-
Treasurer.

The Sec. Treas. read the minutes of
last meeting. They were duly approved.
Coun. Hope

"THE BARRACKS,"
GABILLON

B. H. STACKHOUSE, D. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Is at Lachine, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month. And at St. Andrews from the 4th to the 15th of each month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McQuail's Store.

He soon noticed that his mother had grown quite feeble, and determined on

He went on mattering, "why don't the people send for some of the youngsters that sit kicking up their heels in their offices all day?"

Dennis soon fell into the routine of work and grew stronger rapidly. But

coming, though as yet you cannot see it. There are angels of mercy flying toward you, though as yet you cannot hear the rustle of their wings. The dark curtain of death and despair is

thought that perhaps she feared
would break out into angry and bitter
invectives again, and he advanced
toward her to assure her of the contrary.
Slowly and instinctively she retreated.

not knowing that there were different varieties (quite distinct from each other) many talkative people made a duty of it to exclaim against the plant. Jed. Few people can or

—We learn that Mr. George Coatsworth, Mayor of Lévis, has been appointed Legislative Councillor for the Province of Quebec for the "Lévis Division" in place of Hon. Mr. Doherty, deceased.

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

Mr. GLADSTONE has immortalized himself by proposing to build a national monument to the memory of the late Lord BEACONSFIELD. On making his motion in the House of Commons on Monday last, he said—"that he considered it his duty not to yield to the temptation to establish now a precedent for complimentary observances which might cause embarrassment in the future. He was not aware that in any previous case the House had been called upon to mark a mark of honor to a Minister it so sharply opposed. The House had to look to two questions only, whether the object of the proposed tribute sustained a great historical part and done great deeds written on the pages of the Parliamentary and National history, and whether he acted with the full sanction of constituted orders and national thought. There could not be a shadow of doubt in answering both questions in the affirmative. Despite the sharp change manifested at the late elections the authority by virtue of which the late Lord BEACONSFIELD had acted emanated from the same franchise of a free constitution as that which maintained the present Government, who endeavored with the same sincerity to promote the grandeur of the country. The career of BEACONSFIELD was, in many respects, the most remarkable in English Parliamentary history. The only one comparable to it as regards the wonder it was calculated to excite was FITZ. BEACONSFIELD'S name was associated with great constitutional changes. He (Mr. GLADSTONE) would never scruple to admit that the solution of the question of the alteration of the franchise was largely due to BEACONSFIELD'S personal influence. Looking not as a friend and admirer, but impartially at the magnitude of the part BEACONSFIELD had played for seven years in European affairs on behalf of England, he had no doubt that the man who during that time sustained the office and for 30 years led a great party and interested the general heart to the extent manifested during his illness and at his funeral should be commemorated. Although himself separated from BEACONSFIELD by a longer and larger divergence than perhaps ever existed between two persons so constantly in contact, yet he had pleasure in dwelling on his great qualities or his extraordinary intellectual powers, which all the world would do well to remember: on his strength of will and the persistency of purpose manifested throughout his career; on his strong sympathy with his race and kindness to struggling literary genius. His firm conviction was that BEACONSFIELD was never actuated by personal antipathy towards himself." (Loud cheers.)

Lord NORTHBRIDGE in seconding, said GLADSTONE had already erected a monument better than marble.

The motion was carried on a division by 380 to 54.

In the House of Lords, EARL GRANVILLE made a similar motion which was also adopted without division.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

Confidence goes a great way in securing success in any thing that a person undertakes. It is seen in small undertakings as well as large. The people of this country seem confident of the prosperous state of things at present, and their energies are stimulated at the prospect of still greater success, and this is half the battle. From the hour that Carwright made his first budget speech in the House of Commons, during the first session of the Mackenzie Government, there came a cloud of fear over the people of this country which only thickened and increased in darkness every year that party remained in power. On the other hand, from the hour that Mr. Tilley launched the National Policy, bright confidence beamed upon the people, and since the day the Government lost strength every month from the day their Policy was inaugurated, while the present Government has gained steadily every month since they came into power. Do we want proof of this, then, glance at the twenty-six seats that have become vacant since the general election of 1878, where conservatives were elected and they have only lost two, and out of the twelve seats become vacant, where Liberals were elected in 1878 they have lost six, so that the majority of the Government to-day is eight more than during the first session in 1879. This fact is in strange contrast with the steady loss of the strength of the Mackenzie administration, and it is a

positive proof of the confidence the country has in the policy of the present Government. The country is undergoing a remarkable development. Our exports for the first time in our country's history, last year exceeded our imports, and this is our reason why we are confident that a glowing future is before us.

BRADLAUGH.

We referred to this character about a year ago when he refused to take the oath in the British House of Commons. Since then he must be pretty well convinced that Ishabod is drawn in clearly visible letters across his notoriously skeptical brow. The Courts have decided that such a man cannot sit in the Council Chambers of the British Christian nation; He is disqualified. All honor to Sir Stafford Northcote whose determined efforts have succeeded to put him outside the Bar of the House. But what can we say of the celebrated Gladstone, who encouraged his prerogatives to a seat. We say Gladstone was wrong and that is putting it mild.

THE "PARISIAN" OF THE ALLAN LINE.

This great vessel is now in Montreal, and thousands are visiting her. She is said to be one of the finest ships in the world. When in Boston tens of thousands viewed with amazement her wonderful works, at a fee of ten cents each, which was devoted to the General Hospital of that city. The Parisian is not the largest, but the most complete in finish and works of any vessel yet constructed. A passenger who went out on her last trip, states that in the most choppy sea she was as steady as a floating island, and if she is successful in decreasing sickness, the benefit to travellers will be unspeakable, and secure for her an immense patronage. The citizens of Montreal gave the Allan a great banquet last night which honor they so highly deserved.

LACHUTE TO THE FRONT.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. McQUAT & McRAE, of the Victoria Foundry, have been awarded the contract for building two gas purifiers, weighing 8 tons each, for the Ottawa gas works, and have put in some very powerful machinery for handling the same, which has been thoroughly tried, and works to their satisfaction. They are now turning out as fine work in heavy castings as any shop in the Dominion. Orders are crowding in so that they have been obliged to put on extra help, and are casting regularly twice a week. Still they cannot meet the demand, and have had to refuse quite a number of jobs from a distance, so as to enable them to attend to their regular customers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Adelina Patti is suffering from acute bronchitis.

—A Cleveland Presbyterian pastor has been arraigned before his presbytery for sending his family to theatres and balls.

—Messrs. Sherman, Lord and Hurdman have during the past week shipped three millions of feet of lumber to the American markets.

—Ex-Senator James Skelton is spoken of as a likely successor to the Hon. Mr. Laird in the North-West Territories.

—The Dominion Government will shortly send an engineer to examine the several proposed routes for the Murray Canal and report thereon.

—Oleomargarine is made from peanut lard, oil, alum and acids. In some factories the employees were exceeding filthy, working half naked.

—Attempts are being made to get up a race between Joseph Laing, of Montreal, and Harry Ball, of Chatham, for the Amateur Championship of Canada and a \$100 cup.

—Mr. A. Choquet, of Montreal, is in Ottawa on business with the Department of the Interior in regard to the transfer of the Oka Indians. He represents the Seneca authorities at Two Mountains.

—The canal toll reductions by the Canadian Government continues to attract attention on the other side of the line. The New York Daily Indicator says—"If the Canadian Government reduces the tolls on its canals about 67 per cent, as proposed, it will probably force the abrogation of tolls on the Erie canal, and the railroads will then have to carry grain from the west to the seaboard at pretty low rates."

—A despatch from Three Rivers states that during the storm on Wednesday afternoon the steamship "Polynesian," while passing down the river, got slightly out of her course, and grounded near Beccanott. A tug was sent to her assistance, which floated her off next morning.

—The disaster on board H. M. S. *Dorset*, in the Straits of Magellan, is said to have been caused by the burst of her boilers, which were new. The death roll now aggregates 143, comprising eight officers and 135 men. Only seventeen of the officers and crew were saved.

—Rev. O. M. Cousins said in a sermon at Portland, Me., that every member of his congregation was a "cider guzzler," and is to be tried for it by his conference. A revivalist gave almost as much offense at Fairfield, Iowa. He said it was frivolous for women to wear feathers in their hats, whereupon two girls left the house with feathers flying. The preacher called after them: "This is God's granary; there goes the chaff; thank God, the wheat remains."

CANADA.

A HASTY GLANCE AT THE GREAT DOMINION.

ITS BUSINESS, POLITICS, TARIFF AND FUTURE.

(Boston Daily Globe.)

"Of course you know Canada is much larger than United States, in point of territory," remarked a citizen of Toronto to an American tourist the other day. The tourist was not inclined at first to believe this broad and seemingly extravagant statement. He was like too many Americans who have not travelled much in Canada, who have an idea that Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and one or two other places located off in one corner north of us comprise about all there is of Canada. When the tourist called to his mind's eye the map of North America and realized that all that vast territory north of the United States known as British North America was really Canada, then he began to realize the extent of the territory and to appreciate the magnitude of Canada. The only way to extinguish the Toronto gentleman's tale

other improvement to announce, which we do with pleasure. Messrs. Gilles & Son have enlarged their premises to carry on their largely increasing business. The addition makes it one of the largest stores in the village. Business is certainly thriving in Laclute at the present time, with a very prospect of remaining so, thanks to the N. P.

The C. M. O. & A. O. Railway have been noted with Mr. Allan Grant, lumberman, to transport his lumber from his station, on the C. C. R. R., to Quebec. Some 15,000 cars will be required in transporting. Several other lumbermen have asked for rates, but owing to the limited rolling stock, the railway was unable to accommodate them. It will not be surprising if in the near future all the timber will be shipped over by rail to Quebec and the ports.

May 7.—His Excellency
Marquis of Lorne and *suite* have
arrived in town and taken up their
quarters on the Citadel to await the
arrival of H. R. H. the Princess

White (Cheap John), Isaac L. Woodville, will be
 carriers and Jas. Langlois, Ste. Schol-
 271f

Apply to
ALEX. MCGIBBON.

D. KERR & Co.
LACHUTE P. Q.

Under the Apple-Trees.

[A STUDENT'S TALK.]

From out of the stable the farmer came,
And a good steel trap he set;
A trap that had frequently caught him bears,
In the good old days of yore.

He wickedly snuffed as he walked along,
And pulled his iron pot;
And under the apple-tree he walked,
The trap was soon placed and set.

This farmer was blessed with a daughter fair,
A prettier maid, I ween,
Than in a crowd of twenty maids,
Had never before been seen.

And there was a theological youth,
No dandy hard to beat,
Who was in love with that pretty maid,
And his love was true and sweet.

And it happened that, during this very night,
He started to make a call;
Not thinking as he walked along,
Of what would soon befall.

Alas! as he came to the orchard fence,
Some cruel and wicked fate,
Did put a desire to cross the field,
Into that theologian's pate.

Said he, "It is useless to go round,
If I can, with equal ease,
Save a few minutes by cutting across,
Under the apple-trees."

As over he went with a graceful bound,
His heart was full of love;
For his thoughts were given to the pretty
Girl he would soon be greeting.

But, alas! as that villainous trap he neared,
A rough brushed off his hat;
When quickly he turned to regain the same,
He slipped—he suddenly awoke.

With a start he saw the trap he neared,
As he wildly tore at his hair,
"I'm shot! I'm trapped! Friends seize the
That took me for a bear."

He tugged—he tore—he almost swore,
But he feared they'd hear him in the wood;
For the teeth were caught fast, and wouldn't
Of the roughest part of his trousers. (Let go)

He tugged again—he pulled once more—
But he was free; he was free;
But a goodly part of his pants remained
Under the apple-trees.

By the shade of the fence and friendly trees,
He solemnly hid his home,
While his sweetheart waited and sighed
For the bear that did not come.

But she never held that last again,
And she kept on out of sight,
A piece of cloth, of peculiar shape,
In remembrance of that night.

Tuition in Acts Victoriana.

THE THREE LINKS.

SKETCH OF ODDFELLOWSHIP IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

On Monday, April 26, 1819—sixty-two years ago—the first lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows was instituted at the city of Baltimore, Md. The name chosen by the organizers was Washington Lodge, No. 1. The ceremony was performed in an inn known as the "Seven Stars." A central figure in this lodge—in fact its promoter and organizer—was Mr. Thomas Wilkey, who had been initiated into an Oddfellows lodge in London, England, in the year 1804. Previous to his removal to America in 1817 he took an active interest in the order, and on making his home at Baltimore he no doubt frequently conversed with his friends as to the introduction of the order into America.

Washington Lodge was organized with five members, after the appearance of several advertisements in the Baltimore American, calling them together. From the small beginning has risen the Independent Order of Oddfellows, which to-day numbers its lodges and encampments by the thousands, and its members by the hundreds of thousands. Its standing, gathered from reliable sources, shows the following figures: Grand Lodges, 50; subordinate lodges, 7,067; Rebekah Lodges, 856; encampments, 1,842; active members, 440,783; dormant members, 158,099.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge, which held its sitting in last September, is the highest authority of the order. It charts State and Provincial Grand Lodges and subordinate lodges in States having no Grand Lodge. A tax of \$75 for each representative is paid by the States or Provinces to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; from this source, and the sale of emblems, the revenue of the Sovereign Grand Lodge is derived.

Kingston, Cataraqui Lodge, No. 10, was instituted, and is also working. This lodge was opened on the 7th March, 1846, with the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald as its first Noble Grand, having associated with him many of the leading residents of that city. Mr. Edmund Murney, one of Bro. Dickson's colleagues, was an honored member of the first Parliament of Canada, and was afterward a member of the Upper House for the Trent division, which position he held at the time of his death in 1861. Owing to an almost unaccountable opposition from the start, the order almost collapsed in Canada in 1853. In August, 1855, the present Grand Lodge was instituted at Brockville by Thomas Reynolds, M. D., eight lodges being represented, and at its second meeting at Brantford, in 1856, 605 members were reported.

HON. H. L. LANGEVIN.
The Banquet at Quebec.
A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)
Quebec, 4th.—The dinner to the hon. H. L. Langevin this evening was a great success. In fact it was one of the most successful ever held in Quebec. The chairman, hon. P. Garneau, was supported by no less than six federal cabinet ministers, hon. Sir Leonard Tilley, H. L. Langevin, John O'Connor, A. P. Caron and J. A. Mousseau, while hon. J. G. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, and a large majority of the local Ministers, including Premier, Attorney and Solicitor General, and Provincial Secretary, together with a number of M. P.s and M. P.s, formed a phalanx never before seen in this city at a public dinner.

Mr. Russell always has furnished the best table in Canada, therefore it is useless to say a word of the dinner. After dinner a number of letters and telegrams were read excusing senders from being present.

The usual loyal toasts were then proposed and honored as is customary. The chairman in proposing the health of hon. H. L. Langevin was most eloquent and proved himself so by the frequent interruptions of applause which greeted his remarks.

Hon. Mr. Langevin in responding, after thanking those present for their hearty welcome, plunged at once into business matters and drew a picture of the history of the Dominion since Confederation. He pointed out the great benefits the National Policy has brought to the country, which had especially benefited our country abroad, where no sooner did they find we had a surplus than our bonds at once rose in value. The speeches of Mr. Blake were then taken up, and the reckless statements therein contained were carefully refuted. He then referred in glowing terms to the late Sir George Cartier, on whose monument ought to be inscribed simply "Here is Sir George Cartier." He then briefly replied in the English language in reply to the Federal Ministers.

Sir Leonard Tilley, after referring to the reception and enthusiasm extended towards his colleague, and especially mentioning the welcome extended by the ladies of Quebec, whose beauty was proverbial, he expressed his regret that the state of health of his chief, Sir John Macdonald, prevented his being present this evening. He then reminded his audience of the dinner at which he had been present some twenty years ago, when he had heard Sir Etienne Tache speak in favor of the liberty of the country which they all saw so gloriously exemplified to-day. His friend Mr. Langevin had told them that he would speak to them of the National Policy, and what was the National Policy? It was, as he understood it, the policy of the people to benefit the whole country by a policy inaugurated by the people and established by the people. He then drew a comparative picture of the condition of Canada before and since the adoption of the National Policy, showing that before this policy was inaugurated the factories were all closed, while now it was difficult to find hands enough to work in them. Bank stocks and commercial shares were rapidly rising in value, and prosperity was everywhere being felt. Many of his friends on the Liberal side had claimed that the National Policy had had nothing to do with the improvement in the country, but that it was due to Providence. Well, he was willing to accept even that excuse that Providence seemed to smile over the Dominion. He referred to the supposed exodus from the country, which he showed to be simply absurd, as many more were annually coming in than going out. He dealt very briefly with the remarks of Mr. Blake, showing that the Liberal Government were responsible for some \$65,000,000 out of \$77,000,000, for which Canada was responsible to-day. That the same Government which should have finished the Pacific Railway last year—now that they were in Opposition—were growing at the far east terms which had been made by the present Government. He then referred to the general result of the Federal policy as being beneficial to the country, and expressed his pride in the fact that he had inaugurated that policy. Referring to the rumors of his resignation which had been spread abroad by the Opposition press, he declared that he had not accepted the Governorship of the Feroe Islands, nor any other appointment, but that he hoped to remain long in the position he then occupied in the interest of his country and his party. He ridiculed the idea of the Opposition claiming any victory or reaction from the fact that they had gained two seats. It was true they had gained two seats, but in the face of the fact that out of the twenty-six seats which had been vacant since

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.

K. H. H. & Co.

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per line for the first insertion, and Twelve

and a-half cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of a different character

character made with reference to the year,

half-year or quarter.

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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

indisputably their name and address, but

not necessarily for publication.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

Methodist.—The Rev. John Walton, Sab-

bath preaching; services in the Church at

7:30 a. m., and at Oliver Hall, West-End,

at 7 p. m. Weekly services on Wednesday

at 7 p. m. in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and

in Oliver Hall, every Tuesday, Sabbath

Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath

school in Oliver Hall, every Sunday after-

noon, at 2:30 p. m.

Episcopal.—The Rev. John Walton, Sab-

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Presbyterian.—The Rev. John Walton, Sab-

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Roman Catholic.—The Rev. John Walton, Sab-

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Official List.

Commons Member for Argenteuil.—

The Hon. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.

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THE WATCHMAN

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1881.

NO 38

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

IF HE KNEW!

Christine sat for a little time after the angry tread of Dennis died away almost paralyzed by surprise and deeper emotions. Her mind, though usually clear and rapid in its action, was too confused to realize the truth. Suddenly she sprang up, gathered together her sketching materials, and drawing a thick veil over her face sped through the store, through the streets, to the refuge of her own room. She must be alone.

But Ernst could not know this, and to him it seemed shocking. The simple funeral service taking place on that day in the distant New England village, had never been absent from his thoughts a moment. Since early morning he had gone about with his little face composed to funeral gravity.

His simple, warm-hearted parents felt that they could only show proper respect for the occasion by the deepest gloom. Their rooms were arranged in a stiff and formal manner with crape here and there. All unnecessary work ceased, and the children, forbidden to play, were dressed in mourning as far as possible, and made to sit in solemn and dreadful state all day. It would not have surprised Ernst if the whole city had gone in mourning. Therefore the revelry at the Ludolph mansion seemed to him heartless and awful beyond measure, and nearly the first thing he told Dennis on his return was that they had had a great dancing and drinking party the night of the funeral, at Mr. Ludolph's. Then trying to find some explanation for what seemed to him such a strange and wicked thing, he suggested "Perhaps they meant it for a wake."

Poor little Ernst's idea of the world outside of his home, had been gathered from a very low neighborhood.

He also handed Dennis a letter that Mr. Ludolph requested to be given him on his return, which read as follows:

"CHICAGO, May 6th, 1871.

"I have been compelled to supply your place in my absence; therefore your services will be no longer needed at the store. Enclosed you will find a check for the small balance still due you."

AUGUST LUDOLPH.

Dennis's brow grew very dark, and in bitter soliloquy he said, half aloud, as he strode up and down his little room in great agitation:

"And so it all ends! The girl at whose side my mother would have watched in the most dangerous and loathsome of diseases, the woman of ice whom I sought to melt and render human by as warm, true love, as ever man lavished on one who rewarded his affection—this beautiful monster would not even visit my mother when dying. She holds a revel the day of the funeral, and now, through her influence, no doubt, I am robbed of the chance of winning honest bread. She cannot even endure the sight of the man who once told her the unvarnished truth. Poor as you deem me, Christine Ludolph, with God's help, not many years shall pass before I will be conspicuous on my part to recognize you."

He would not even go to the store again. The readers, having heard of what occurred, took Ernst away also; but Dennis soon found him a better situation elsewhere.

Dennis resolved at once to enter on the career of an artist. He sold to Mr. Frame, at a moderate price, some paintings and sketches he had made. He rented a small room that became his studio, sleeping apartment—in brief, his home, and then went to work with all the ordinary incentives to success, intensified by his purpose to reach a social height that would compel Christine to look upward, if their acquaintance was renewed.

During his illness, some gentlemen of large wealth and liberality, who wished to stimulate and develop the native artistic talent of their city, offered a prize of \$2,000 for the finest picture painted during the year, the artist also having the privilege of selling his work.

On his return after his illness, Dennis heard of this, and determined to be one of the competitors. He applied to Mr. Cansoor, who had the matter in charge, for permission to enter the list, which that gentleman granted rather doubtfully. He had known Dennis only as a crime, not as an artist. But, having gained his point, Dennis went earnestly to work on the emblematic painting he had resolved upon, and with what success the following chapters will show.

His mother's sickness and death, of course, put a complete stop to his artistic labors for a time, but on entering his new career as an artist, he gave himself wholly to this effort.

The day for exhibition and decision was fixed on Saturday morning, October 7th, 1871.

A CHEST OF GOLD—An interesting discovery of ancient coins has been recently made in Ireland. Two men digging a drain near Lisnagney, came upon an iron-clad chest of large dimensions, lying on which was a large sword. The men assumed it to be a coffin, and conveyed the intelligence of the discovery to the police. The box was opened by the police, and they found it full of gold coins of ancient date. The men claimed it as treasure trove, but the police sent to Ennis for a horse and car, and to that station the box was conveyed under escort. On the sword was engraved the name "O'Neill."

The late Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have said to one of the present members of the Gladstone Government some short time before his illness and death:—"Your troubles are coming a little too rapidly for us. Most Governments should get along reasonably well for the first two years; in the third should come difficulties; the fourth year should be devoted to considering whether they are difficulties, and in the fifth should come the crash."

It is said that the Russian Foreign Office was sorely greatly pleased at the departure of Lord Dufferin. Russian diplomats had for some time recognized in the late Ambassador at St. Petersburg a statesman whom, in spite of his amiable manner, it was impossible either to cajole or to bully.

An attempt was made at midnight on Monday to blow up the central police station at Liverpool with dynamite. The explosion, which did a good deal of damage to surrounding property, is attributed to Fonzies.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a newspaper 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 through the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

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

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1881.

COUNTY IMPROVEMENTS.

We are gratified to learn that the strong representations made by our Dominion member to the Quebec Government, and the strong remonstrances which we have more than once published in these columns, on the subject of the Rouge bridge, have been successful. The bridge is now about completed in a most substantial and workman-like manner, constituting a considerable improvement upon the design and detail originally contemplated. It is a work which does credit to the Government, and especially to Mr. CHAPLEAU, the Minister of Public Works, who took the responsibility of causing it to be completed at a time when delay might have been fatal to the portions of the structure which already existed. We learn also, to the credit of Mr. ALEXANDER FRIDMAN, who has always taken so much interest in the welfare of the back-country people, that finding a difficulty in consequence of the money not having been voted, he actually took the responsibility of advancing it himself, pending the decision of the House. These facts are so creditable to the parties referred to, that we have pleasure in noting them; the more especially as we feared at one time that the mismanagement of the original grant would have resulted in the entire failure of the enterprise, and the deprivation of a large number of settlers of any access to the front. We congratulate our friend Mr. DONALD MCINTOSH on the completion of a work in which he has always taken so much interest, and to the success of which his perseverance has largely contributed.

We are also glad to learn that there is a prospect of a direct road across Montclair, which will bring the settlers in Arundel and De Salaberry twenty miles nearer Montreal than they now are. This road will extend from the west side of Mills Lake or Marin, at a convenient point, and will cross the Township of Montclair as nearly as possible parallel with the concession lines, into the road running north and south in Arundel, probably some where near Bevan's Lake. And we are not without hope, from what we hear, that the long vexed question of the Bevan's Lake Road may now meet with some solution in the shape of Government assistance. We know that a strong representation has been addressed to the Government on this subject, which we sincerely hope may be successful.

In this connection we have also to acknowledge the receipt of a most able report upon the projected branch of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway from Lachute to St. Andrews. Several routes have been surveyed, the cost of them varying from \$54,000 to \$70,000. The traffic is projected by the report to be more than sufficient to pay any rate of interest upon this amount. The projected routes afford the much-needed gravel for the ballasting of the main line, and upon the whole, there seems to be a most reasonable ground for the applications which have been forwarded to the Minister of Public Works on the subject. We have before us a copy of a letter received from him by Mr. ALEXANDER FRIDMAN on Monday last which manifests the interest which the Quebec Government take in the subject, and promises their immediate attention to it. In performance of this promise we hear that it is likely that Mr. SENECAL, the indefatigable Manager of the Railway, will visit the projected lines early next week. And we have reason to hope that this branch, which will not only bring us into closer alliance with our sister town, but will open up and facilitate the use of the valuable water-powers existing between here and St. Andrews, will shortly be completed.

We also notice that the two lines of postal communication which reach the local offices of Antioch and St. Jovite—the one by way of Grenville, the other by way of St. Jerome—will be immediately connected by a mail between Antioch and St. Jovite. This will immensely facilitate postal communication in the interior of the county; as heretofore a letter mailed at Antioch, addressed to St. Jovite, had to go to the front, via Grenville, thence to St. Jerome and on to St. Jovite, a distance of about 100 miles, although the actual distance between Antioch and St. Jovite is only about six miles.

We are glad to see these movements in the interest of the county; and we think they bear witness that the welfare of the people is receiving

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Christian's Alphabet.

A-and "time shall be no more." O Christian, haste!
B-beare the golden talismans run to waste;
C-calling passing hours—their latent awe express;
D-don't let moments—each makes life the less.
E-ach has its message from the Throne to thee;
F-ull of its bidding—right royal its chance may be!
G-ift of thy loins, nor fear the untold ground;
H-ail for the help that in thy Lord is found;
I-in Him upland the grace for every need;
J-ust bring thy case, and He will for thee plead;
K-ingly and kind, thine earthly lot dispose;
L-ove all with Him—enough that Jesus knows.
M-iraculous! Yes, Christian, thou mayest joyous be;
N-ot with earth's rible and ungodly glee;
O-only attuned thy voice to psalm and song;
P-raiseful and pure, which angels may prolong.
Q-uestions of foolish things are void;
R-eceive not easily to be annoyed.
S-ince thou art dust, thy neighbor in the same;
T-ake half the fault and share with him the blame.
U-n wisely every hour—accept this hint—
V-alue each day as a gift from God's mint.
W-ith goodly interest to be returned.
X-is the brand on all profession burned.
Y-et most exceedingly excel and be;
Z-ealous in works and Christian graces three.

*Revelation. [Sunday at Home.]

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.

President Harrison taught for several years in a humble Sabbath-school on the banks of the Ohio. The Sabbath before he left home for Washington, to assume the duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation, he met his Bible-class as usual. And his last counsel on the subject to his gardener at Washington, it may be hoped, will never be forgotten. When advised to keep a dog to protect fruit, he replied: "Rather set a Sunday-school teacher to take care of the boys."

A GENIUS FOR HELPING FOLKS.

"There is a man," said his neighbor, speaking of a village carpenter, "who has done more good, I really believe, in this community, than any other person who ever lived in it. He cannot talk very well in prayer-meeting, and he doesn't often try. He is not worth two thousand dollars, and it is very little he can put down on subscription papers for any object. But a new family never moves into the village that he does not find them out, to give them a neighborly welcome and offer any little service he can render. He is usually on the lookout to give strangers a seat in his pew at church. He is always ready to watch with a sick neighbor, and look after his affairs for him; and I have sometimes thought he and his wife keep house-pansies in winter just for the sake of being able to send little bouquets to invalids. He finds time for a pleasant word for every child he meets, and you'll always see them climbing into his one-horse wagon when he has no other load. He really seems to have a genius for helping folks in all sorts of common ways, and it does me good every day just to meet him on the street."—*Christian Observer.*

"I never prospered more in my small estate than when I gave most and needed least. My own rule hath been, first, to contrive to need myself as little as may be, and lay out none on need-nots, but to live frugally on a little. To serve God in my place upon that competency which He allowed me to myself, that what I had myself might be as good a work for common good as that which I gave to others. To do all the good with all the rest, preferring the most public, and the most durable object, and the nearest. And the more I have practised this, the more I have had to do it with; and when I gave almost all, more came in (without any gift), I scarce know how, at least unexpected; but when by providence, I have cast myself into necessities of using more upon myself, or upon things in themselves of less importance, I have prospered much less than when I did otherwise. And when I had contented myself to devote that stock which I had gotten to charitable uses after my death, instead of laying out at present, that so I might secure somewhat for myself while I lived, in all probability all that is like to be lost; whereas, when I took that present opportunity, and trusted God for the time to come, I wanted nothing and lost nothing."—*Baxter.*

—According to the *Academy*, letters from the Church Missionary Society's agents on the Victoria Nyamias give the intelligence that King Mosa, of Uganda, was contemplating a war with Mirambo, of Unyamwezi, which would indeed be a most serious matter, considering the number of Europeans now scattered about in East Central Africa. Mosa has just been engaged in a sanguinary war with the people of Uoga, who live near that part of the lake where the Nile flows, and was over the Ripon Falls, and are told, "is clearly not the amiable creature described by Mr. H. M. Stanley, his present conduct agreeing more closely with the earlier account given of him by Captain Speke. He is said to be impelled in his present course of action by the Arabs, and his recent profession of Mohammedanism is thought to be part of the same general policy."

—The Lord Mayor of London (the Right Hon. Alderman William Arthur, M. P.) and the Lady Mayoress, lately welcomed to the Mansion House the friends of the London City Mission, of whose committee his lordship is a leading member. The company numbered

over six hundred; and at the meeting which formed part of the evening's proceedings, there were present on the platform the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Sheriff Waterlot, Sir W. T. Charles (Common Serjeant), Mr. A. McArthur, M. P., Mr. George Palmer, M. P., and others. At a formal meeting held at one period of the evening in the Egyptian Hall, Mr. F. A. Bevan (an honorary sec. of the mission) described the work of the mission. The Lord Mayor, in addressing his visitors, said he believed the Chief Magistrate for the time being could be engaged in no better duty than in assisting such institutions as that. He desired to join in an appeal for the enlargement of the mission, as the number of its workers was clearly not adequate to the mass of crime and destitution with which they had to deal. Lord Shaftesbury, in the course of his speech, congratulated, amid cheers, the Lord Mayor on the escape of himself and family and household from the infamous plot which, but two days before, had been unsuccessfully attempted against the Mansion House. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. R. O. Billing, Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, and other speakers; and afterwards there was a selection of vocal music performed.

—Another gathering which recently took place at the Mansion House had as its object to promote the erection on the Thames Embankment of a statue to William Tyndale, the first translator of the English Bible. The statue is to be of bronze. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Cork, Professor Plimpre, and the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser, in furtherance of the object for which it had been convened. A vote of thanks was presented to the Lord Mayor on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Moffat, who gave an interesting account of how he, while in Africa, translated portions of the Bible into the Seelam language.

—Hannah More says that there is one single fact that one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, that no man ever repented of Christianity on his death-bed.

A VERITABLE PHILOSOPHER.—"I can't pick up a paper," said Brother Gardner at the opening of the last meeting of the Lime Kiln Club, "without being startled by de announcements that we eat too much, sleep too little, sit up too late, go to bed too early, dress too warm or too cold—walk too much or too little. De croakers are constantly at work to put de rest of us on the ragged edge of anxiety. One day we hear dat consumpshun has become our nashunal plagues. Nex' day it am predicted dat de fewel supply of de world am runnin' short. Dar's an'other bein' bawled up an' shot off at us every day in de 'yar, an' it has got to dat pass dat de man who lies down at night dreads dat he may never see de moon again. I has bin finkin' all dese fuge ober. I has bin worried an' harassed an' half dead to death ober de drift report, de predicted climatic changes, de astronomical changes an' de sudden discoveries dat human life am shortenin' up like an ole clothes line on a rainy day. It has got to dat pitch dat I'm goin' to sot down in my cabin wid a pan of pop-corn on de left, an' let de world turn bot to n up an' be banged to her. If white folks want to go on worryin' ober science an' philosophy an' predichashun an' prophesies, let em do it, but my advice to de cull'd race am to worry ober nuffin' higher'n de roof of a house or deeper down dat de bottom of a cellar. When your day's work am done, sot down in de big cheer, light yer pipe, an' let de chifren an' de dog loose for a good time."

A Fine Sermon "Smashed."

In the *Sunday Magazine* the following incident is given, which is illustrative of the modern practice of spiritualizing texts of Scripture and giving them a meaning foreign to that intended by the inspired writer:

A young preacher, a graduate of one of the theological schools of the country, preached a very nice discourse from the following words:—"Then fearing lest they should fall upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day."—*Acts xvi. 20.*

Said the young preacher: "The ship

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a newspaper 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 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 refusing to leave them unopened for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is now circulating extensively throughout Great Britain and Ireland a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of settlement in the Canadian North-west, from which we extract the following liberal terms on which the company now offers its lands for sale:—The price at first placed upon the land is \$2.50 per acre, payable by instalments in seven years, with a low rate of interest on the deferred payments, and of this the Company return one-half for actual cultivation of the soil, so that while pursuing his ordinary industry and improving his property a settler is largely paying for his land while retaining at the same time the full proceeds of his crop. The credit is allowed in this way:—In case the purchaser shall crop 10 acres or more on an 80 acre tract, 20 acres or more on a 160 acre tract, 50 acres or more on a 320 acre tract, 100 acres or more on a 640 acre tract during the first season after the purchase, he will be allowed \$1.25 per acre. A like allowance will be made for cropping done the second and third years after the sale date of purchase, provided the minimum amount above named be cropped each year. This credit to be applied on the first payment falling due after the work is done. And when improvements such as houses and barns are placed upon the property to the extent of say \$1,000 in value, the period allowed for earning this rebate for cultivation will be extended to five years from the date of purchase.

THE PUBLIC ROADS.

That the public roads in this County are nearly all, and nearly always bad is a well known fact to all who travel over them, still we cannot but deprecate the plan lately adopted to remedy this great evil, and would again repeat, our previously expressed views in favor of the petition which St. Andrews people have started for the purpose of getting our Local Legislature to amend the law regarding suits which any person may enter in this connection. These roads are becoming an intolerable nuisance. That six or eight persons on one road and ten or twelve upon another, and a score or so in another section, together with a municipal council here and there, should be sued all at once, or at short intervals, seems very remarkable. We will not express any opinion upon the merits of these cases owing to the fact of their pending in court, and it would not be judicious for us to do so. Their merits will soon be ascertained, unless they drag along like the election case has done. There is one fact about them, that is, if the money which will be spent, had been spent on the roads there would be a great improvement to the roads, and less money in the lawyer's and bailiff's pockets.

THE LONDON CATASTROPHE.

It is fearful to contemplate this awful and tragic scene, which to us is past description. Certainly there are circumstances connected with the whole affair which appears not only painful but very remarkable. The river in which the boat foundered is a shallow stream scarcely navigable, and no one ever dreamed of any serious accident occurring upon it. The "Victoria" is a flat-bottomed stern-wheel steamer, such as are often used in navigating shallow streams, and it is quite possible she was unsafe in her construction, or had become defective on account of the timber being rotten. Whatever was the cause, the city is in mourning; few but have lost relatives and friends, and the Queen's birthday hereafter will be a day of sad remembrance and the anniversary of heartfelt sorrow.

"What we are waiting for.—The revised edition of the New Testament.—Lachute Watchman.—We would advise the editor to study up the old edition a little. He will probably find the most of it new to him."—*From Valley Advocate.*

GRAPES FOR EVERY FAMILY.

So far are we convinced that the people should raise grapes, that we return again to this subject. There is no reason why every farmer and village resident, with even but a small yard, should not provide for his family an abundant supply of grapes—a fruit liked by everyone, and which can, now, since the Beaconsfield vines have been introduced, be grown almost as easily as the currant. We would give one direction to those who may have failed in the past, in the culture of the grape, and that is, lay the vines down in the fall, and just lay a stone on them or something to keep them down.

Annual Horse Show.

The annual exhibition of entire horses was held this year in the village of St. Andrews, on Thursday the 17th inst.

The judges were Thomas Stewart of Lachute, Isaac Sauvé of St. Andrews, and J. M. Duff of Point Fortu. In the Heavy Draft class there were three entries. Philieus Lane of Lachute, showed his new Clyde horse, which took the first prize; William Oswald the second; and John Summerby the third. In the Light Draft class there were four entries, and three premiums awarded, Stephen Desjardins of the Branch, Chatham, taking the first prize; William Manson the second; and T. W. Owens the third. In the Saddle class there were six entries, James Paul of Chatham, taking the first prize, John McPaul the second, and James Earle the third.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil held immediately after the horse show, present: John Hay, President, Nelson Albright, Vice-President, Charles Albright, George B. Hooker, W. D. McQuat, Andrew Walker, Thomas C. Noyes, Robert Morrison, Thomas Owens, John Robert, Thomas Todd, and George Fraser.

The Sec. Treas. being also present minutes of last meeting read and approved of.

Moved by Director McQuat, seconded by Director Noyes, that there be three judges appointed on crops; and the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed as crop-viewers for the year, viz., Donald McEwan, Michael Briarton and John Doig; and that they commence work on or about the 8th of July next. The Sec. read a circular received by him, on the subject of phosphates. After discussing the matter referred to therein (it not being very favorably received by the Directors), Director Owens moved, seconded by Director Todd, that the Sec. be instructed to receive the phosphate, and write to Mr. G. Leclerc, the Sec. of the Council of Agriculture, asking him at what time the same would be sent.

Circuit Court.

The May term of the Circuit Court for the county of Argenteuil, opened here on the 25th inst., the Hon. Judge McDougall presiding.

The first case was a very extensive one, the principal cases being Bampton vs. Hamelin and Martin vs. McCormick, the former occupying the greater part of Wednesday, and seemed to be very interesting to a large number of our citizens. This suit was taken by Mr. Bampton for the recovery of \$99.00 for direct and exemplary damages, \$50 of that sum being for exemplary damages and \$49 being for direct damages, alleged by the plaintiff to have suffered by a bite from defendant's dog. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the evidence adduced seemed to be decidedly in favor of the defendant, two witnesses testifying that the plaintiff was inciting and provoking the dogs. We expect the session to close to-morrow.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The complimentary dinner to Mr. Goldwin Smith to be given by the Associated Press of Ontario, promises to be a great success, notwithstanding the opposition of the *Globe*.

—The Duke of Sutherland is a practical railroad engineer. On his journey from Quebec to Montreal last week he drove the engine from Quebec to Three Rivers, a distance of 78 miles, and made fast time.

—The Lord Mayor of London (Mr. McCarthy) entertained the venerable African missionary, Dr. Robert Moffat, at a banquet at the Mansion House, on Saturday night. Dr. Moffat was the father-in-law of the late Dr. Livingstone and has now reached the venerable age of eighty-three years.

—In order that the public may have an opportunity of comparing the text of the States with the influx from the same quarter, the Montreal *Times* is publishing the numbers of passengers outward and inward during May and the three succeeding months, by the American boats at St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown. Up to the 12th instant the figures were, outward, 214; inward 449.

—It is said that the Chicago *Times* and *Inter-Ocean* received the entire edition of the New Testament, as revised, over the wires from New York, on Friday for publication in the Sunday edition. The expense of this enterprise the *Times* is put at \$10,000!

FRANCE AND CANADA.

THE BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

(From the London Globe)

When we remember that a third of the population of Canada is of French descent, speaks the French language, and retains many of its ancestral characteristics, it seems strange that a closer connection than that hitherto existing has not been formed between France and Quebec. There is now, however, every prospect of a change in this respect. A Franco-Canadian steamship company is in course of formation. A French company has been promoted to establish a colony in the Canadian Northwest. And, further, early in the present year, special commissioners will visit the Dominion to report upon the probability of obtaining from it supplies of breadstuffs and other products; and the Paris Chamber of Commerce will arrange to send specimens of French manufactures for exhibition in Montreal in September. For the execution of the first of these schemes, M. Perreault, of Montreal, who has recently visited Paris upon this business, claims to have succeeded in forming a powerful European syndicate, including many well-known financiers and merchants in Paris, and representing capital to the amount of \$50,000,000 francs. The syndicate is willing to undertake to put chartered vessels on a fortnightly service between the two countries within sixty days of the conclusion of the arrangements, and to construct, as soon as possible, suitable steamships to be employed specially in this service. The Canadian Government, we learn by cable, is understood to be willing to grant an annual subsidy of £10,000 to this line, if the French Government will contribute a like amount. As the French Government has already officially expressed its approval of the scheme it is not at all improbable that the agreement proposed will be entered into. Subsidiary to the steamship line, but closely connected with it, is the Colonization Company, for which the capital promised is 2,500,000 francs. It is proposed to establish a compact French colony on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the syndicate of that line has agreed to very favorable terms to aid in carrying out this plan. The company intend, it is said, to furnish each em

