

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay for it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay for it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers on period 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, FEB. 5, 1880.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The nomination of candidates came off yesterday according to appointment, and the meeting afterwards held, was of an unusually interesting character. The Hon. Mr. ANNOTT and Dr. CHRISTIE were duly nominated, and a poll was granted according to the proclamation. The people were organized in a meeting at one o'clock, when Mr. Wm. OWENS, and Mr. DUDDERIDGE, were nominated Chairman and both claimed the majority. At ten minutes past one Mr. ANNOTT arrived, accompanied by Sir CHARLES TUPPER, and Mr. TAILLON M. D. P., and although it was plain that there was a majority of Conservatives of at least three to one, Mr. OWENS, withdrew his claim to the chair. The Chairman then called upon Dr. CHRISTIE who spoke for an hour. He referred to the McINTYRE case, claiming sympathy and support on the ground that he had been treacherously treated. He contended that Mr. HODGKINS had deserted and betrayed him because Mr. MacINTYRE had refused him an "office" although he (Dr. CHRISTIE) had asked that it might be given him. He complained that the people had been disfranchised by the reduction in number of the Polls; and then proceeded to more important subjects. He claimed that he had contended for reform; and mentioned the Insolvent law now in force; the maintenance of the sanctity of the Sabbath day. He insisted that he had no interest to serve, and had never asked the Government for any favor. He then proceeded to discuss the tariff, claiming though in a less exaggerated form than in his address, that the taxation had been largely increased, and the people despoiled to build up monopolies. This portion of his address may be read in the sheets of our contemporary, of which it was only a reproduction.

The address lasted an hour, but was delivered with some difficulty, the Doctor complaining of a sore throat; being evidently depressed and ill at ease. We regret that our staff does not permit us to give a verbatim report of the speech of the Hon. Mr. ANNOTT; but we summarize it, so as to give a fair idea of its substance. He remarked upon the narrowness of view displayed by Dr. CHRISTIE, in confining his appeal to the people to two subjects only. He questioned the propriety of making the pension that Dr. CHRISTIE had been tricked out of his seat; a prominent subject of debate on this occasion. The offense committed by Mr. WELLS in promising \$25 to Mr. MCINTYRE, for electioneering services, was sufficient to win the election; and Mr. MCINTYRE's settlement of the claim in accordance with Mr. WELLS' promise, neither made the matter better nor worse. There were many other cases of much greater gravity than the MCINTYRE case, which could have been proved, and in real truth, the MCINTYRE case was thrust before the Prititioners' lawyer, to divert attention from more damaging charges. If there was any trick, it was on the other side; and the utmost indignation expressed about it, might provoke retaliation by an exposure of more flagrant cases, which might otherwise have found the children intended for them.

It would be noticed that Dr. CHRISTIE did not deny the truth of the charge; and his chief grievance was that it had been found out. As to favors, the Dr. extraluded himself; because he admitted he had asked the favor of a good fat office for HODGKINS.

He said he was astonished at Dr. CHRISTIE claiming exemptions to reform by abolishing the Insolvent law, and blaming him (Mr. A.) for the badness of it. Surely Dr. CHRISTIE knew that the law was introduced by the McKENZIE Government in 1875 by Mr. BLAKE; that Dr. CHRISTIE himself supported it, and voted against a motion to give farmers the benefit of it. And the Doctor voted against a new law introduced last session, repealing BLAKE'S law and giving the farmers a privilege over all other creditors. As to Sabbath observance, Dr. CHRISTIE did certainly make a motion to prevent a breach of the sanctity of the Sabbath day; but he immediately accepted an amendment, that it was to be kept holy "as far as practicable." It was no great matter to pass a motion that the law of God and man, as to keeping the Sabbath day holy, were to be obeyed "as far as practicable."

As to the Polls, the simple fact was that additional polls had been created as the MEULENS, and last Commons election; merely as an electioneering device, giving small perquisites to numerous local people to ensure their votes. Westworth with 90 votes had actually three polls; Harrington two, with only about 100 votes. And the present Returning Officer had simply reverted to the arrangement which had always previously been made.

But on an occasion like this, he asked was there no question of more importance than this to be discussed before this intelligent meeting? Was there no more momentous issue to be judged by the electors of Argenteuil, than the

precise crime which was to destroy an election certain to fall from the weight of its own corruption? With the great question of communication with the West and North West by the Ottawa Valley agitating the whole Dominion? With a Banking system on the eve of expiring; after having failed through inefficiency during a crisis which may again recur; and to the amendment of which the best intellects of the Dominion are now directed; with amendments to other branches of our commercial law which are imperiously demanded; and with the vital changes which have been made in our commercial system; we might surely have dispensed with puerile and trivial complaints as to the exact manner in which a well merited judgment was pronounced upon a late corrupt election.

With these subjects Dr. CHRISTIE has not thought fit to deal, except by making an exaggerated and unfounded attack upon the recent commercial policy of the country. Dr. CHRISTIE has now been five years in Parliament. He was present at the revision of the Tariff by the Grit party in 1877; and during the enactment of the new policy of 1877. He must be supposed to have known something of these measures, though he does not appear to have raised his voice against the Tariff of 1879; and he supported the increase of 1877. Yet his address proves either that he had not the least idea of what was done in 1879; or that he wilfully and intentionally attempted, and still attempts, to deceive the people as to the nature of that Tariff.

The Hon. Gentleman then pointed out that Dr. CHRISTIE had stated that the taxation was doubled; that every man purchasing goods paid 35 per cent advance upon their price owing to the Tariff; and that his address to his friends and the articles written in his support; reiterated these statements; and specified leading staples, such as Tea, Sugar, Cotton and Woollen goods, Iron and the like; as having been raised to "enormous" prices by means of the duty imposed upon them. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to show by figures that in every instance these statements were unfounded.

That the Taxation generally was not increased to above an average of 4 1/2 per cent. That it was so adjusted that the heavier increase was placed upon articles that we could ourselves manufacture; and upon luxuries intended for the use of the rich.

That as respects Tea, the duty upon the medium priced tea, such as was used by people of ordinary means; was diminished by the new tariff; while the duty was only increased as regards the higher grades purchased by the wealthy. This proposition he established by showing that tea of medium quality costing 25 cents in China, would reach 32 cents per pound in bond, independent of duty. That under the Conservative tariff in 1873, when the duty was only four cents a pound; tea costing 21 cents in China would have cost the consumer thirty-six cents; but the duty having been raised by the Grits in '77 to 6 cents; would have cost the consumer in '78, 38 cents, under the old duty. While under the present duty, it would only cost the consumer 37 1/2 cents, or 1/2 of a cent less than under the MACKENZIE tariff.

With regard to sugar the Hon. Gentleman showed that the entire increase in taxation caused by the new tariff was 10 per cent on the cost price in Cuba, of the higher grades of sugar, and 5 per cent on the cost, in Cuba, of the lower grades. The price, in Cuba, of the higher grades is now 5 1/2¢. If therefore we imported the higher grades, which was unnecessary, as our refineries made better sugar; the increase of price per pound caused by duty would average only 1/2¢. While the duty paid on the lower grades, which are worth only about 4¢. 1/2 in Cuba, would be 5 per cent on 4 cents or 1/2¢ advance. But if we did not manufacture our sugar here, we should have to buy it elsewhere; and the effect of our refineries has been that in the past our sugar has been 10 per cent cheaper in Montreal than in New York, and that it is at present just at New York prices; thus saving freight and charges in bringing it here, entirely independent of the duty.

That although there has been a large advance in raw cotton and in wool; cotton and woolen goods had not yet increased in price, simply because the competition amongst our own cotton and woolen manufacturers kept down the price; and instead of importing we manufacture these goods ourselves.

The increase of price therefore in these staple articles was not owing to the duty; but to the increase in cost of the article at the place of production.

Between March and November last sugar had advanced 80 per cent, in Cuba, 40 per cent in New York, but only 32 1/2 per cent in Montreal; and between March last and January 1880; the price having lately fallen somewhat; the increased cost has been 63 1/2 per cent in Cuba, and 17 per cent in New York and Montreal.

In tea, the price in Japan has increased from 13 cents per pound in '78, to 21 cents per pound in '79; or an advance of 61 1/2 per cent. While the advance in Canada on the same grade often has only been from 22 1/2 cents in '78 to 32 cents in '79; or an advance of less than 30 per cent.

The advance in raw cotton has been from 91 cents per pound in '78 to 132 cents in '79; or about 45 per cent, while the advance in the price of the manufactured article, has been only from 5 to 7 1/2 per cent.

principle was to encourage trade, the Grits to let matters go as chance might drive them. In test the result of the Conservative policy was an enormous direct trade between this country and China and Japan, so great that in 1874 the direct importation from those two countries was 4,253,676 lbs., while in 1878, under the baneful influence of Grit domination, the trade had dwindled down to an importation of 129,580 lbs, or about one fortieth of its trade in 1874!

As a slight instance of the advantage of encouraging our own manufactures, take the sugar trade. One house alone in Montreal, imported during last summer about 35,000,000 of pounds of sugar from Cuba; which was refined in this country. In that operation they employed 350 men in the factory, besides giving indirect employment to as many more outside, in the shape of carters, coopers, engineers, founders, blacksmiths, box-makers, and the like. Besides this there was the enormous shipping business involved in the carriage from Cuba of such an immense quantity of produce; requiring 32 ships of 500 tons each to carry it. The cartage alone of that establishment reached the enormous amount of 20,000 loads in one month.

The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to point out that this one instance afforded a fair indication of the benefits which the country would derive from manufacturing its goods within its own borders. By this summer's operations 600 to 700 men were kept in constant employment supporting their families; 16 ships, supposing them to make two voyages to Cuba during the season; were furnished with freight; 80 horses and their drivers were employed per month, supposing them to cart 10 loads per day; and the amount of money circulated amongst all kinds of trades, more especially in the purchase of the products of the farm by this immense number of persons engaged directly and indirectly in this manufacture; would be easier imagined than calculated; and all this, has been shown, as without increasing the price of the manufactured article in anything like the proportion of the increase in price of the raw material. He then applied this illustration to commerce, manufactures and agriculture generally under a national system; and depicted in glowing terms the future of a country with such resources as ours, which should frame its financial system in a manner so wise and so patriotic.

He then proceeded to remark upon the other subjects to which he alluded in his opening.

Mr. ANNOTT, was followed by Mr. POINTEUX who addressed the Electors in French on behalf of Dr. CHRISTIE.

Then Sir CHARLES TUPPER addressed the meeting in the most eloquent and stirring speech ever heard in Lachute. We shall have to give it at length in some future issue, but an attempt to make a synopsis of it would only do it a wrong. He provoked much laughter by his amusement at Dr. CHRISTIE'S statements and views; but explained it by saying that although he had sat with him for five years, he had never before heard what his views were.

The passages in which he scornfully denounced the petty detractions of the party who would do nothing themselves to aid the country; and in which he took a comprehensive view of free trade and protection in the United States and England, were most masterly. And he rose to the highest flights in splendid oratory, in describing the future to which the Government desire to guide and lead this country, by a wise and patriotic development of its unbounded resources.

He concluded with a strong appeal to the people to give the remedy which he and his colleagues had prepared for the evils which had fallen upon us as a fair trial. And with an earnest exhortation to cast their votes for Mr. ANNOTT; upon whom at several points in his speech he pronounced the highest eulogiums as a statesman and politician.

Mr. TAYLOR followed Sir CHARLES TUPPER, in a speech chiefly remarkable for its exaggeration, and its violence. It was, as we allons that a meeting composed largely of Conservatives, should have listened with patience, while he devoted them into two classes; the wealthy, who only sought to "job and rob" the poorer; whom he called "the venal herd," who sold themselves to the "jobbers and robbers." The loyal and respectable Conservatives of Argenteuil, can afford however to let such grossness pass, with silent contempt.

Mr. TAILLON spoke with great eloquence and effect in French, in support of Mr. ANNOTT. And was received most enthusiastically by his countrymen.

Dr. CHRISTIE then took ten minutes to reply. Mr. ANNOTT sitting beside him with an amused countenance. And with one half contemptuous question, demolished the labored fabric the Doctor was building up. The meeting then broke up in excellent humour, with three cheers for the Chairman.

The National Policy and Taxation.

(From the Montreal Gazette of Wednesday.)

The extent to which misrepresentation is indulged in by those who are opposed to the National Policy, is well illustrated by the address of Dr. CHRISTIE, issued to the electors of Argenteuil, and by the statements which are being made in his behalf in his local organ. There has been some dispute about the actual meaning of Dr. CHRISTIE'S statements. Into that dispute we do not propose to enter; but the statements themselves are so utterly wild, that it is astonishing that a man who is recommended on the ground of his high personal character and eminent piety, should have been guilty of them. We are aware that there are people who believe that lying in politics is not inconsistent with high moral and religious character in private life. That is a doctrine so dangerous that we should hardly have expected Dr. CHRISTIE to have accepted it, and we are bound to assume that he has simply taken up as true the statements

which are being made by his friends, without sufficient enquiry as to their truth, and given them to his people as his own. Here, for instance, are his assertions, copied from his address:

"Your taxation has been doubled, the tariff imposes enormous burdens such as neither you nor your fathers ever bore in Canada. We have virtually a tariff of 35 per cent, which means that on every \$200 worth of goods which you purchase you pay something about \$70 of taxes, and that is imposed in such a way that only a small part of it goes into the revenue; for every dollar which goes into the public treasury a much larger sum goes into the pockets of monopolists."

Now, Dr. CHRISTIE ought to have known that there is not a grain of truth in this statement. The tariff is neither "virtually" nor nominally a thirty-five per cent. tariff. The people do not pay seventy dollars' tax upon every two hundred dollars' worth of goods, which they purchase; nor is it true that the larger part of the taxes raised under the customs duty go into the pockets of monopolists and not into the public treasury. We have not before us at this moment the statements for the year by which a judgment might be formed as to the actual result upon the taxation of the country of the new tariff. But we have obtained the figures at the port of Montreal for the last three months of 1878, and the last three months of 1879, and we find the following to be the result: The value of imports from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1878, at the port of Montreal, was \$5,191,842. The duty collected was \$322,076, or equal to 1 1/2 per cent, that being the taxation upon the importation of those three months. For the three months ending on the 31st December last, the imports were \$5,807,037, and the duty collected was \$1,088,899, or about 18 1/2 per cent, as an increase of 4 1/2 per cent, as the result of the tariff, not of 17 1/2 per cent, as Dr. CHRISTIE tries to make the people believe. We have reason to believe that when the figures for the whole Dominion come to be examined, it will be found that the increase has been much less than this, and that the percentage of duties to imports will also be much less. The importations to Montreal probably offer the least favorable opportunity for comparison, owing to the fact that a larger proportion of articles upon which the duties were increased are imported here than in any other parts of the Dominion. But even taking this port as the test, it will be seen that the tariff in Canada is not, as Dr. CHRISTIE puts it, a thirty-five per cent. tariff, but that in reality the duties paid on the average amount to only 15 1/2 per cent. Frequent references are made to the United States. It is worth while comparing the taxation of the people of Canada imposed by the Custom duties, with that of our neighbours across the line. The imports into the United States for the year 1879 amounted to \$145,777,775, and the duty collected upon these imports was \$137,250,057, or an average of 30 1/2 per cent, twelve per cent, more than the duties in Canada under this tariff, about which so much has been said. It will thus be seen that the taxation of the people of Canada is still very much less than that of the people of the United States; and that, with all the increase which has been made during the last session the average increase is less than five per cent. As to the statement that a large part of this goes into the pockets of monopolists, that is a kind of loose expression which is not creditable to Dr. CHRISTIE'S accuracy. As a matter of fact, not a single one of the articles except the finer qualities, which may be classed as luxuries; upon which the highest duty is placed, such as cottons and woollens, have increased in value in consequence of the tariff. Articles of luxury have no doubt increased, but the articles which are manufactured in the country, and which are being purchased here instead of being imported, are, taking into account the increase in the raw material and the general appreciation of values throughout the whole world, really cheaper relatively than they were under the old tariff.

THE BANQUET AT SHERBROOKE

A Magnificent Success.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Sherbrooke, 29th.—The banquet to the Hon. J. A. Chapleau and his colleagues took place this evening in the Town Hall, Sherbrooke. Over 350 people were present, representing every county in the Eastern Townships. Never before was there so respectable, numerous and representative a meeting in the district. Indeed, the hall could not contain all the diners, and other quarters were sought for them till the speeches commenced. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the dinner, a cold one, was excellent and well served. At the guests' table sat Mr. E. T. Brooks, M.P.; Chairman; Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir L. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Langevin, Hon. J. H. Pope, Messrs. C. Colby M.P.; H. B. Ives, M.P.; J. A. Monahan, M.P.; A. Oimet, M.P.; Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Lynch, Flynn and Paquet, of the Local Cabinet and many others. After dinner, and the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, that of the guests of the evening was received with tremendous applause.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in responding, feelingly referred to the fervent sympathy with which he had been received, not only that evening, but on all previous occasions. He had been 20 years in politics, fighting the whole time, and now he is in power. Whatever might be his faults, yet he could tell them his will was good to do in his power for the benefit of his province. He recalled to them the founders of the Eastern Townships, whose example was there before them, pointing the way to progress. He claimed that we owed our present prosperity today to the railway policy of the country initiated by the Liberal-Conservative party in 1864 and continued to the present time. He showed how since 1864 the party had been decimated for every effort they made

to improve and benefit their country by public works, until in 1873 it led to a partial eclipse of the party over the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, today, is an object of jealousy to our neighbors across the line. He foretold the popular outcry that would take place against the late Liberal Government when their work in the various departments would be made known during the coming session. Passing on to the railway policy of the province, he argued that the DeBoucherville Government had done well in undertaking the completion of the North Shore Railway. He congratulated himself that he had chosen as Treasurer the Hon. Mr. Robertson, who was no sooner appointed than, notwithstanding that the provincial election was almost gone, two, and even three, of the leading bodies offered to supply the Government with what money they might want. Now the right man was in the right place. He declared his pride that the Treasurer and Solicitor General, had been chosen with such large majorities, that it was at once put to the second and religious cry, which he regretted to say, had been raised by their adversaries. He pointed out the toleration of religious differences which existed in England as worthy of being followed. In conclusion he laid down his policy as one of progress and improvement of our province, which is the key of the whole Dominion. He also announced that it was the intention of the Government to endeavor to consolidate the agricultural lands during the next session, and also do what is possible for the South Shore Railway. His peroration was an able and eloquent effort, and was greeted with tremendous applause.

Mr. Colby, M.P., proposed the toast of the Dominion Government.

Sir L. Tilley, in replying, expressed his regret at not having been able to visit all the manufacturing industries in Sherbrooke, and his pleasure that his first address since Confederation to the men of the Province of Quebec was to the men of the Eastern Townships. He complimented Mr. Chapleau as one of the staunchest defenders of the British Constitution, and felt proud of being present to do him honor that evening. He regretted the absence of their great chief, Sir John Macdonald, that great statesman who is beloved and venerated wherever he is known. (Tremendous applause.) He was, and he felt sure his colleagues were, proud of the reception they would meet from their supporters in Parliament a fortnight hence. It was an evidence that their policy was a successful one, and met with general approval. He recalled Lord Dufferin's remark, that if a little girl got into the machinery it was the duty of the Governor General to oil it, and said the present Government had found that a great deal of girl had got into the machinery, and had very nearly closed up the factories altogether. Referring to the Grits' marked anxiety about annexation, he said if it was a party directly opposed to it, it was the Liberal Conservative party, whose policy had the very opposite result, namely of annexing Americans to Canada, as many of them had come into Canada and become Canadian Manufacturers. He declared the result of the National Policy was that the credit of Canada stood higher than it ever did before, and that only last week he had received a telegram from England offering money at a lower rate than ever offered before. He briefly reviewed the beneficial results of the National Policy, and declared that the exports of the first six months had been three millions in excess of last year. He also showed that while there had been but a slight diminution of imports of British goods during the first quarter, that of the United States was enormously diminished. Also, that this year our exports were \$7,500,000 over our imports, which he considered was not a disaster, as claimed by many. He declared the Dominion Government would meet Parliament with a more hopeful condition of affairs than ever before existed, as never before in Canada so prosperous as it is to-day.

In concluding he drew a picture of the future prosperity for Canada in glowing terms, which elicited the most enthusiastic applause from the large audience present.

Hon. Mr. Langevin followed in a few words of congratulation to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, of whom he said: "that many years ago he had told him (Chapleau) that he must prepare to succeed Sir George Cartier as a leader in the Government of the Dominion. He (Chapleau) had been as much abused as himself, but he had continued in his career, and the success he had met with showed that the accusations made against him were not true. He then briefly reviewed the great public works of the Dominion, which he claimed had strengthened and would continue to strengthen Canada. In reply to a charge made by the Grits, that he had been appointing a number of French Canadians in the Department, he had charge of, he stated that he had a statement prepared, and that out of 110 employees in the Post Office Department only 12 were French. In the Public Works Department, Mr. Macdonald had 51 engineers and subordinates. The present Government had added 10, yet they cost over \$100,000. As to the number of employees. The result of the statements prepared showed that when the largest number of men were employed only one fourth of them were French Canadians, and when the number was reduced there was but one third. It was by accident that such was the case, for he never asked any man what his creed or nationality was, for the time had passed when a man should always fix his eyes on his church steeple. He told them that he had noticed the smallness of their public buildings, and he would say that he had visited a number of vacant lots that he had been told were suitable, and he was sure they would excuse him if he said nothing more. He could only assure them that he would not lose sight of them."

Sir L. Tilley and Hon. Mr. Langevin then left to take the train for Ottawa, and Hon. J. H. Pope then took the floor. He was followed by the Provincial Cabinet Ministers present, and they in their turn were followed by the usual concluding toasts. The dinner lasted till nearly 3 a.m.

To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN:

In response to the numerous signed requisitions, with which you have honored me, I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. My whole life and career are known to you; as they have been passed either actually in the midst of you, or in the closest relations with you, both public and private; and you have therefore before you all you need, to enable you to decide whether or no, I can be of service to you as your representative. And if you elect me I shall endeavor to do so.

You know that I have always advocated such an adjustment of our tariff as will foster native industry, in manufactures and agriculture; and thereby employ our own people at home, and provide a market at remunerative prices for our agricultural produce. I have been a life-long promoter of the line of the Ottawa Valley as the true central highway for our traffic;—and I have steadily supported, independent of party, every measure which tended to the public benefit.

I feel that if I receive your suffrages, the task imposed upon me will be an important one. The financial and industrial policy of the Liberal Conservative party; which has already produced such beneficial effects; will require attention, and some adjustment.

The banking system of the country must be entirely reconsidered and revised, to prevent the recurrence of the deplorable disasters of the last two years.—The evils which have resulted from the Insolvent Act passed by the late Government in 1873, must be remedied; and the abuses which it engendered upon the simple and effective system under the act of 1864, must be removed. The facilities for communication with the North-west must be increased. The attempts now being made to divert the carrying trade of the West and North-west, from the line of the Ottawa valley, must be resisted.—And many pressing matters of less vital importance than those to which I have referred, will demand the action of Parliament.

Many of these subjects have already engaged my attention, and my best efforts shall be devoted towards dealing with them in the manner most consistent with the interest of the country. In conclusion, I would beg of you not to allow your attention to be diverted from the great questions before the country; by any appeals to prejudice or passion. Let us endeavor to conduct the impending contest calmly and thoughtfully, as becomes intelligent men, engaged in one of the most weighty of their duties as citizens. Let us refuse to be drawn into angry personal discussions, or to listen to vague and exaggerated declamation. The strength of the great loyal and Liberal Conservative party, lies in its devotion to our country, and our constitution; and in the patriotic energy of its members in promoting that good cause. And the most certain means of success in developing that strength are to be found in the temperate and dispassionate discussion of the principles on which it depends; and on a vigorous maintenance of those principles at the polls.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. C. ABBOTT.

New Job Printing House.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in announcing to our friends and the public, that we have added to our already well-known business, a well-appointed JOB PRINTING OFFICE, which will be under the special charge of Mr. JOHN CHAPLEAU, who was admitted a partner in our firm, during the last September. We are in a position to turn out first-class work with promptness and at reasonable rates.

The combination of our Printing, Stationery and Printing departments under one roof gives us unequalled facilities for executing orders in all these branches to the satisfaction of our customers.

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Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—

Express Train for Hull at 9.30 and 4.30

Arrive at Hull at 11.20 p.m. and 5.50

At 7.15 p.m. and 1.15 p.m. and 9.30

Express Train from Almonte at 8.15 and 3.15

Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.50 p.m. and 8.30

Trains for L'Orignal at 11.20 a.m. and 5.50 p.m.

Trains from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m. and 9.30

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows:—

3.15 a.m., 11.07 a.m. and 6.07 p.m.

Going East, 8.00 a.m., 12.14 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.

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VOTE FOR HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, AND VOTE EARLY.

Aux Electeurs du Comte d'Argenteuil,

MESSIEURS:—

En réponse aux nombreuses requêtes qui m'ont été présentées, j'ai l'honneur de me porter candidat et de briguer vos suffrages. Avez-vous longtemps vécu au milieu de vous, avant avec vous les relations les plus intimes, soit comme homme public, soit comme citoyen; je puis étre pour vous un bon représentant; et si vous me faites l'honneur de m'élire, je m'efforcerai de remplir fidèlement la charge que vous m'aurez confiée.

Vous savez que je me suis toujours montré en faveur d'un remaniement de notre tarif, qui aurait pour effet de protéger nos industries manufacturières et agricoles, et de fournir ainsi de l'emploi à nos ouvriers canadiens et de nous ouvrir des marchés avantageux pour l'écoulement des produits de notre agriculture. J'ai toujours été le promoteur de la ligne de la vallée d'Ottawa, que je considère la voie centrale de notre trafic et j'ai appuyé fortement, sans distinction de partis, toutes les mesures qui tendaient à l'avantage public.

Si vous m'accordez vos suffrages, je comprends que la tâche qui me sera imposée sera d'une grande importance. La politique financière et industrielle du parti libéral conservateur, qui a déjà produit de si beaux résultats—mérite une grande attention et une sérieuse examen. Il faut reprendre en considération et réviser complètement le système des banques du pays, afin de prévenir le retour des désastres regrettables dont nous avons souffert pendant les deux dernières années. Un remède doit être apporté aux maux qu'a produits l'Acte de Faillite passé sous l'ancien gouvernement en 1875, et les abus qu'il a produits et dont s'est entiché le système simple et efficace provenant de l'Acte de 1864 doivent disparaître. Les moyens de communication avec le Nord-Ouest doivent étre augmentés. Une résistance énergique doit étre opposée aux efforts qui l'on fait en ce moment pour détourner de chemin de la Vallée d'Ottawa le commerce de l'Ouest et du Nord-Ouest. Et plusieurs autres questions d'une importance non moindre que celles que je viens de mentionner seront soumises au Parlement. J'ai déjà dirigé mon attention sur plusieurs de ces sujets et m'efforcerai de les traiter de la manière la plus avantageuse pour les intérêts du pays.

En terminant, je vous prie de ne pas perdre de vue les grandes questions dont nous nous occupons, et de vous dépouiller de toute passion et esprit de parti. Edouard nous devons conduire avec calme et sagesse cette lutte que nous entreprenons, comme il convient à des hommes intelligents, qui comprennent un de leurs devoirs les plus importants de citoyens. Ne nous laissons pas entraîner sur le terrain des personnalités, et ne nous arrêtons pas à des discussions vagues et remplis d'exagérations. La force du grand et loyal Parti Libéral-Conservateur repose entièrement dans son amour de la patrie et sa fidélité à notre constitution, et dans l'énergie patriotique déployée par ses membres pour faire triompher cette juste cause. Et les moyens les plus propres à développer cette force doivent étre puisés dans une discussion sage et modérée des principes dont elle dépend et dans le maintien vigoureux de ces principes aux polls.

Je suis, Messieurs,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

J. J. C. ABBOTT.

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Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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THE WATCHMAN

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

NO 24

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MONTREAL.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XII.

WEDDED WITH HER MOTHER'S RING.

Vera was alone with her uncle when
she received Saville's letter. She read
it with a blending of smiles and tears,
and then passed it to Colonel Wellington,
saying:

"Mr. Saville wished you to see this,
and I am very glad to have you do so,
for it will satisfy you more fully than
ever what kind of a man he is."

Her uncle read the contents with
great interest, and then said, "This
letter does Mr. Saville much credit, and
I must say, I think he takes a correct
and sensible view of things. Your
promise was a rash one, at best, and it
was extorted from you in a moment of
dire emergency. Moreover, what the
says is true, and it is probable he will
never hear a word from his wife again.
And yet Vera Wellington cannot marry
a man whose wife may appear any day."

"I don't expect to marry him, uncle."

"Now that is sensible, too. You
must be quite well convinced by this
time that you can take your pick, and
make a very brilliant match."

"Where is your wife, uncle?" said
Vera, with tears in her eyes. "You
are the kind of man who can always
take his pick."

He was silent, for she had touched a
very tender chord in him, as he had in
his heart.

"It may be that some can manage
these things in a sensible, thrifty way,"
he continued; "but it does not seem to
run in our blood to do so. Forgive me,
uncle, for touching a sensitive chord;
but I wish you to learn to interpret my
heart by your own; then this question
will be finally settled, and you can
shield me from many unwelcome atten-
tions."

"Well," said her uncle, "trying to
give a lighter touch to the conversation,
"somebody's loss is mine and your fa-
ther's great gain."

"Yes," said Vera; "I intended to

make myself so necessary to you both
that you will be like two dragons to
ward every one with suspicious designs.
I am satisfied that it is money that
most of them are seeking, at best; and
Theron loved me and was kind when I
was hungry and in rags. Foolish fel-
low! I suppose he was in a state of
high tragedy when he wrote this letter,
and thought that I would take him at
his word. He will never make such a
blunder again after receiving my an-
swer."

But one day, before she found a
chance of sending her reply to New
York, her uncle entered his quarters in
a state of great excitement, and said,
producing a city paper:

"Vera, it is due to you that you
should see this at once." And he point-
ed out the following paragraph:

"HARRIS MARCHMONT. The death of the
boy recently, from his perch on the
driver's box."

"Of course I am," said Mr. de Forrest
in a low tone, and leaning toward the
maiden.

"You are both nearer being silly,"
she replied pettishly. "Dan, behave
yourself, and speak when you are spoken
to."

The boy announced his independence
of sisterly control by beginning to whis-
tle, and the young lady addressed as
"Bel" remarked:

"Mr. de Forrest is no judge of the
weather under the circumstances. He
doubtless regards the day as bright and
serene. But he was evidently a correct
judge up to the time he joined you,
Lottie."

"He joined you as much as he did
me."

"Oh, pardon me; yes, I believe I was
present."

"I hope I have failed in no act of
politeness, Miss Bel," said De Forrest,
a little stiffly.

"I have no complaints to make. In-
deed I have fared well, considering that
one is sometimes worse than a crowd."

"Nonsense," said Lottie petulantly;
and the young man tried not to appear
annoyed.

The sleigh now dashed in between
rustic gateposts composed of rough pil-
lars of granite, and proceeding along an
avenue that sometimes skirted a wooded
ravine, and again wound through pic-
turesque groupings of evergreens, they
soon reached a mansion of considerable
size, which bore evidence of greater age
than is usual with the homes in our new
world.

They had hardly crossed the threshold
into the hall before they were hospitably
received and welcomed by a widow lady,
whose hair was slightly tinged with grey
and by her eldest daughter.

The greetings were so cordial as to
indicate ties of blood, and the guests
were shown to their rooms, and told to
prepare for an early dinner.

In brief, Mrs. Marchmont, the mis-
tress of the mansion, had gratified her
daughter's wish (as she did all her fan-
cies), by permitting her to invite a
number of young friends to spend with
them the Christmas holidays.

Mother and daughter were fond of soci-
ety, and it required no hospitable effort
to welcome visitors at a season when a
majority of their friends had fled from
the dreariness of winter to city homes.

Indeed, they regarded it as almost an
honour that so prominent a belle as
Charlotte Marsden had consented to
spend a few weeks with them at a time
when country life is at a large discount
with the fashionable. They surmised
that the presence of Mr. de Forrest, a
distant relative of both Miss Marsden
and themselves, would be agreeable to
all concerned, and were not mistaken;
and to Miss Lottie the presence of a few
admirers—she would not entertain the
idea that they were lovers—had become
an ordinary necessity of life. Mr. de
Forrest was an unusually interesting
specimen of the genus—handsome, an
adroit in the mode and etiquette of the
hour, attentive as her own shadow, and
quite as subservient.

His method of making love and his
toilettes would equal each other in elegance.
All would be delicately suggested by
touch of hand or glance of eyes, and yet
he would keep pace with the wild and
wayward beauty in as desperate a flirta-
tion as she would permit.

Miss Lottie had left her city home
with no self-sacrificing purpose, to be-
come a martyr for the sake of country
relatives. She had wearied of the fami-
liar round of metropolitan gaiety; but
life on the Hudson during midwinter
was an entire novelty. Therefore, as
her little brother had been included in
the invitation, they started on what was
emphatically a frolic to both.

Bel Paston, her companion, was an
other city cousin of the Marchmonts,
with whom they were in the habit of
exchanging visits. She was also an in-
timate of Lottie's, the two being drawn
together by the mysterious affinity of
opposites.

She was indeed a very different girl
from Lottie Marsden, and many would
regard her as a better one. Her face
and character are only too familiar to
close observers of society. She was the
beginning of several desirable things,
but the pattern was in no instance fin-
ished, and always ravelling out on one
side or the other. She had the features
of a pretty girl, but ill-health and the
absence of a pleasing expression spoiled
them. She had a fine education, but

did not know what to do with it; con-
siderable talent, but no energy; too
much conscience, as she had not the
resolution to obey it. Her life was
passed mainly in easy chairs, chronic
dyspepsia, and feeble protest against
herself and all the world.

Lottie often half-provoked but never
roused her by saying, "Bel, you are the
most negative creature I ever knew.
Why don't you do something or be
something out and out? Well, 'tis an
ill wind that blows nobody any good."
You make an excellent foil for me."

And gloriously rich and tropical did
Lottie appear against the colourless
background of her friend. Bel felt that
she suffered by the comparison so frank-
ly indicated, but was too indolent and
irresolute to change for the better or
avoid companionship with one whose
positive and full-blooded nature seemed
to supplement her own meagre life.

When all appeared in the dining room,
the shades and contrasts in character
became more evident. At the head of
the table sat a gentleman as yet not in-
troduced, Mr. Dimmerly by name, a
bachelor brother of Mrs. Marchmont,
who resided with her. He was a quaint
appearing little man, who in a greater
degree than his age required seemed to
belong to a former generation. His
manners were too stately for his stature,
and he embarrassed his elaborate efforts at
politeness as too ample garments might
his movements.

Both he and his sister were represen-
tatives of one of the "old families" of
the State, and, like their mansion, re-
minded one of the past. Indeed they
seemed to cherish, as a matter of pride
and choice, their savour of antiquity,
instinctively recognizing that their
claims upon society were inherited
rather than earned.

Old families do not always appear to
accumulate the elements of greatness
until there is an increasing and almost
irresistible impetus of force and genius.
Successive generations are not neces-
sarily born to a richer dower of mind
and morals. Too often it would seem that
the great qualities that in the first place
launched a family on a brilliant career
expended themselves, until the latest
scion, like a spent arrow, drops into
insignificance.

Miss Marchmont was regarded by
society as an elegant woman, and she
was, in all externals. The controlling
principle of her life was precedent.
What had been customary, and still
obtained among the "good old families,"
had a flavour of divine right in it.

As for the Marchmont family, for
the young lady of the house seemed in-
clined to maintain and perpetuate noth-
ing save her own will, and had no special
development in any respect, save a pas-
sion for her own way. Still, she was
one of those girls whom society calls a
"pretty little thing," and was predesti-
ned to marry some large, good-natured
man, who would imagine that she would
make a nice little pet, a household fairy,
but who might often learn to his dismay
that the fairy could be a tormenting elf.

She would not marry the young gentle-
man with whom her name was at present
associated by the gossips, and who had
driven over that morning to help her
entertain the expected guests. Mr.
Harcourt and Miss Marchmont under-
stood each other. He was a distant
relative of her mother's, and so, under
the disguise of kinship, could be very
familiar. The tie between them was
composed of one part of friendship and
two parts of flirtation. He had recently
begun the practice of law in a neigh-
bouring town, and found the Marchmont
residence a very agreeable place at which
to spend his leisure. It was Miss Mar-
chmont's purpose that he should form
one of the gay party that would make
the holiday season a prolonged frolic.
He, nothing loth, accepted the invita-
tion, and appeared in time for dinner.

To many he seemed to possess a dual
nature. He had a quick, keen intellect,
and, during business hours, gave an
absorbed attention to his profession.
At other times he was equally well
known as a sporting man, with tenden-
cies somewhat fast.

Mrs. Marchmont's well-appointed din-
ing-room was peculiarly attractive that
wintry day. Finished off in some dark
wood, on which the ruddy hickory fire
glistered warmly, it made a pleasing
contrast to the cold whiteness of the
snow without. A portly coloured waiter
in dress-coat seemed the appropriate
presiding genius of the place and in his
ebony hands the polished silver and
crystal were doubly luminous.

And yet the family, with its lack of
original force, its fading traditions of
past greatness, would make rather a dim
and neutral tint, against which such a
girl as Charlotte Marsden would appear
as the living and glowing embodiment
of the vivid and intense spirit of the
present age. Her naturally energetic
and mercurial nature had been cradled
among, and rocked by, the excitements
of the gayest and giddiest city on the
continent. A phlegmatic uncle had
remarked to her, in view of inherited
and developed characteristics:

"Lottie, what in ordinary girls is a
soul, in you is a flame of fire."

As she sat at the table, doing ample jus-
tice to the substantial viands, she did
appear as warm and glowing as the coals
of hardwood, which had ripened in the
sunshine, upon the hearth opposite.

The bon vivant, Julian de Forrest,
found time for many admiring glances,
of which Lottie was as agreeably consci-
ous as of the other comforts and luxuries

of the hour. But they were all very
much upon the same level in her esti-
mation.

But De Forrest would not ask no better
destiny than to bask in the light and
with her of so glorious a creature. Little
did he understand himself or her, or the
life before him. It would have been a
wonderful match for both. In a certain
sense it would be like the ambitious
mouse that espoused the lioness. The
polished and selfish fidler, with a career
devoted to elegant nothings, would fret
and chafe such a nature as hers into
almost frenzy, had she no escape from
them.

There would be fewer unhappy mar-
riages if the young, instead of following
impulses and passing fancies, would
ask, How will our lives accord when our
present tendencies and temperaments
are fully developed? It would need
no prophetic eye to foresee in many
cases, not supplemental and helpful dif-
ferences, but only hopeless discord. Yet
it is hard for a romantic youth to re-
alise that the smiling maiden before
him, with a cheek of peach bloom, and
eyes full of mirth and tenderness, can
become stubborn or shrewish as Xan-
tippe herself. And many a woman be-
comes stubborn and acid, rather than
sweet, by allowing herself to be per-
suaded into marrying the wrong man, and
then by not having the good sense to
make the best of it.

Alas! experience always proves that,
of all prosaic, selfish grumblers, your
over-gallant lover makes the worst.
And yet, while the world stands, mul-
titudes will no doubt eagerly seek the
privilege of becoming mutual tor-
mentors.

Lottie thought Mr. de Forrest "very
nice." She liked him better than any
one she had met and flirted with since
her school-days, during which period
of sincerity and immaturity she had
several acute attacks of what she im-
agined to be the "grand passion." But
as the objects were as absurd as her
emotions, and the madly soon ran its
course, she began to regard the whole
subject as a jest, and think, with her
fashionable mother, that the heart was
the last organ to be consulted in the
choice of a husband, as it was almost
sure to lead to folly. While her heart
slept, it was easy to agree with her
mother's philosophy. But it would be
a sad thing for Charlotte Marsden if her
heart should become awakened when
her will or duty were at variance with
its cravings. She might act rightly,
she might suffer in patience, but it
would require ten times the effort that
the majority of her sex would have to
make.

Her mother thought that the elegant
and wealthy Mr. de Forrest was the
very one of all the city for her beau-
tiful daughter, and Lottie gave a careless
assent, for certainly he was "very nice."

He would answer as well as any one
she had ever seen for the inevitable
adjustment of her life. He had always
united agreeably the characters of cousin,
playmate, and lover, and why might he
not add that of husband? But for the
latter relation she was in no haste.
Time enough for that in the indefinite
future. She loved the liberty and year-
long frolic of her maiden life, though
in truth she had no idea of settling
down on becoming a matron. In the
meantime, while she laughed at De
Forrest's love-making she did not dis-
courage it, and the young man felt that
his clear understanding with the mother
was almost equal to an engagement to
the daughter. He welcomed this coun-
try visit with peculiar satisfaction, feel-
ing that it would bring matters to a
crisis. He was not to be mistaken.

By the time they were sipping their
coffee after dessert the promise of the head-
and-sky of the morning was filled in a
snow-storm, not consisting of feathery
flakes that fluttered down as if undecid-
ed where to alight, but of sharp, fine
crystals, that slanted steadily from the
north-east. The afternoon sleigh-ride
must be given up, and even the children
looked ruefully and hopelessly out,
and then made the best of in-door amuse-
ments.

Miss Marchmont gathered her guests
around the parlour fire, and fancy work
and city gossip were in order. The quiet
flow and ripple of small talk was sud-
denly interrupted by her petulant ex-
clamation:

"Oh! I forgot to tell you a bit of un-
pleasant news. Mother, without con-
sulting me, has invited a poor and poky
cousin of ours to spend the holidays with
us also. He is from the West, green
as a gooseberry, and, what's far worse,
he's studying for the ministry, and no
doubt will want to preach at us all the
time. I don't know when I've been
more provoked; but mother said it was
too late, she had invited him, and he
was coming. I fear he will be a dread-
ful restraint, a sort of wet blanket on
all our fun; for one must be polite, you
know, in one's own house."

"I am under no special obligation to
be polite," laughed Lottie. "Mark my
words. I will shock your pious and
proper cousin till he is ready to write a
book on total depravity. It will be
good sport till I am tired of it."

"No, Lottie, you shall not give such a
false impression of yourself, even in a
joke," said Bel. "I will tell him, if he
can't see, that you are not a sinner above
all in Galilee."

"No, my mother-of-fact cousin, you
shall not tell him anything. Why should
I care what he thinks? Already in
fancy I see his face elongate, and his

eyes dilate in holy horror at my wicked-
ness. If there is one thing I love to do
more than another, it is to shock your
eminently good and proper people."

"Why, Miss Lottie," chuckled De
Forrest, "to hear you talk one would
think you were not praying for."

"No, not till I am needed."

"In that sense I am always at my
devotions."

"Perhaps you had better read the
fable of the Frog and King Hawk

The Result of yesterday's Voting.

[The following is a comparative statement of the result of the voting at the Elections of 1878 and 1880.]

Polling Stations.	1878.	1880.
No. 1 Registry Office, Lachute.	68	97
" 2 Armstrong's Shop.	27	91
" 3 Old Beyer House St. A.	116	31
" 4 Drill Shed.	103	48
" 5 Davidson's S. H. Chatham.	68	49
" 6 S. H. No. 2.	79	48
" 7 McQuat's Shop.	13	89
" 8 Warwick's S. H.	23	64
" 9 Town Hall, G.enville.	63	18
" 10 Clark's S. H.	64	32
" 11 Whinfield's.	64	32
" 12 McPhie's Augmentation.	20	59
" 13 Shaw's.	20	48
" 14 No. 2.	30	40
" 15 No. 1.	53	31
" 16 No. 2.	53	31
" 17 No. 1.	53	31
" 18 New Hall, Morin.	27	25

Majority for Hon. J. C. Abbott, in 1880..... 64
Majority for Dr. Christie in 1878..... 89

The increase of numbers is not the most gratifying part of it, but the fact that the 18,055 cattle exported in 1878, fully one-half were American cattle, whereas in the present year they were all Canadian. The shipments of cereals also showed a very considerable increase.

	1879.	1878.
Flour, barrels	626,593	602,638
Wheat, bushels	5,335,144	5,749,347
Corn	4,004,708	5,612,990
Oats	2,102,891	1,905,086
Barley	618,541	918,949
Rye	413,592	208,239
Total	17,308,367	14,432,876

The great feature in the development of the grain shipments was the establishment of a direct export trade with European Continental ports, instead of serving them, as heretofore, through agents or middlemen in England. The remaining shipments in provisions were:

The Wheat Harvest of 1879.

A full estimate has just been published in the *Bulletin des Halles et Marchés* of the wheat yield of all the world, as compared with the average yield. The average production for the whole of Europe is 963,866,160 bushels, while that of 1879 is only 763,937,500 bushels, being a falling off of 198,878,650 bushels. The average yield for other parts of the world is 1,367,887,906 bushels, and for the past 1,189,487,600, showing a decrease of 178,400,000. The deficiency of the crop for the whole world is 377,279,150 bushels. The following table is interesting as showing the yield for each country:—

The Wheat Harvest of 1879.
A full estimate has just been published in the *Bulletin des Halles et Marchés* of the wheat yield of all the world, as compared with the average yield. The average production for the whole of Europe is 962,866,160 bushels, while that of 1879 is only 765,337,500 bushels, being a falling off of 198,528,660 bushels. The average yield for other parts of the world is 1,367,987,800 bushels, and for the past 1,189,487,500 showing a decrease of 178,400,000. The deficiency of the crop for the whole world is 377,279,100 bushels. The following table is interesting as showing the yield for each country:

	Yield.	1879.
United States	337,500,000	337,500,000
France	230,172,000	172,125,000
Russia	180,000,000	157,500,000
Germany	99,000,000	90,000,000
Spain	94,000,000	76,750,000
Italy	87,500,000	67,500,000
Austria	76,500,000	63,000,000
Great Britain	83,500,000	41,500,000
Turkey	34,500,000	29,500,000
Romania	27,000,000	22,500,000
Belgium	19,150,000	14,650,000
Portugal	9,750,000	6,675,000
Algeria	20,500,000	16,875,000
Canada	13,500,000	13,500,000
Australia	18,500,000	14,675,000
Egypt	13,500,000	11,500,000
Netherlands	4,675,000	3,375,000
Greece	3,500,000	3,375,000
Serbia	3,375,000	2,812,500
Denmark	2,250,000	2,250,000

A Missionary's "Send On."

On the occasion of the departure of a missionary to British Columbia, the Rev. E. Robson, recently of Lachute, an impressive farewell meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the St. James Street Church. The Rev. Dr. Douglas presided, and introduced Mr. Robson, who in an interesting address of over thirty minutes, spoke of the growing importance of British Columbia as a field of missionary enterprise. Mr. Robson with Dr. Evans and Mr. White were twenty-one years ago the first Methodist missionaries to enter that field. On account of the partial failure of Mr. Robson's health eight years ago, Mr. Robson was obliged to return to Canada. He now goes back with a full knowledge of the field and an earnest enthusiasm in the work before him. His removal is felt by his missionary brethren to be a loss to them in this part of the Dominion, but all are anxious that with his force of character, his Scotch perseverance, his thorough Canadian patriotism, and above all, with his Christian zeal, he will succeed. This expectation was shown not only in the touching farewells of Dr. Douglas, but also in the excellent addresses of the Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Lucas and Bird, and the Hon. Mr. Forster. The Rev. Mr. Shaw spoke of the increase of Methodist missionaries, one thousand and sixty seven members, fifty two preaching places, nine parsonages, fifteen Sabbath schools with eight hundred and fifty Sunday school scholars, and

that last year this missionary field itself gave into the Missionary treasury \$1,324. Previous to the public meeting some of the ladies, representing the Missionary Committee of St. James St. Church, entertained at a sumptuous repast, the Rev. Mr. Robson, beside the fourteen Methodist ministers of the city and their wives.—*Witness.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Free Press.—American politicians have taken the Monroe Doctrine bit in their teeth, and are off at a furious gallop because some enterprising Europeans are talking of constructing a canal at Panama. As a matter of fact, they have no more business to interfere in the matter than has Canada, and it would be a great pity if any nonsense of this kind were allowed to interfere with the prosecution of a work of paramount commercial importance.

Mr. Caldwell, member for North Lanark, has introduced a bill before the local legislature for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals. Among other clauses in the bill is one making it illegal to hunt deer with dogs.

Parliament Hill Conservatory.—The conservatory on Parliament Hill is in a beautiful condition at the present time, thanks to the skillful care of Mr. Robertson, Government gardener, and his assistants. The building, however, is rather small, and should be extended to twice or three times its present size, so as to give room for the more complete show of the great variety of plants grown. The conservatory is always open to the public, during the day, and a visit to this little spot of summerland, with lovely flowers and perfumed air, will well repay the time and trouble taken.—*Free Press.*

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a recent Postal Card, writes:—"I am opposed to Coffee palaces, as I believe they are more deteriorating than beer-shops. 'The stimulating properties of Tea or Coffee are greater and more injurious than those of malt liquors.' Our temperance friends have nothing left now but Koka. Who will make himself immortal by erecting the first Koka Palace?"

Mr. Bernard Devlin, ex-M.P. for Montreal Centre is dead. Mr. Devlin, who suffered from throat and lung disease, went a short time ago to Colorado, with the hope that the salubrious climate would benefit him, but he did not completely restore him, but his disease had too strong a hold on him and he succumbed. Mr. Devlin had a policy on his life of \$30,000, which will go to his children.

Girls to Princess Louise.—The *Liverpool Post* of January 23rd says:—"We understand that the Princess Louise received on board the *Sarmatian* a very handsome young St. Bernard dog, from the far-famed West Kirby kennels, Bluecher by name. The dog is a son of Mr. McDonald's Payard, winner of the first prize at London and Birmingham dog shows, and will prove a worthy companion for Bertie, which the Princess was so pleased to take out with her to Canada upon her first trip last year. Another presentation was made to the Princess by Mr. W. Gibbs, of London, through Captain Chater. This was a casket of navigantia, a new presentation, alleged to be a specific against sea sickness. The casket was made of beautiful polished Spanish wood, strapped with gold, and bore the name of Her Royal Highness, as well as that of the Marquis of Lorne. The Duke of Edinburgh personally acknowledged the gift on the part of the Princess."

DRUNK BUT OKE.—"You have but five minutes to live," said the sheriff. "If you have anything to say, speak now!" The young man burst into tears and said: "I have to die. I had a little brother. He had beautiful black eyes and a broken hair, and I loved him. But one day I got drunk for the first time in my life, and coming home I found my little brother sitting berries in the garden, and I became angry with him, and I killed him with one blow of a rake. I did not know anything about it until the next day, when I awoke and found myself bound and gagged, and was told that my little brother was found, his hair clogged with blood and brains, and he was dead. We have done it. It has ruined me. I never was drunk but once. I have only one more word to say, then I am going to my Judge. I say to you, young men, never! NEVER! touch anything that can intoxicate!" In another moment, the young man was ushered into eternity.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Opening of direct service between Halifax and Kingston.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.
Mr. J. B. Morrow returned from Kingston last night in the S.S. Beta, having enjoyed a very fine trip to Jamaica, on the occasion of the opening of direct steam service between Halifax and that island. Mr. Morrow succeeded in securing as agents the well known House of George Solomon & Co., of whose integrity and popularity the local press speaks highly. The Kingston *Gleaner*, referring to the Beta's voyage, says:—"The steamer Beta is the pioneer of a line of steamers that will open up and develop a trade between Canada and this country. Canada offers many inducements over her powerful rivals and neighbors for a very liberal share of our trade, and the paramount advantage is that we are both of the same nationality. Canada requires our produce, requiring over 100 million pounds of sugar annually besides coffee, cocoa, piment, rum, fruit and other exports. Another important fact of the Beta's arrival is that Bermuda is brought into direct communication with Kingston."

Mr. Morrow entertained about forty of the leading merchants and citizens of Kingston to dinner on the Beta before leaving. Among others present were his Honor the Mayor, Hon. G. Solomon, the Collector of Customs, Captain Mainwaring, R. N., James Thompson, of Halifax, A. Morrison, of the *Colonial Standard*, Jos. Gall, of the *New Letter*, and G. J. DeCordova, of the *Gleaner*. Speeches were made by several present and every speaker expressed delight and spoke of the delight of the people generally at the opening of direct steam service with Canada, and the new facilities offered, not only for trade with Halifax and Nova Scotia, but also with every section of the great Dominion. It is understood that a number of orders were forwarded for samples of Canadian goods, and it is hoped that the opening now offered will be fully taken advantage of by our merchants and manufacturers.

Kentucky girls have been married in the Mammoth Cave, and Buffalo girls on the Niagara Suspension Bridge.—*Boston Post.* The first must have deemed matrimony a cell, and the latter a state of suspense.—*St. Albans Advertiser.*

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.
Mr. J. Mather has left for Rat Portage. He takes with him \$10,000 worth of machinery for his saw mill, all of which was manufactured in Montreal, Dundas, Carleton Place and Kingston. The mill, which is situated at Carleton Place, will have a sawing capacity of 20,000,000 feet. He expects to have it in operation by the last of May.

Her Royal Highness, while in England, engaged the services of an accomplished musician, Prof. King, who, it is said, will lead the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church, New Edinburgh. The Professor brought his own pipe from England.

The state of the members of Parliament have now been arranged for the session. Drawing rooms will be held by his Excellency and the Princess Louise in the Senate Chamber on the 14th and 17th insts.

It is understood that the B.A. Bank Note Company of Montreal intend to reopen their establishment in Ottawa as an early enterprise.

A copy of a pamphlet on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by Gen. Sir Duff Hawkins, is being sold here. It advocates a line which it claimed, would cost the country \$70,000,000 less than the route adopted. It is said to be General Hawkins' intention to come to Ottawa during the session, to press his scheme upon the members of the House.

The stage on the public buildings on Tuesday were hoisted to half-mast, out of respect to the memory of the late Lieut. Governor, the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of New Brunswick.

Mr. George Harris is shipping a large quantity of hop poles to the American market.

Alderman George Harris has contracted to deliver 15,000,000 feet of lumber at Burlington during the coming summer. This is about one of the largest contracts made in the West of Canada.

The particulars of a sad accident have reached the city. Mr. A. B. Ross, formerly purser on the steamer "Prince of Wales," lying between Grenville and Montreal, shot himself on Sunday night, at his residence at Brown's wharf. Business troubles are said to have been the cause of the sad event. He placed a gun to his mouth, and fired, inflicting a fatal wound. Mr. Ross was a gentleman of fine appearance, and was greatly respected. The sudden termination of his existence has greatly shocked his many friends.

Mr. Cooper, of Boston, who is in town, has bought a large number of heavy draught horses for that market. He has paid out over \$1,500 within two weeks for stock.

Colonel McNeill, at present at Rideau Hall, will soon leave for England.

It is said that many of the departmental reports have been received, and will be ready for distribution at the opening of the House.

MONTREAL.—The intelligence of the death of Mr. Bernard Devlin, ex-M.P., received in the city on Saturday night, has caused great regret, especially among Irish citizens. Prayers for the repose of his soul were said in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening. He was born in December, 1824, in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, and came to this country at an early age, became a member of the Quebec bar in 1847, and Ontario bar in 1853. He was Lieut. Colonel of the Prince of Wales Rifles during the Fenian raid, and for his services was knighted and made a Baronet by Lord Monck. In 1874 he was elected for Montreal Centre, and was defeated in 1878 by Mr. Ryan, since which he has been failing, owing to disease of the throat and lungs.

F. X. Omond, contractor, has taken civil action against Mr. T. M. P. E., requiring him to pay a penalty of \$1,000, and two hundred dollars each on five charges of bribery in connection with Mr. Perrault's election last year in Charlevoix County.

There are, it is said, no less than six candidates for the approaching election in the county of Rimouski. Messrs. Asselin, Cole, Bergeron, Jos. Paret, Gosselin and Dr. Pelletier.

Mr. Fabre writes from Paris to *L'Evening* that the commission on tariffs has reported to impose a duty of 2 francs per ton instead of 40 francs on Canadian vessels.

On Monday afternoon a detachment of Huron Indian chiefs in full costume, accompanied by their squaws, went out to Spencer Wood, where they presented the Lieut. Governor with an address beautifully written on birch bark, in the Huron tongue and French language. Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Lynch, and Flynn, as well as Messrs. G. P. P. and Beauchamp, M. E., and a number of ladies and gentlemen were also present. The Indians were invited to partake of a cold collation, to which they did ample justice, after which they treated those present to a number of native songs and dances. A photograph of the Indians was taken during the performance.

It is said that the St. Vincent de Paul Society is now supporting 500 families in this city, comprising 2,000 souls.

The Dufferin Terrace elevator will be opened to the public on Monday, and will now remain so. It was used by a large number of passengers.

The Governor-General has offered two bronze medals to the pupils of the Truro Model School for the best competition on the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has promised to become the patroness of the Halifax Ladies' Auxiliary of the S.P.C.K.

The annual competition of the Carleton Club for the Drummond stones, took place on Saturday afternoon and resulted in Mr. Bawerton, a young currier being victorious with sixteen points. Mr. Gager another young currier made fifteen, the next best. Playing for the Governor-General's prize was postponed on Saturday.

We are now experiencing fine winter weather here with good skating.

The Montreal railway freight business for the past week amounted to three hundred and fifty car loads inwards and one hundred and forty-two outwards.

At a curling match played on the Perth rink, on the 7th inst., between two Perks each of the Home Club and the Smith's Falls Club, Perth won by a majority of 14 points.

The turkeys sent to England by Mr. Joe. Nichol, of Cataraugus, a short time ago, have realized a good sum. Many that he bought at \$1.25 per bird sold there for \$3.50 and \$4 each.

Winthrop Feb. 7th.—In the competition today for the Governor-General's medal 8 competitors, from the Winnipeg Curling Club contested, making on an average nine and a half points each. Perry, of the Galt, Ontario, Curling Club, acted as umpire.

The House of Assembly today passed an indemnity bill, providing that the several salaries paid to members of the Legislature shall be \$400.

A measure has been adopted in the Legislature to enable any member holding a federal appointment to retain his seat in the Local House.

An Act has also passed the House authorizing the Government to withdraw the capital now to the credit of the province with the Dominion Government for expenditure on the public works of the province.

A public meeting was held in Wheatley, on Friday night, in favour of the construction of a ship canal from the River Thomas or Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, a distance of about 14 miles.

Belleville lumbermen are resuming operations, as the recent snow falls have rendered the drawing of timber practicable.

Members of the Belleville Curling Club are now playing points for the Shepherd medal. They will not play for the Governor-General's medal.

A grain elevator is being erected at West Huntingdon, on the Belleville and North Hastings railway.

The depletion which visited Toronto to promote the interests of the Belleville and N. H. railway, had an encouraging interview with the Government.

A Washington despatch says it is now regarded as almost certain that the Democratic nomination convention will be held at Cincinnati.

A New Orleans despatch says an attempt was made to blow up the British ship *Charles* loaded with 5,000 bales of cotton. Gardner, Mr. has been flooded with ice men from the Middle and Southern States, buying ice. It is estimated that over a million tons have been stored in Maine this year.

Fish & Ireland

W A N T

10,000 Bushels

Of good clean Oats for which they will pay the highest price in Cash.

TRY OUR GRAHAM FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT, OATMEAL,

Try Our Tea

By the box, caddy or pound,

Fish & Ireland's, Lachute Mills.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. MONEY

Address, "HOME MIRROR,"

LOUIS GOBIELE, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c., HAWKESBURY, ONT.

Repairing Done at very Modern Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.

FALL MILLINERY

Just Received.

THE MRS. LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

New Fall Goods,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods AND MILLINERY

of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

FALL and WINTER JACKETS AND ULSTER CLOAKS.

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MILLINERY TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashion monthly.

\$300

A MONEY guaranteed. \$15 a day at home made. No experience required. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money and save money. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can get right at. These who are wise who see this notice will send us the address at once and see for themselves the truth of it. Those already at work are having large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Charles Geigers, UNDERTAKER & CARPENTER.

WOULD INFORM the people of this County, that he will take in payment for his work, country produce at market prices.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LIKENESS Taken for your 8-cent portrait or friends, or for a Photo album, and Mr. Deacon will give you a first-class one. He will be on hand for a short time—don't lose the chance.

WANTED

AT THE LACJUTE WOODENWARE Factory, first-class Logs, Buckrams, Birch, Maple, Elm, ash, etc.

New Job Printing House.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in announcing to our friends and the public, that we have opened a well-appointed JOB PRINTING OFFICE, which will be under the special charge of Mr. HUGH CAMERON, who was admitted a partner in our firm, dating from 1st September last.

With modern and improved presses and steam power, we are in a position to turn out first-class work with promptness and at reasonable rates.

The combination of Bloddy, Stationery and Printing departments under one roof gives us unequalled facilities for executing orders in all these branches to the satisfaction of our customers.

MORON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, MANUFACTURING STATIONERS AND PRINTER, 375 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

OTTAWA.

Trains leave Lachute as follows:

Express Trains for Hull at 9.30 and 1.30. Arrive at Hull at 2.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. At Lachute at 2.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Express Trains from Lachute at 9.30 and 1.30. Arrive at Hull at 2.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. At Lachute at 2.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Trains leave Hull as follows:

Trains leave Hull as follows:

GRAHAM'S Pain Eradicator!

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

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaints, Pains in the Throat, Side and Back, Sore Breasts, Abscesses, Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds, Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diphtheria, Aschma, Pertussis, Croup, Colds, Catarrhs, Headache, Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed for this purpose.

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

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

A STONISHING!

YET TRUE TAIT AT THE

Montreal House, ST. ANDREWS, Q.

Goods are at lower prices than Montreal.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS consisting of

Tweeds, Cloths, Fancy Dress Goods etc., etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES, AT ALL PRICES.

Large stock of Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

TEAS, SUGARS, RAISINS, CANDIES, ETC., ETC.

Hardware and Crockery. A large stock of Stationery. Call and see for yourself.

Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1879.

Established 1935.

FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE

WE WOULD RETURN the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK

FELT HATS.

We are still doing a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell

Advertising Terms.

Each insertion under first insertion, 50 cents.
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.
Above 10 lines, first insertion, 1.00.
(Per line.)
Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.
One column, per year, 10.00.
One half column, per year, 5.00.
One quarter column, per year, 2.50.
Professional cards, per year, 1.00.
A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.
Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until for and charged accordingly.
Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

S. Carley, Dry Goods.
The Queen Insurance Co.—Agents Wanted
Tenders Wanted.—F. Brown.

LOCAL.

Wild Geese and Ducks have been seen near Massasauga Point, a sign of Spring's approach.

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day. Ladies don't forget it; and also that its Leap Year.

The individual who wrote "O, solitude, where are thy charms?" was a business man who didn't advertise.

TAKEING COLD.—One of the many ways of taking cold, is by not keeping the mouth shut when out in the sharp, cold air.

We understand that there is to be a dancing class organized in Lachute under a first class master in the art terpsichorean.

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT.—Mr. McAlister, of Lachute Road, took a cool bath which nearly resulted fatally, the other day while cutting ice on the North River, below Fish's Bridge.

Lively times in our village just now. There is no sparing of horseflesh. The heat of excitement and the cold dips which came at the time Vennor said they would, gives a fresh impetus to business. Every one has it at work.

Young man clinging to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savour of you and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done.

The Hon. R. D. Wilmot, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. The Hon. D. L. Macpherson will it is understood succeed to the Speakership of the Senate with a place in the Cabinet. Governor Wilmot's name in the Senate will be filled by the appointment of Mr. John Boyd.

COUGHS AND COLDS if taken in time are easily cured, if allowed to continue will result in incurable consumption. Allen's Lung Balm has the confidence and support of the medical faculty, and is recommended by all who are acquainted with its virtues.

The Caledonia Springs Company are making arrangements for shipping a large quantity of mineral water to Great Britain. It is claimed the mineral waters of Caledonia Springs are superior to the German springs, and that a large business will follow the introduction of the waters into England.

STRAITFOORD, Ont. Aug. 1, 1874.
Having become almost entirely cured of extreme debility through the use of Feltow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I feel it but just to put my fact on record. My case had resisted all other medicines, but succumbed to three bottles of Feltow's Hypophosphites.
CHAS. H. ROBERTSON.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Mr. Longley, Methodist Minister, arrived in Lachute last Friday and took up his residence in the Parsonage. He is come to fill Mr. Robson's place till Conference. He preached in the Church on Sabbath morning last and Olivet Hall in the evening to good congregations in both places. He is highly spoken of.

A cord wood train passed through this place about 8:30 on Saturday night with the waste in one of the axel boxes all ablaze, as it passed the station the woodwork of the car was igniting but as they did not stop nothing could be done to prevent it. While passing it made quite an illumination to the terror of a young lady driving near the track.

Ottawa is delighted to welcome Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise back to Rideau Hall. We are glad to learn that Her Royal Highness has experienced no ill-effects from her stormy journey across the Atlantic, and that she fully appreciates the demonstrations of loyalty and attachment which have greeted her on her progress from Halifax to the Capital.

PAIS KILLER is a purely vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, made it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and keep it always on hand.

AN old proposal to keep the St. Lawrence open for navigation during the winter has been revived; the idea is to employ a large steamship of about three thousand tons burden to act as an ice-boat on a large scale. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at about one hundred thousand pounds. Government has been applied to, but without success, and an endeavour will be made to raise it privately. Should the project be successful, the benefits arising from having an inland water port are almost incalculable.

A person whose utterance is thick and coarse is malicious, cunning, and disdainful.

It is said SOCRATES judged the quality of a man by the tone of his voice, as may be inferred from his well-known "Speak that I may see you."

"I'm not afraid of lightning," said a little girl. "It's the thunder I'm afraid of." A good many have that way of estimating power by the amount of noise it makes in the world.

We have had a great deal of low noise and bombast without measure in Lachute, these last few days. No harm done, as yet. The quietest things and the quietest people have, as a rule, a great deal more force and a great deal more effectiveness than the noisy ones. Now that the election is over let us have peace.

The Carnival at St. Andrews.

There is nothing more picturesque in the long evenings of our Canadian winter than the variegated costumes, and bright faces of a skating carnival. Last Saturday night our St. Andrews friends forgot the excitement of the election, and revived in some measure recollections of the Old Folks Concert, in the good taste displayed by the ladies in their dresses. The monotony of country life might be easily disposed of, if such social gatherings were more the fashion; and the success of the carnival shows that there is material enough here to rival many a larger place. How the Scandinavian gaiety would have shone off his skill; how Harold the valiant would have joined on skinned like a bird, had they had the inspiration of loveliness on skates which makes Canadian carnivals so fascinating! We doubt if the Hollanders, who invented the wooden skate shod with steel, ever conceived of such a delightful way of enjoying the sport; or if the Cavaliers of Charles II., who brought skating from the Low Countries, into England, and whose dress favored the art, ever thought of the fun and flirtation which our modern rinks have developed.

Mr. Lidoceur had the ice in fine condition. There was music there! Such as it is hoped we shall not hear in heaven—or elsewhere. Three Canadian Orphans, who had not received their lyres from Apollo, played with such mastery hand—and foot, that the North River seemed to flow, the savage Singing Bull became tame and made love to the pale faces he had intended to scalp. The leader, in lieu of a drum, used his foot a la habitan; there was a rivulet of music in an ocean of noise, and had there been any old cows round they would certainly have followed their traditional ancestor, who upon hearing such a tune, passed to that heaven from whence no obsequy returns. But the charming scene redoubled the music. There was Miss Kate McAlister, changed into an Italian peasant, and looking for all the world as if the sun of Italy had always shone upon her; Miss Tina McMartin carrying our memories to Andalusia, as a Spanish lady, reminding us of days among its olive and orange; Miss Louise Johnson as the Gleaner, like a fair Bathsheba, the field with her kindman Bazar, or taking a leaf by her side and a sickle in her hand; Missie Johnson, a bewitching witch, such as one would like to meet at a revelry even were she about to mount to the clouds on a broom; Lilly Johnson as a Neapolitan peasant happy in the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty; Miss Albright, as Anne Page, a fair Mistress Anne; one of the Merry Wives of Windsor who made tickle love to Falstaff; Miss Wainwright as Queen of Hearts; Miss McMartin, as Little Red Riding Hood, a dainty dish to eat before a wolf; Eva McMartin, as a sassy, though she could not forswear; Miss Vetch, as "Grand Ma"; Lilly McMartin, as a Dutch peasant; Miss Margaret Davis, as a Hungarian Equestrian, at home in her Magyar roll; Miss Kempley, as a Spanish Queen, far more queenly than Leda; Miss Simpson, as a Russian lady that might have won the heart of the Czar; Miss Bell as a Severe peasant, reviving sweet memories of Alpine travel; Miss Nellie Bell, as a Turkish peasant, with a big red enough for a Sultan; Miss de Lavigne, as the beautiful Countess de Beverley of "Marmion"; Miss Lizzie Johnson, as a charming Housemaid with whom a bachelor master would be sure to fall hopelessly in love; Miss Palliser, as the Spirit of Winter, fresh as the fallen snow; Nettie Palliser, as Old Mother Hubbard; Maggie Palliser, as a Peasant of Lorraine; Joannette Simpson, as a Britanny Maiden, looking as if she had stepped out of a Breton picture; Miss Kate McKillop, as a tiny little Housemaid, doting imaginatively on a vision of the future; Angelina Vien, as Pochontas; Rosa Fawcett, as "Pinocchio"; Miss McKenney, as a Spanish Queen, such a one would have surely have stopped Spanish revolts and conquered Carlist rebels; Miss Helen McGibbon, a beautiful skater, as a Spanish lady; Winnie Howard as a Gypsy; Maggie Dewar, as an Oke squaw, with her papoose dangling dangerously behind; Mary Davis, as Red Riding Hood; Louisa Blackhouse, as a snow storm; and a cluster of happy faces in Norman and Breton caps and bright dresses.

Then the rougher sex were represented by Mr. Thos. Lamb, as Paymaster of the Argenteuil Rangers, with any amount of Government money (supposed to be in his pockets); E. Debonville, as Sitting Bull, with handsome Indian dress, having the two horns of a dilemma on his head upon which his foes might sit; W. Johnson as "Jonny Crappo"; W. McKenney, as a cavalry officer; A. D. Lavoie, as a stalwart young Highlander, with hungry claymore thirsting for Russian blood; N. McMartin, as a Spaniard; J. Barwash, as a brigand; J. Johnson, as a yachtman; D. McKillop, G. Desbarat, J. Clark, Stephen Blackhouse, N. Todd, P. Quinn, Thos. Beggs, N. McArthur, J. Stewart, W. Todd, as snowshoes; Trot Rot, as a coachman; Herbert Howard, Willie Davis, J. Wainwright, as cricketers; Frank Waters, as a N. W. trapper; Robt. Simpson, as a midday; M. Albright, as Louis Philippe; H. Simpson, as an Andalusian peasant; Thos. Simpson, as a Turk.

Some of the skaters, especially among the ladies, were very artistic; the Dutch roll was revelled in by several; but many of the gentlemen were more accomplished in the Canadian "roll-over," and several had hard work to find the edge of their skates. No doubt they felt with Punch, "O, why will man seek danger run And madly brave the fate, To get some temporary fun Upon a pair of skates." Taking the Carnival, or as Mr. Sam. Macdonald's man calls it, the "Caravan," for all in all, it was a grand success, and did credit to the ladies especially.

Notes from Our Exchanges.

The expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's trip to Massasauga last summer was nearly six thousand dollars. The Mail thinks that if McKellar were now a member of the Opposition he would have a capital text to make stump speeches on the extravagant cost of making friendly calls.

The first announcement of the intention of Dean Stanley to allow the statue of Louis Napoleon to be erected in Westminster Abbey has occasioned general surprise. The Queen, it is reported in London, insists on the monument being erected there. Deal, who is now confined in the Central Prison for having taken part in the kidnapping of Mr. Jeffray, has become insane. The richest youthful heiress of the day in England is Miss Maynard, granddaughter of Viscount Maynard. She has £20,000 a year in land, and large accumulations of money. Miss Maynard made her debut at a magnificent ball at her seat in Essex last month. A stout gentleman rushed quite out of breath up to the ticket office of one of the Paris railways shouting "a ticket for Rouen, please!" He was late, the office was just closed, and the train was about to start. A police gentleman came up to him smiling and showed him a ticket, saying that he had just purchased it for Rouen, and finding at the last moment that he had forgotten something and must return, he was willing to let him have it for the cost. The stout gentleman was delighted, paid his money, got his ticket, jumped on board the train. The stout gentleman presented his. "All right," said the conductor, "but where is your bag?" "My own bag," said the stout gentleman. "You don't mean to say that you are going to travel upon that?" "Certainly," said the stout gentleman. "Sir!" "That's a ticket for a dog."

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Irish Relief.

A Dublin despatch says the relief measures have already had a beneficial effect.

The Mansion House Committee, Dublin, acknowledge the following additional contributions: Fourth subscription from Melbourne of £1,000; £1,000 from Sydney; £1,000 from Newcastle-on-Tyne; £100 from Quebec; and £500 from Greenock.

Messrs. Parnell and Dillon addressed a small audience in Richmond, Va., on Friday night. Mr. Parnell spoke of the patent advertising dodge of that infamous sheet, the New York Herald, in starting a fund and heading it with \$100,000. Liberal subscriptions were made by the audience.

The officers of the London Irish Benevolent Society have called the Mansion House Committee, Dublin, to draw for £500 sterling as a first instalment.

T. Kennedy, Treasurer of the Irish relief fund, has forwarded to the Mansion House Committee a cheque for \$4,000,000.

On the 9th His Worship Mayor Toibin called to a draft for £500 sterling, to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, as the first instalment of the Halifax contribution to the relief of the Irish famine fund.

The Herald's fund amounts to over \$144,000. \$1,500 was subscribed yesterday.

Five of the leading theatre managers including Henry E. Abbey, of the Park; J. Haverly, of Haverly's, and Tony Pastor, unite in an invitation to the managers of other cities to devote St. Patrick's Day to entertainments for the benefit of the Irish Relief Fund.

London, Feb. 11.—It is reported in the Lobby of the House of Commons that Baroach Bardett Oates intend to give half a million pounds to afford permanent relief for Ireland.

Mr. Vennor and the Americans.—On the morning of the 3rd February, a Boston newspaper thus came out on Mr. Vennor:—"Unless we have a heavy snow to-day drifting badly and causing railway blockades, Prof. Vennor, the Canadian weather prophet will please take a back seat. The prophet business is fully as unpopular now as it was eighteen hundred years ago." This paragraph was read by thousands in Boston that day while one of the most terrible snow storms experienced in a number of years raged outside. The National Ice Company of New York are interviewing Mr. Vennor as to the future behaviour of the winter, and have requested him to furnish them with a special prediction. By a fortunate coincidence the "prophet's" last bulletin forecasting a heavy snow fall with drifts and cold weather for the entry of February, was copied in all the leading American newspapers. Mr. Haynes, Lord of New York, writes to Mr. Vennor: "Some say you got it by figuration, others say it was guess work. Will you be so kind as to inform me whether it was by figuration or guess work?" Peterboro, Ont., offers him a torch light procession.—Witness.

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SOIREE!
The ANNUAL SOIREE of the
First Presbyterian Church,
(Rev. Mr. Macle's)
Will take place on
Thursday, Feb. 26th.
Addresses by resident Ministers and others.
Vocal and instrumental music will be
given by the choir, under the leadership of
Professor Stevenson.
ADMISSION, 50 cents.

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WOODEN WARE
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J. E. McLAUREN, JR., P. O. Box 12.
MANUFACTURER OF
Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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We make the fastest selling small Carriage
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Seven-80 Nickel-Plated Revolver, reduced
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ON MONDAY, 10th March next, at TWO
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Public Auction at my office at Lachute,
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Walker's Saw Mill,
with a good FARM attached, situated on
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Worth \$1.

ARGENTEUIL NOMINATION.

Speech of the Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper.

[As many of our subscribers, as well as others who had not an opportunity of listening to the eloquent address of Sir Charles Tupper, delivered in the Court-house, here on nomination day; we have copied it from the Montreal Gazette for their special benefit.]

Sir Charles Tupper, whose appearance as he came forward to address the electors, was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst of cheering, said, after the applause had subsided:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Some of you may wonder why a Minister of the Crown should consider it his duty to leave the Capital and come down to the County of Argenteuil on the present occasion. I need not say to you that it is impossible for any public man to discharge the duty he owes to the country without availing himself of every opportunity in his power to meet the great masses of the people and gather, as far as he can from personal intercourse, the opinions and sentiments that occupy the public mind (applause); but I may frankly tell you it was not for the purpose of widening my personal acquaintance with this interesting section of the country, that on this cold February day I came down to visit this constituency. I knew right well that from the gentlemen who had come forward as candidates, you had an opportunity of hearing fully both sides of the question. I knew from personal acquaintance with your late highly respected member, Dr. Christie, a gentleman who, I believe, by a long course of acquaintance with this section of the country, has endeared himself to you both personally and professionally, would lay before you clearly and fairly the views of the party he supported. I knew that as far as Mr. Abbott was concerned, from long personal acquaintance with him in Parliament and out of it, that in the width and breadth of this country there were few gentlemen possessed of greater ability, and of wider and more accurate acquaintance with all the great public questions of the day. (Applause.) All his old Conservative associates, including every member of the present Government, are extremely anxious to see him back in Parliament. It is not because we fear the presence of your late member, Dr. Christie, (laughter), not because we feared the return of Dr. Christie to Parliament would endanger the position of a Government which was able to make the proud boast that this wide Dominion, from end to end, after a full and fair discussion of the great issues of the day, between the two parties, had given them one of the most powerful majorities that ever backed any Government in any country (applause), that I have come down here today. I am animated by a still higher sentiment than even the great desire we all have to see a gentleman who has an ornament to Parliament while he sat in it, and would always be an honor to any constituency that will elect him to Parliament. (Renewed applause.) It was a question of still greater moment that brought me here today than any question of political regard. I dare say many of you know that, on a recent occasion, an election took place in the constituency of North Lark. The death of the lamented Mr. Galbraith, one of the opponents of the Government, threw open that constituency, and owing to a division of sentiment and difficulty of bringing the Conservative party into hearty accord on that occasion that constituency elected a member to support the present Opposition. That was not a very alarming matter. The Grits had the constituency before, had held it for years, and it was not a matter of very great moment that a gentleman should be sent back holding the same opinions. What was the result? The result was that an election which could hardly be called a triumph for the Opposition only secured a seat, they had held before, was heralded abroad over Great Britain and the United States, through every country from which we expect to draw people and capital to increase the prosperity of our country, as an indication that the public sentiment of the Dominion was not settled on the great question of the national policy; and, therefore, inasmuch as the foundation of the policy lies in public confidence inasmuch as the present Government believe that the maintenance of that policy is a question of life or death to Canada, and believe they owe it to the people to maintain, uphold and press this policy on a solid, firm foundation, a policy that has achieved already more than its most sanguine promoters could have anticipated in the interests of the country, we believe it is our duty, whenever occasion offers, to come before the people who have to decide this most momentous question that any country can have to decide, namely, into whose hands the government of the country shall be committed, and lay our policy before them for approval. (Applause.)

THE GREAT QUESTION TO DECIDE. This is not a personal question. It is a matter of small moment to the public whether Sir Jno. A. Macdonald or Mr. Alex. Mackenzie should be the Prime Minister of the country, as far as personal matters are concerned. But the great question is: Which of the two great policies propounded is to be sustained by the people? I do not hesitate to say that if on the present occasion you were to allow even your personal regard to the gentleman who has endeared himself to you, if you allow any personal consideration to override the duty you owe to your country of voting for measures which of the two great policies deserve to be upheld, which of the two policies presented is the policy that is going to make Canada a great country, you would find in your duty to yourselves and your children. (Applause.) I do not think there will be a great deal of difficulty experienced in arriving at a tolerably sound conclusion as to what policy or what party deserves the support, not of one class or the other, but of every true-hearted patriotic Canadian. You have had for the purpose of arriving at a sound judgment, an opportunity of judging by the record of your country during the past twelve years, from what act of principles and politicians Canada is likely to derive the greatest amount of prosperity.

CONSERVATIVE VS. LIBERAL RECORD. Sir John Macdonald was entrusted with the important duty of administering the affairs of the country for about seven years, from the formation of the Union down to the close of 1873. What was the history of those years? Mr. Christie no other man can deny that a more prosperous country never existed on the face of the globe than Canada was during those years. (Applause.) No man can deny that our country, in everything relating to grandeur, prosperity and greatness, advanced with great strides that would naturally excite the envy of any country in the world. (Applause.)

Well Sir John A. Macdonald resigned the seals of office at the close of 1873, and he handed over to his successor as happy, prosperous and united country, from end to end, as could be found on the face of the globe. Renewed applause. We had five years of the rule of his successor, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, and the party of which today he is the head. I am not going to say in Mr. Mackenzie's absence, a single word to his disparagement, but I say that every intelligent Canadian knows that from the hour, whatever may be the reason, that he obtained power down to the hour when he was ejected from power by the sovereign will of the people, expressed in the most decided manner, this country sank step by step until it had reached a position that excited alarm in the minds of every man who was interested in the prosperity of his country. (Cries of "That's so," and applause.) We thought we saw the cause of that—that the free trade policy which Mr. Mackenzie pursued was one of the great causes of the depression. While we were in power, the prosperity of the country grew in a most marvelous manner. The revenue, under the lowest tariff we ever had, increased year after year, and everything prospered around us. You may say if the country prospered under a low tariff, why should it not prosper under a free trade policy? I answer that the low tariff we had during those seven years gave, owing to the condition of the labor market in the United States, a greater protection to Canada than the present policy to-day. But when everything changed across the border, we saw Mr. Mackenzie's attention to the change. We showed him every interest in our country languishing, paralyzed by the policy he insisted on pursuing, and which was reducing Canadians to the position of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Americans, and pointed out to him that it was the duty of the Government to come to the aid of our languishing industries. (Applause.) Dr. Christie claims your confidence and support because he resisted our efforts to relieve our country. When we were a small minority we implored Mr. Mackenzie to do that which we believed the interests of the country required. What was his answer? He said: We don't believe the Government could do anything for a country. (Laughter.) Mr. Cartwright would not be taught by any man. He thought he had all the knowledge of the world in his cranium. (Laughter.) He drove every man in the country who appealed to him in the interests of trade away, whether he was a manufacturer, a merchant, or a farmer, and said to him: Stand aside; I am holier than thou. (Prolonged laughter.) What was the result? The result was the Conservative party, the small but determined party, believing they saw the policy which would raise Canada out of the condition in which it was sinking. We placed our policy before the country, and you saw the result. Could the result be wondered at? What will Dr. Christie say when I tell you that if there had been no change in the tariff, the deficit on the last July last would have amounted to over \$3,000,000.

THE QUESTION OF EXPENDITURE. Dr. Christie said that we raised the expenditure of the country. If we did we had the money to pay it, and with the lowest taxation the people ever had. (Hear, hear, and applause.) We felt that having the money, it was our duty to incur public expenditure where we believed that it would promote the interests of the country, to push forward public works, and were justified in our action. What was Dr. Christie's position? He says that we increased the expenditure by too great an amount. Dr. Christie talked of millions of increased expenditure. I have learned more from Dr. Christie during the few moments that I listened to his address, than during the five years that he sat in Parliament (great laughter), because I never had the pleasure of learning what his opinions and views of the public questions of the day were before (renewed laughter). I listened with amazement as step by step he showed me how his time in Parliament had been wasted, and how little he had learned (roars of laughter). I could hardly believe my ears, not only when he told you about the increase in the expenditure of the country, but when he stated that the reason you should elect him was to send him back to oppose the

INSOLVENCY ACT. that was passed under Mr. Mackenzie's administration, which Dr. Christie defended from the first to the last clause and voted for. (Laughter and applause.) That act was passed by the Mackenzie Government, which also voted on a proposition to put farmers on an equitable footing. Why did Mr. Mackenzie, whom Dr. Christie admires so much, resist all attempts during his term of office to take that course off the statute books which had been passed thereby his own hand? Dr. Christie has given you no better reason for send-

ing him back than to support the man who, of all others, is responsible for that Act. The first time that Act was introduced was in a Conservative House, where, by a large majority, it was decided to have it repealed, and that repeal was only lost in the Senate. But coming to the question of expenditure, will Dr. Christie answer this? If Sir John A. Macdonald's Government raised the expenditure of this country to too high a figure, why did not Mr. Mackenzie reduce it? (Applause.) All the public accounts brought down year after year by Mr. Cartwright show that instead of reducing the expenditure, the Mackenzie Government increased it. They expended during their term of office on the annual current expenditure of the country, more than did the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in its most extravagant year. Sir John A. Macdonald, during his seven years' administration, rolled up a surplus of \$2,000,000 per annum, a total of \$14,000,000 over and above expenditure, and at the same time carried on our public works. Mr. Mackenzie, on the contrary, rolled up, during the last four years of his administration, no less than \$9,000,000 of deficit to be provided for out of the taxes that you annually pay. And yet we find no reduction in his expenditure. Dr. Christie gave you an instance of extravagant expenditure by the Conservatives, the employment of a few pages and seminary clerks in the House of Commons over the number employed before, but Dr. Christie should have known that this was a matter entirely in the hands of the House. Let me tell Dr. Christie this, and I trust he will recognize our determination in this matter, as in every thing else, to carry out the principle of economy. It was found that during Mr. Mackenzie's regime it had grown to be the practice for the Speaker, when a friend took him by the button-hole and asked to have a friend provided for, to put the person for whom the favor was solicited on a page, or a messenger, or clerk, and the present Speaker was obliged to yield to the same solicitations. The present Government effected a change in this system. They reduced the number of pages, messengers and clerks down to the lowest possible number, and declared that number should not be increased by one. (Applause.) The only charge that Dr. Christie could bring against the Government, has already been met by the determination of the Government to economize and save the people's money in every way possible.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY. These gentlemen who had rolled up \$9,000,000 of deficit, who increased the public debt, refused to make a single effort to change that policy under which these evil results were brought about. What was the result? We went to the country and declared that if we were entrusted with power, we would introduce a protective policy. We discussed that question in the fullest manner. Dr. Christie has told you that Great Britain had, under a free trade policy, risen to a pitch of grandeur and magnificence, and prosperity, such as she had never known before, that the United States were never more prosperous than under a free trade policy, and yet he is compelled to admit that when at the close of a civil war, the United States found themselves overwhelmed with a gigantic debt, the only salvation for that great country was the adoption of a protective policy. (Cries of "That's so" and applause.) Has protection failed in the United States? Will Dr. Christie dare to say it has failed in the face of the fact that within eight years the United States reduced the taxes on the people \$300,000,000, and the national debt over \$400,000,000. (Applause.) With this evidence to the contrary, no intelligent man dare say that the protective policy failed in the United States. Dr. Christie will not deny that Great Britain rose to her great height of power under one of the most protective tariffs that could be found at that time in any country of the world, and it was not only by virtue of her protective policy she had raised her manufacturing interests to such a pitch that she believed the rest of the world could not compete with her, that she adopted another policy. It would be underrating the intelligence of the country to suppose the people intend to cast their votes in favor of a party under whose management the country sank into the depressed condition in which it was when the present Government assumed office, and against a party which has already shown that it will bring it back to the highest degree of prosperity. (Prolonged applause.) If Dr. Christie will wait till we have raised the manufacturing industries of Canada, to such a pitch that she can compete with the world, we will talk to him about free trade. (Applause.) Compare the position of England under her free trade policy with that of the United States under its protective policy. England under her free trade policy, has steadily retrograded during the last few years, until it has become a matter of the keenest anxiety on the part of statesmen of all classes to provide the means of living for the people of Great Britain. Lord Derby said the only hope he saw for the people lay in their going out of the country, and finding the means of living in some other country which was denied them in England. Lord Salisbury, when interviewed by the representatives of a manufacturing industry, said: We can do nothing for you. Under our free trade system, we have given everything away, and have no means to bring to bear on surrounding nations to cause them to modify their tariffs. That Dr. Christie should discuss the question of free trade and protection, with the fact standing out in bold relief, that while in free trade Britain workmen are starving, the prosperity of the United States is such that Great Britain has sent missionaries there to collect the means of sustaining her population, are clamouring for work and cannot obtain it, is beyond my comprehension. If you wanted any evidence of the tri-

umph of the protective policy you would only have to compare our present position with that in which Mr. Mackenzie left us. What was the objection that Mr. Mackenzie, sustained by the silent vote of Dr. Christie, made against our policy. It was that had as our position was, it would become worse under protection. Protection, he argued, would destroy the industries of the country. What is the result? You will all admit it was necessary we should get increased revenue to meet our deficits. When we, year after year, had deficits of \$2,000,000, and a deficit of \$9,000,000 to meet on the last of July last, unless a change were made in the tariff, you will admit that a change had to be made. The great vantage ground we had over Mr. Mackenzie was this: You admit the disastrous condition of the country, and say you have no remedy; we ask you to try ours. Instead of allowing the patient to sink hour by hour before your eyes, try our remedy; if you have none to offer. (Applause.) They said a high tariff will decrease trade and you will lose revenue. Well, both parties joined issue on this occasion, the country deity united to try our remedy and returned us to power. [Prolonged applause.] Sir L. Tilley stated when he introduced his tariff that it would give him an increased revenue of \$2,000,000 a year. At the close of the first six months it was found that the revenue collected was \$1,127,000 more than during the preceding six months. [Renewed applause.] The Liberals also said, you will destroy the credit of the country. We have to borrow money in England, and by increasing the tariff you will destroy our credit, and be unable to effect any loans in the mother country. How much, gentlemen, do you think, we would have been able to borrow, had we been under the necessity of confessing that we had, on the first of July last, a deficit of \$3,000,000, and had made no provision to prevent it increasing? [A voice—Not much.] The mere announcement of such a condition of things would have caused the books of capitalists to us everywhere, and every public work in the country would have had to be stopped. Well, this tariff that was going to destroy our credit was put on the statute book, and the Finance Minister went to England and placed \$3,000,000 of our debentures on the market. He returned having obtained \$550,000 more for his \$3,000,000 loan at four per cent than Mr. Cartwright had ever been able to get for a similar amount. [Prolonged applause.]

IMMIGRATION. We were told that we were going to depopulate the country. Well, that has been tested also. What do the figures show? During the last twelve months a larger immigration has come to the country by one-third than during the previous year, and those immigrants were brought in at a smaller cost than were the less number the previous year. (Applause.) Why the Mackenzie Government should bring in immigrants, I could not understand. They spent a million and a half dollars of public money in bringing immigrants to this country, when under their policy all its industries were being paralyzed, and Canadians had to seek in other lands that employment that was denied them in their own. Having altered our policy, the anxiety about depopulating the country has gone to the winds. Canada never stood in such a position as she does at this moment with regard to immigration. (Applause.) We have our great North-West presenting a field for profitable employment for millions of people. The keenest interest has been excited across the border, through Great Britain, and in other sections of the world, concerning our Dominion, and they are sending, not only ordinary laboring men but tenant farmers, such with five hundred or a thousand pounds which he is willing to invest in our country, where he can secure a more prosperous home than in any other part of the world. (Applause.) Dr. Christie has ventured to deny the increased prosperity of the country, I need not argue that point. There is not an intelligent man in Canada who does not see that it advanced to a position of progress denied it for the last five years under the policy of the late Government. There is not a man in the country who knows its history, who has the means of judging its position from everything that indicates the prosperity of a country, who does not know that the statement that its prosperity is not being increased is one not founded on fact. (Applause.) The Globe newspaper spent three months, after the tariff was put on the statute book endeavoring to convince the people that they were utterly ruined; the next three months it spent in using all its argumentative power to persuade the people that the prosperity which it could no longer remain blind to, was not due to the National Policy. [Great laughter and applause.] So that by the mouths of its own organs the Liberal party stands convicted of error and incapacity. We said this policy was vitally necessary to revive the flagging interests of Canada. The hon. gentleman then referred to the tea trade and the sugar trade, which had been previously referred to by Mr. Abbott. That the duty necessarily increased the price was a fallacy. Ask a man who takes his supplies of woolens from the great woolen factories of Canada whether the cost has been increased to the purchaser? It is well known that if you foster an industry you create competition and thus keep prices down to the lowest point. He could not understand how Dr. Christie could ask for re-election on the ground of opposition to the policy. That policy has accomplished more than its most sanguine supporters could have expected. And that man, whatever he may have been in the past, is not a true Canadian or patriot who is not willing to sink every personal and every party consideration, and do all that in him lies to increase the prosperity of Canada by supporting this national policy. If the policy is maintained by the intelligent men of

the country, Canada will not only reach the position of prosperity it enjoyed in 1873, when we resigned power, but will reach a position of prosperity such as the most enthusiastic Canadians have scarcely ever dreamed of. Under the old policy, the public works of the country, in the face of successive deficits, which had rolled up to \$8,000,000 in the four years, would have had to be discontinued; the Northwest could not have been developed, and you would have been obliged to continue as you were steadily retrograding instead of advancing. The hon. gentleman then referred to the great advantages which would accrue to the Dominion by the development of the Northwest, which nature had intended to be the grainary of the world, and concluded with a brilliant peroration in favor of the National Policy. His speech was one of his happiest efforts, and was interrupted at frequent intervals by outbursts of applause and cheering.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

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

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

"BAPTIST".—Meet at Christie's Hall at 11 a.m., each Sabbath.

METHODIST.—Rev. E. Robson, Minister. Sabbath preaching services in the Church at 11 a.m. and 8:30 p.m., and at Oliver Hall, at 10 p.m. W. J. Forlong, Pastor, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p.m., and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p.m. every Sunday morning.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. P. Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Robert G. Melville, Esq., Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq., Mayor; Messrs T. Sheppard, Esq., William McLean, Esq., John McLean, Esq., Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Elkie.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute), Robert, Esq., and John McLean, Esq., (Jenao). Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jenao), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court-house, room the 14th to the 15th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bothwell, of Arundel. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz. January 10th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 19th. Clerk of the Court: Thos. Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to \$25. Held on the first Monday of every month in the Court-house, Lachute. Clerk of the Court: T. G. J. Walker, Lachute.

CLERK OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—The chief clerk of the District is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Court of the Superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 15th to 18th February, May and October.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 a.m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p.m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p.m.

On the first Monday, Westworth meets at Daleville at 2 p.m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets in Masson, town, Masson, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p.m.

On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p.m.

On the third Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 8 p.m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners, who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners, now when and where to find them in session.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTONNETT.—Is in the township of Deschamps, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL.—Is in a township of the same name, twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AYVOCA.—Is in the township of Grenville, about twenty miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

BELLEVILLE.—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

BROWN'S RIVER.—Is in the township of Chatham, about one and a half miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

BRITTONVILLE.—Is in the township of Morin, twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

CAMILLA.—Is in the township of Deschamps, about eight miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

CARILLON.—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & O. R. R. distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail weekly.

CHATHAM.—Is in the township of Chatham, near Douglas Crossing, on the M. & O. R. R., about eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

CUNNINGHAM.—Is on the Ottawa river, township of Chatham, about ten miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

DALEVILLE.—Is in the township of Chatham, about six miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

DUNAVY.—Is in the township of Westworth, eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-weekly.

GENEVA.—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three miles from Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

HENRY'S RIVER.—Is in the township of Chatham, about twelve miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GENOA.—Is in the East Settlement, about six miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

GRANVILLE.—Is on the Ottawa river, at the head of the Grenville Canal, and Carillon and Grenville Railroad. A station of M. O. & W. R. R. is here, distant from Lachute, fourteen miles. Mail daily.

HARRINGTON.—Is in a township of the same name, twelve miles from Grenville, and about twenty-two miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

LAKEFIELD.—Is in the township of Gore, ten miles from Lachute. Mail semi-weekly.

LACHUTE.—Is on the line of M. O. & W. R. R., and on the North River, is the County-seat, and the Circuit Court is held here at regular intervals. It is about thirty miles from Montreal by rail. Mail daily.

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, about twelve miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated midway between the Grenville and Arundel offices. The mail from Grenville and Arundel leaving their respective offices on Saturday mornings sail by intermediate Quebec and Lachute, and other at Lost River, exchanging mails and returning to their respective offices on the following morning. Mail from Lachute from Arundel, and Louis Bennett from Grenville.

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Lachute, October 8, 1878.

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Is the best that has ever yet been used. horses do not bite at it, as it causes little or no irritation. It is also used in the part affected. Price 50 cents per pot.

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THE WATCHMAN

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published
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LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province
of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by D.
KERR, & Co.
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Jan. 2nd, 1879.

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St. Andrews, P. O., Sept. 21, 1877.

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Collects and enforces and insurance effected
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All business promptly attended to.
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Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. BUCHANAN'S building,
opposite Fraser & McQuinn's.

THE WATCHMAN

AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

NO 25

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Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, P. Q.

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for the generous support accorded him
in the past, begs to announce that he gives
special attention to cleaning and repairing
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF
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Ware, &c., now on hand at the Store
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Just opened out a magnificent stock of
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NEW GLOBES AND SHADES,
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prices, for our old and new customers.

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Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the
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Improves his friends and the public in gen-
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stand, as usual, where he will continue, as
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THE UNDERSIGNED, Merchant Tailor,
of Montreal, begs to announce to the
people of Lachute and vicinity that he will
open a new-class Tailoring Establishment in
WEST END LACHUTE, (next door to BAN-
FORD'S Cash Store,) on the 1st of March next.
All who favor him with their custom may
expect good fitting clothes made up at short
notice, and at reasonable prices.
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OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL,
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SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER.
171

Harnessmaking.

ALL SCOTCHMEN wishing their own
native harness, can get it from the
undersigned who will take kinds of har-
ness at the lowest prices. All repairs prom-
ptly done on reasonable terms.

W. MCNIIGHT,
Lachute, October 22, 1879.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER &c.,
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Repairing Done at very Modern Rates.
Has removed his business to his new house
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in the most artistic and pleasing manner,
and in the shortest time, you will find it
best to go to a first-class one. He will be
here only for a short time—don't lose the
chance.

WANTED
AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE
Factory, First-class Logs, Sawwood,
Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.
J. R. MCLEARN, Jr.,
Lachute.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XLII. Concluded.

WEDDED WITH HER MOTHER'S RING.

"Oh, stupid Theron! can't you feel
that I am here!" she thought. "I felt
your presence even before I saw you.
I am so near that I can almost touch
you, yet there you lie at last length."

He commenced singing, in a low
tone.

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme
grows."

She waited no longer, but in her
sweet voice, repeated the old refrain,
which had been the signal for so many
of their trysts. He sprang up, and
catching a glimpse of her laughing and
blushing face back of the cedar, came
instantly to her side.

"See what a whirling time it is," she
said. "I surprised you on this occasion."

"But I shall not run away, as you
did, Vera."

"Indeed! Now it is my turn to be
surprised again. I had fears lest, in
your desire to escape, you might plunge
into the water."

He looked at her very earnestly, and
her eyes dropped under his gaze. She
had years before, in the early dawn after
she had rescued him at Fort Clinton.

"Vera," he said hesitatingly, "I am
very poor."

"What has that to do with the sub-
ject?" she asked with a sudden mirth-
fulness in her eyes.

"I am but a cripple," he continued
sadly, "and there is a dark stain upon
my name."

Her laughing eyes became full of
tears.

"Circumstances have greatly changed.
You are now Vera Wellingly, and the
heirress of large wealth."

"I would rather be the ragged,
friendless Vera Brown you found at
my mother's grave, than have you talk
in this way, Theron."

"Would to heaven you were!" he
said with passionate earnestness; "for
then I would kneel at your feet and beg
you to be my wife."

She dashed her tears right and left,
and taking his hand asked—

"Theron, what right have you to
this ring? You have become a skeptic
again, and I shall have to teach you a
new and stronger faith."

"And may I give this old bent ring
which you are wearing its first mean-
ing?" he said, eagerly.

"It never had any other meaning to
me," she said with a low laugh, and
then she added with an exquisite touch
of pathos, "We could not help loving
each other, Theron, after all that had
happened; we could only help doing
wrong. Do not grieve that you have
lost an arm, for you shall have both of
mine in its place. That which you call
a stain upon your name has come to be
in my eyes, the most flashing jewel in
the crown of your manhood. When that
poor creature fled to your door
from her father's scorn and curse, you,
who had been most wronged, acted as
the Divine Man would have done. If
you could be so kind to her, how sure
I am of patient tenderness! I will
conclude my long homily with this plain
exhortation: Never forget that Vera
Wellingly and Vera Brown are one
and the same person. It will save you
a world of trouble."

Then she called her father, but he
had stolen away and left the lovers to
themselves.

The long and terrible war was over.
The last British soldier had embarked
from the city of New York, and Wash-
ington, who had become the foremost
General of the age, was about to repair
to the seat of government, that he
might resign his commission and become
a simple American citizen. But, before
doing so, he attended a wedding in a
beautiful up-town villa, which had been
hastily prepared for the occasion.

It was a magnificent affair, for those
primitive and warlike times. Sam
Francis and his buxom daughter Phoe-
be, presided over the cuisine and enter-
tainment, and the best military band of
the army discoursed gay music. Many
of the leading men of the country,
state and city were present, and among
them, it might also be said, was Captain
Molly, for he persisted in wearing her
cocked hat and a tilterman's coat. Sur-
geon Jasper found himself an hono-
rable member of a remodeled, and Tascor
was charged with so many important
duties that he was at last satisfied that
he utterly eclipsed his old friend Pom-
pey. His mother, old Gula, in her
lusty red turban, looked as if she might
have been in very truth an African
dowager Queen.

Mrs. Saville was so happy that she
quite renewed her youth, and would
have been perfectly ready to admit that
heaven had made a much better match
than she had thriftyly compassed, as
she had once supposed. Vera's gentle,
and affectionate manner had won her heart
at once, while she at the same time
pleasantly remembered the deeds of the
bride.

The tall, bent form of the father was
completing even though, in accordance
with his old shrinking habit he ever
ought the background in the brilliant
scene. Peace sat serenely on his brow,
where gloom had lowered for so many
years. He believed that the curse had
passed from him and his, and he was
daily becoming more grateful for recog-
nized blessings.

But Colonel Wellingly was the genius
of the occasion, and with a genial, high-
bred courtesy, he moved among the
guests, bestowing words of welcome and
gracious attentions, with the tact of one
whose thorough knowledge of men en-
abled him to make every utterance and
act timely and appropriate. To each
one he gave the sense of being recog-
nized and cared for, and his kind breeding
made him at ease in addressing Gov-
ernor Clinton or the Commander-in-chief,
and no less so in speaking to some subal-
tern, or Captain Molly herself.

Soon a breezy and expectant rustle
and hum of voices announced that the
bride and groom were descending the
grand staircase.

As Vera entered, leaning upon the
arm of her father, there was a deep
murmur of admiration.

Her heart was filled with unexpressed
gratitude, for God's minister was be-
fore her, and in his hand was God's
Holy Word. And when Saville spoke
the words, "With this ring I thee wed,"
and put upon her finger the plain gold
band, with which her father had espoused
her mother, she thought she felt her
mother's hands resting upon her head
in blessing.

Even in that supreme moment, her
mind flashed back to the hour of her
strong temptation, when her mother's
charge that she should be wedded with
this ring came to her help like an angel's
hand. While the clergyman was uttering
the concluding prayer, her mind
wandered a little, and harbored the
thought:

"If God can thus richly reward
patient obedience, what will heaven
bestow?"

As Washington was about to take
his leave, with strong expressions of
his regard and kindly interest, Saville
asked him if he would grant them a
brief private interview.

With some surprise he consented and
was conducted into a beautiful little
room, to which no guests had been ad-
mitted. On a stand of inlaid wood of
rare value, and resting upon some ex-
quisite embroidered velvet, lay a little
book.

"Does your Excellency recognize
this?" asked Vera, pointing to it.

As Washington took it up, a quick
ray of intelligence lighted up his face
and he said, "Yes, I recognize it."

"It is my old Bible which I have
carried through many a battle."

"God bless your Excellency!" said
Vera, taking his hand in strong emotion.
"This book, which is your gift, car-
ried me through the one sore battle of
my life."

"And this happy wedding tonight,
added Saville, in a tone of deep feeling,
at which I feel the Son of God is present,
as truly as he was at Cana, is due to
your gift of this Bible, and the Chris-
tian's counsel which accompanied it. I
was then an unbeliever, and was tempt-
ing this dear wife to a union in which
she must have thrown away her moth-
er's wedding ring; but this Bible saved
us both, and we bless you for it with a
gratitude that shall never cease."

Tears gathered thickly in Washing-
ton's eyes, and taking Vera in his arms,
he kissed her tenderly, saying:

"The words which you and your
husband have spoken form one of those
memories which grow dearer to the
last hour of life."

One quiet summer evening, Arthur
and Guy Wellingly issued from the
door of a rustic hunting lodge into
which the mountain cabin had been de-
veloped, and following a path, they
came to a lovely and secluded spot,
emowered in the primeval trees of the
forest. From a pedestal arose a light
shaft of white marble, around which
was entwined the clinging ivy. It bore
no name. That was engraved on the
hearts of the brothers.

Was she a weak woman who had
thus enchained two such men? Is not
that faith rational, which affirms that
love to faithful must have a spiritual
and eternal fruition?

THE END.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

CHAPTER II.

THE VICTIM.

Frank Hemstead was expected in the
evening train from the north, so that
the conspirators would not have long to
wait. To pass the brief intervening time
Lottie went to the piano and gave them
some music like herself, brilliant, dash-
ing, off-hand, but devoid of sentiment
and feeling. Then she sprang up and
began playing the maddest pranks on
languid Bel, and with Addie was soon
engaged in a romp with De Forrest and
Harcourt that would have amazed the
most festive puritan that ever schooled
or masked a frolicsome nature under the
sombre deportment required. The young
men took their cue from the ladies, and
elegance and propriety were driven
away in shreds before the gale of their
wild spirits. Poor Bel, buffeted and
helpless, half-angry, half-frightened,
protested, cried, and laughed at the
tempest around her.

"I mean," said Lottie, panting after
a desperate chase among the furniture,
"to have one more spree, like the toper
before they reform."

Though these vivacious creatures, with
their habits of grace and elegance could
romp without roughness, and glide
where others would tread around, they
could not keep their revel so quiet but

that hissing steps were heard. Bel
warned them and before Mrs. March-
mont could enter, Lottie was playing a
waltz, and the others appeared as if they
had been dancing. The lady of prece-
dent smiled, whereas if she had come a
moment earlier she would have been
horried.

But the glow from the hearth, uncer-
tain enough for their innocent deeds of
darkness, had now to fade before the
chandelier, and Mrs. Marchmont, some-
what surprised at the ruined plumage
of the young ladies, and the fact that
Mr. de Forrest's necktie was awry,
suggested that they retire and prepare
for supper; whereas they retented in
literal disorder. But without the door
they, old French seized them, and they
nearly ran over the hallitory. Bel upon
the stairs. (With sallies of nonchance,
another laughter, a breezy rustle of
garments, and the rush of swift motion,
they seemed to die away in the upper
hells as might a summer gale. To Mrs.
Marchmont, they had vanished like a
suppressed whirlwind.)

"The young people of my day were
more decorous," soliloquized the lady
complacently. "But then the De For-
rests have French blood in them, and
what else did you expect? It's that
sets them off."

The approaching sound of sleigh-bells
hastened the young people's toilets, and
when they descended the stairs, this
time like a funeral procession, a tall
figure, with one side that had been to
the windward well sifted over with
snow, was just entering the hall.

Mrs. Marchmont welcomed him with
as much warmth as she ever permitted
himself to show. She was a good and
kind lady at heart, only she insisted
upon covering the natural bloom and
beauty of her nature with the artificial
enamel of mannerism and convention-
ality. During the unwrapping process
the young people stood in the back-
ground, but Lottie watched the emer-
gence from overcoat and muffler of the
predestined victim of her wiles with
more than ordinary curiosity.

The first thing that impressed her was
his unusual height, and the next a cer-
tain awkwardness and angularity. When
he came to be formally presented, his
diffidence and lack of ease were quite
marked. Bel greeted him with a dis-
tinct inclination of her head. De Forrest
also welcomed him with one of his slight
est bows, while Harcourt stood so far
away that he was scarcely introduced at
all; but Lottie went demurely forward,
and put her warm hand in his great cold
one, and said, looking up shyly:

"I think we are sort of cousins, are
we not?"

He blushed to the roots of his hair
and stammered that he hoped so.

Indeed, this exquisite vision appear-
ing from the shadows of the hall, and
claiming kinship, might have disor-
dered a polished society man; and the
conspirators retired back into the gloom
to hide their merriment.

As the stranger, in his lushful con-
fusion, did not seem to know for the
moment what to do with her hand, and
was inclined to keep it; for in fact it was
warm, and rather electrifying him, she
withdrew it, exclaiming:

"How cold you are! You must
come with me to the fire at once."

He followed her with a rather bewil-
dered expression, but his large grey eyes
were full of gratitude for her supposed
kindness, even as his unready tongue
was slow in making grateful acknow-
ledgment.

"Supper will be ready in a few mo-
ments, Frank," said his aunt, approach-
ing them and rather wondering at Lot-
tie's friendliness. "Perhaps you had
better go at once to your room and pre-
pare. You will find it warm," and she
glanced significantly at his rumpled hair
and general appearance of disorder, the
natural results of a long journey.

He started abruptly, blushed as if
conscious of having forgotten something,
and timidly said to Lottie:

"Will you excuse me?"

"Yes," she replied sweetly, "for a
little while."

He again blushed deeply, and for a
second indulged in a shy glance of curi-
osity at the "cousin" who spoke so
kindly. Then, as if guilty of an improp-
riety, he seized a huge carpet-bag as
if it were a lady's reticule. But remem-
bering that her eyes were upon him, he
tried to cross the hall and mount the
stairs with dignity. The great leather
bag did not conduce to this; and he
succeeded in appearing awkward in the
extreme, and had a vague, uncomfort-
able impression that such was the case.

Mrs. Marchmont having disappeared
into the dining room, the young people
went off into silent convulsions of laugh-
ter, in which even Bel joined, though
she said she knew it was wrong.

"He is just the one of all the world
on whom to play such a joke," said
Lottie, pirouetting into the parlour.

"It was capital!" chimed in De
Forrest. "Lottie, you would make a
star actress."

"He has an intelligent eye," continu-
ed she, a little more thoughtfully. "He
may be able to see more than we think.
I insist that you all be very careful.
And will suspect something, if he
doesn't and may put him on his guard."

Mr. Hemstead soon appeared, for it
was plain that his toilets were exceed-
ingly simple. The elegant waiting
in his manners was still more clearly
evident from his dress. The material
was good, but had evidently been put
together by a country tailor, who limp-

ed a long way behind the latest mode.
What was worse, his garments scarcely
amounted to the bare necessities of life.
Although he made, in some externals,
a marked contrast to the city exquisite,
who rather enjoyed standing beside him
that this contrast might be seen.

To Lottie he appeared excessively
comical as he stalked in and around,
trying vainly to appear as if coming. And
yet the thought occurred to her, "If he
only knew what to do with his colossal
proportions—how to manage them—
he would make an imposing looking
man!" And when De Forrest posed
beside him just before they went out
to tea, even this thought flashed across
her. Julian seemed like an elegant
manikin beside a man. If De For-
rest had only known the game of
eloquence was not wholly in his favor.

But poor Mr. Hemstead came to grief
on his way to the supper room. Miss
Marchmont tried to disguise her dimi-
nutive stature by a long trailing dress.
Upon this she placed, by no means
delicate foot, as she was sweeping out
with Mr. Harcourt. There was an on-
ions sound of pattering stitches, and an
abrupt period in the young lady's grace-
ful progress. In his eager haste to
remedy his awkwardness, he bumped up
against Mr. Dimmerly, who was advanc-
ing to speak to him, with a force that
nearly overthrew that dapper gen-
tleman, and rendered his uncle's greet-
ing rather peculiar. Hemstead felt, in
his intense annoyance, that the young
people were at the point of exploding
with merriment at his expense, and was
in a state of mingled indignation at
himself and them. His aunt and Mr.
Dimmerly, who soon recovered them-
selves, endeavoring to look seriously un-
concerned, but with partial success.

All seemed to feel as if they were over
a mine of disastrous laughter. The
authoritative object looked nervously
around for the beautiful "cousin," and
noted with a sigh of relief that she had
disappeared.

"I hope she did not see my meeting
with uncle," he thought. "I was always
a gawk in society, and to-night seem
possessed with the very genius of awk-
wardness." She is the only one who has
shown me any real kindness, and I don't
want her to think of me only as a blun-
dering, tongue-tied fool."

He would not have been reassured
had he known that Lottie, having seen
all, had darted back into the parlour,
and was leaning against the piano, a
quivering and for the moment, a help-
less subject of suppressed mirth. Mr.
Dimmerly was always a rather comical
object to her, and his flying arms and
spontaneous as he tried to recover himself
from the rude shock of his nephew's
burly form, made a scene in which
anxiety, which is said to be the chief
cause of laughter, was pre-eminent.

But the paroxysm passing, she follow-
ed them, and took a seat opposite her
victim, with a demure sweetness and
repose of manner that was well-nigh
fatal to the conspirators.

As Mr. Hemstead was regarded as a
clergyman, though not quite through
with his studies, his aunt looked to him
for the saying of grace. It was a trying
 ordeal for the young fellow under the
circumstances. He shot a quick glance
at Lottie, which she returned with a
look of serious expectation, then drop-
ped her eyes, and veiled a different ex-
pression under the long lashes. But he
was sorely embarrassed, and stam-
mered out he scarcely knew what. A
suppressed titter from Addie March-
mont and the young men was the only
response he heard, and it was not reas-
uring. He heartily wished himself
back in Michigan, but was comforted
by seeing Lottie looking gravely and
reproachfully at the irreverent gigglers.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 75 cents
Above 10 lines, first insertion, 1 dollar
(per line)
Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents
One year (24 lines per week), per year \$10.00
Two years, per year \$18.00
One quarter column, per year, 25.00
One half column, per year, 30.00
One column, per year, 35.00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year, 40.00
A liberal discount made on yearly ad-
vertisements. Transitory advertisements must
be paid for in advance.
Advertisements without written instructions
will be inserted until forbid and charged
accordingly.
Orders for discontinuing advertisements
must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-
DAY.

S. Carsley, Dry Goods.
Tenders Wanted—P. Brown.
Groceries—Fish & Ireland.
GRAND CONCERT

LOCAL.

1808.—There were 1808 votes
polled on the 12th inst. against 1749 in
Sept. 1878, and 1603 in April 1878.

The ice harvest is abundant this
year. Large numbers are daily at work
getting ice and sawdust at the Lachute
Mills.

The New York Herald of Saturday
last contained an account of the election
of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott for Argen-
teuil.

OUR NEW STORY.—If you have not
read the first chapter and cannot get it,
—don't neglect to commence with this
number.

Doctors Bills are said to have been
given out freely the day after the elec-
tion to persons whose votes were sup-
posed to be blue.

LEAP YEAR.—Last Saturday, being
Valentine's day the gentle-uns were
circulated freely and the ladies had
rather the best of it as far as we hear.

The Official Count of the ballots pa-
pers took place on Saturday last at the
Court House by the Sheriff, showing
Mr. Abbott's majority to be 68.

Lord Beaconsfield's Policy has been
signally sustained again by the election
on Friday last of a conservative member
in the Liberal stronghold of South-west
England.

ALWAYS WITH YOU.—The friends of
the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott have increas-
ed rapidly since the election. If they
were not with him on polling day, they
are now.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.—This story
commenced last week in our columns.
Our readers will be in earnest to get
such number to find out where the jest
is. Now is the time to subscribe.

MAJORITIES.—There were only seven
polling places, out of eighteen where
Dr. Christie got a majority of votes, and
in each place the majority was greatly
reduced from last election.

A Penny Reading consisting of songs,
reading and recitations, will be held in
the Brick School House, St. Andrews,
on Friday the 25th inst.; the proceeds
for a very charitable purpose.—See bills.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN.—As we pre-
dicted three weeks ago, that Argen-
teuil and Montmorency would return
Conservatives, but the Grit press puffed
at them; now it is our turn to laugh at
them.

GOT LOOSE.—On Saturday last the
passenger car got loose, some way from
the freight train at the station and run
back down the grade to Chisholm's sid-
ing, indicating that it was best where
the station ought to be.

Ex-Alderman Rowe, of Ottawa, has
arrived in Winnipeg, and is preparing
to start a new daily and weekly
Conservative paper. It is understood that
Tuttle's offer of co-operation has been
declined.

Don't forget to open an evening with
the Kings of Mystery at Victoria Hall
and enjoy a good laugh. The Ladies
were delighted with the Boquet Pro-
grammes they received at the Singer
Brothers Entertainment in Perry's Hall
on the 16th.

HELP FOR THE NEEDY.—We hear
that a subscription list was started here
the other day for the purpose of raising
money to contest Mr. Abbott's election
but that some of the faithful suggested
that it would be better to send the
money to the Irish Relief Fund. A
wise suggestion.

Lachute trade is being injured by
false reports being circulated among
persons at distant parts who are accus-
tomed to do business here, that dip-
theria is very prevalent. There are no
cases of diptheria that we hear of in
the place.

CONSUMPTION.—Many say that this
disease cannot be cured, but the prop-
rietary of Allen's Lung Balm will
satisfy any one that it has been cured
in very many cases of the worst
description. They have hundreds of testi-
monials from thankful individuals who
willingly admit it has saved their lives.

THE RED SHAWL.—Some ladies were
waiting at the Messrs. Poirer's Woollen
Factory here the other day, one of whom
had on a reddish colored shawl which
was caught in one of the machines, and
torn into pieces, but there being no fur-
ther harm done, the other ladies laugh-
ed at the rebuke which even the machi-
nery gave to the color that is so much
opposed to its running in Canada.

The accident to the Vice-Regal party
on Saturday is universally regretted,
and has provoked very general sym-
pathy. During her short residence in
Canada the Princess has won the hearts
of the people by her uniformly gracious
bearing, and we feel satisfied that the
country with one accord, would bewail
any serious mishap to Her Royal High-
ness, or to His Excellency the Governor
General.—Ottawa Herald.

A GREAT LOSS.—It was reported
in New Edinburgh that Her Royal
Highness the Princess Louise had lost
a highly prized jewel on Saturday night
which is valued at \$20,000. During
the afternoon a large number of men
were engaged in shovelling up the snow
in the hope of finding it.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—At this season
when coughs are so prevalent, an effec-
tual remedy, and one easily obtained, is
Perry Davis' Vegetable "Pain Killer."
It is no new nostrum, vended by un-
known agents, but has stood the test of
over twenty years; and those who use
the article, internally or externally,
will connect with it grateful recollections
of its worthy inventor.

THAT CLIQUE.—The Conservative
Party has been called a clique in this
county for some few years past, and
right up to nomination day (5th inst.),
and that by persons who should not in-
dulge in such epithets. The clique now
consists, however, of 337 of the free and
independent electors of this county, and
we believe one hundred more would be
added to the number if they had the
chance to identify themselves at the
Polls again.

THE MONTMORENCY ELECTION.—On
Thursday it was a constituency, which
gave at the general elections a clear
majority of eighty-nine, returning a
Conservative by a majority of sixty-
eight. And on Saturday, it was a con-
stituency which elected a Conservative
at the general elections by a majority
of two hundred and twenty-six, electing
a Conservative by a majority of three
hundred and fifty-eight, an increase of
one hundred and thirty-two. Nothing
could be more complete than this as an
evidence of the "reaction" of which we
have been hearing so much.

JOSEPH A. EVANS, at Clifton, N. B.,
thus wrote to Mr. Fellows:—"I believe
under kind Providence, that Mr. Fel-
lows' Compound Syrup of Hypophos-
phites has been the means of restoring
both my wife and daughter. The latter
from Tubercular Consumption and I
hope the afflicted will avail them-
selves of its use."

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Carillon.
(By Telegraph to the WATCHMAN.)
February 14th.—A man named Chas.
Cassor was accidentally killed last night,
by being caught in the belt of the pump
engine in use on the Carillon Canal
works.

Lakefield.
MR. ABBOTT'S VICTORY CELEBRATED.
A large number of the women of the
Gore, Lachute and Millie Isle, celebra-
ted the Conservative victory, on Friday,
in Lakefield.

ROASTING AN OX.
At half past five the fire was lit up,
which could be seen for a great distance.
A sufficient number being engaged in
preparing the refreshments, the remain-
der assembled in the school room, and
speeches were the order of the evening.

Mr. John Smith being called to the
chair explained the object of the meet-
ing in his usual eloquent manner, and
called upon Capt. James Smith to ad-
dress the meeting.

Capt. Jas. Smith said:—Mr. Chair-
man and gentlemen: It affords me a
great deal of pleasure to take part in
this meeting, and to assist in celebrating
—the result of the election campaign—
the Conservative victory. I am well
pleased to learn that invitations have
been given to some of our acquaintances
on the Reform side, and am also glad to
see some of them here. I hope that
this meeting will not cause any disap-
pointment to the Reform Party, or their
standard bearer, as it is not our intention
to give any offence in that way.

It is evident from the result of the
election that some of the electors that
deserted from the Conservative ranks
during the past five years, are joining
them again, and I hope that before long
the County of Argenteuil will be whol-
ly a Conservative county, as it was in
the days when Mr. Bullingham was our
representative. (Prolonged applause.)

The chairman then called upon Mr.
E. Hills to address the meeting.
Mr. Fred. Hills said:—Mr. Chair-
man and gentlemen: I have not a speech
to make, and I have never attempted to
speak in public, and every one present
knows what my profession is. But I
feel as if I ought to say something on
the present occasion. I am highly
pleased with the result of the election,
which has, as you have told us,
been the cause of this rejoicing. It is
evident that the Conservatives of
Argenteuil are awakening to their own
interests when they have elected a
member of Parliament that will uphold
the National Policy. Contrast the re-
cord of to-day with the record of 1875.

In 1875 Dr. Christie was elected by
acclamation, his supporters having
grounded to say that the county of Ar-
genteuil was a Reform county. In
1878 Dr. Christie was elected with a
majority of over eighty, his supporters
having very sufficient ground to say that
the county was a Reform county.
Better they had thanked the Conserva-
tives for electing him, for to-day we
find him over sixty in the minority. I
admit that it required a good deal of
confidence on the part of the electors to
oppose a gentleman of Dr. Christie's
standing, in an election campaign, not-
withstanding the blighted prospects of
the Dominion before the Conservative
Government came into power, could
compel them to do so.

The Chairman then called upon Mr.
B. Foster to address the meeting.
Mr. B. Foster said:—Mr. Chair-
man and gentlemen: It is not my intention
to say much as there has been a good deal
said already by way of illustration. I'm
not sufficiently posted in political mat-
ters to be able to give much of a speech,
but I must acknowledge that it gives
me much pleasure to take part in this
meeting.

The Chairman called upon Mr. J.
Westgate, and others to address the
meeting.

Afterwards the Chairman sang that
beautiful hymn pull for the shore assist-
ed by Mr. Fred Hill. Choir practice
being over for the evening, Rev. E.
Boyd accompanied by the singing class
assembled in the school room. The re-
freshments were then served out of
which all seemed to partake heartily.
This being over Mr. A. McKnight read
a description of the way to have bacon.
Cheers were given for the Queen, the
Government, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott
and the gentlemen and ladies of La-
chute and Millie Isle that came to the
meeting. Mr. F. Hill responded. The
chairman called upon the choir to sing
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ARGENTEUIL ELECTION.

The election of Hon. Mr. Abbott in
Argenteuil yesterday is an event full
of political significance. We do not
under-estimate the personal strength of
the Conservative candidate, derived
from his great ability, knowledge of the
county and high character, but Mr.
Abbott had pitied against him a gentle-
man who could claim a closer intimacy
with the people by reason of his long
residence in the county, and the nature
of whose profession necessarily made
him warm friends even among those
who differed with him in politics, and
who, moreover, is a man of popular
parts. The victory is, therefore, to be
attributed to the favor in which the
policy of the Government is held by the
people. The election was contested
mainly upon the National Policy, as-
sailed by Dr. Christie and his friends in
language more violent than applicable,
and boldly defended by Mr. Abbott,
who gave full adhesion to the prin-
ciple of protection to native industries.
Argenteuil is essentially a rural consti-
tuency, and therefore one in which the
new policy was put to a severe test,
for such opposition as still exists in the
country to protection is to be looked
for only among the farming population.
But the electors of Argenteuil have
not allowed themselves to be deceived
by the narrow prejudices of the Liberal
Party, they have recognized that the
National Policy embraces the broad
principle of the general good to the
subversion of local prejudices and local in-
terests, and they have added their en-
dorsement to the patriotic spirit which
emanated the policy, by the election of
Mr. Abbott. If any assurance were
wanted on the opening of the session
that the people of Canada are one with
the Government in their effort to build
up home industries, promote foreign
trade and develop our resources, it has
been given in the verdict of the people
of Argenteuil at the polls yesterday.
We congratulate the county and the
country upon having obtained the ser-
vices of so able a man as Mr. Abbott in
Parliament, where his legal attainments
and long experience in public affairs
will be of the utmost value, and we
congratulate the Government upon the
reception of this last tribute to the popu-
larity of their policy.—Gazette.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S
LIFE.—On Tuesday an attempt was
made to blow up the Czar in the Win-
ter Palace. The explosive was success-
fully fired by means of electric wires,
but the object sought was not attained,
the Czar being absent from the place
where the explosion occurred. Eight
soldiers, however, were killed, and 45
wounded. It is thought likely that this
last attempt will hasten the Czar's ab-
dication.

Very much dissatisfaction seems to
have been provoked amongst the rep-
resentatives of the Press by the order is-
sued forbidding the transmission of mes-
sages on the wires Saturday night after
the accident to the Vice-Regal Party.

BIRTH.
WHITEHIDE.—At Edmonstone House, North-
West Terrace, on January 1st, the wife of
Rev. Arthur Whitehide of a daughter.
O'BRIAN.—At Grenville, on the 14th inst.,
(Valentine's Day), the wife of Dr. O'Brian,
of a son.

DEATH.
WATERS.—At Lachute, on Wednesday 11th
inst., Lily May, youngest daughter of
Robert Waters, aged 6 months and 11 days.

PROVISIONS, &c.—
Pork, meat, per lb. \$1.50 to 17.00
Pork, city cured, per lb. 0.11 0.12
Hams, city cured, per lb. 0.11 0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb. 0.10 0.11
Dressed hogs, per lb. 0.10 0.11
Beef, prime, per lb. 0.10 0.11
Tallow, rendered, per lb. 0.04 0.05
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0.16 0.17
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs. 3.95 4.10
DRESSED POULTRY.—
Turkeys per lb. 0.05 0.06
Geese ditto 0.03 0.04
Chickens per lb. 0.05 0.07
Ducks per lb. 0.05 0.07
Partridges per pair 0.50 0.75
BUTTER.—
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb. 0.05 0.06
Towaships, fine to medium 0.01 0.02
fair to good dairies 0.01 0.02
Morrishburg, choice lines dairy 0.01 0.02
fair to good 0.01 0.02
Brookville, choice lines of dairy 0.01 0.02
fair to good 0.01 0.02
Western dairy choice lines 0.01 0.02
fair to good 0.01 0.02

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
(FIRE AND LIFE)
Wants an Agent
FOR THE VILLAGE AND VICINITY OF
LACHUTE.

Apply with references to
FORBES & MUDGE,
Chief Agents, Montreal.
Montreal, Feb. 7, 1880.

MONTREAL MARKETS.
February 19, 1880.
FLOUR.—
Superior Extra 5.05 to 5.10
Extra Superior 4.95 to 5.05
Family 4.85 to 4.95
Spring Extra, new ground 5.50 5.55
Superdual 5.50 5.55
Strong Bakers 5.50 5.55
Fines 5.00 5.15
Middlings 4.40 4.45
Polished 15 30
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs. 2.80 2.90
Oatmeal 4.60 4.70
Cornmeal 2.95 3.00
PROVISIONS, &c.—
Pork, meat, per lb. \$1.50 to 17.00
Pork, city cured, per lb. 0.11 0.12
Hams, city cured, per lb. 0.11 0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb. 0.10 0.11
Dressed hogs, per lb. 0.10 0.11
Beef, prime, per lb. 0.10 0.11
Tallow, rendered, per lb. 0.04 0.05
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0.16 0.17
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs. 3.95 4.10
DRESSED POULTRY.—
Turkeys per lb. 0.05 0.06
Geese ditto 0.03 0.04
Chickens per lb. 0.05 0.07
Ducks per lb. 0.05 0.07
Partridges per pair 0.50 0.75
BUTTER.—
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb. 0.05 0.06
Towaships, fine to medium 0.01 0.02
fair to good dairies 0.01 0.02
Morrishburg, choice lines dairy 0.01 0.02
fair to good 0.01 0.02
Brookville, choice lines of dairy 0.01 0.02
fair to good 0.01 0.02
Western dairy choice lines 0.01 0.02
fair to good 0.01 0.02

VICTORIA HALL,
LACHUTE,
Thursday Evening, Feb. 26, 1880.
THE
GREAT SINGER BROTHERS,
Kings of Mystery,
CELEBRATED WIZARDS AND SPIRIT-
UALISTS, MEDIUMS.
Have engaged for the evening a
Company, and will give a
Grand Drawing-room Entertainment,
(entitled a Drama of the Orient).
Replete with Ecstatic Acclamation
everywhere.
Fairly Sparkling with Songs, Comedy Sketches,
Drama, Musical Solos, and Character
Impersonations.
Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8 o'clock sharp.
No half price for children on account of
large expenses. 397.

LACHUTE MARKET.
Lachute, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1880.
Flour per barrel, \$5.25 to 5.75
" " bag, 3.40 3.50
Oats " bushel, 0.33 0.35
Corn " " 0.20 0.22
Peas " " 0.20 0.22
Oatmeal " 100 lb. 2.00 2.25
Cornmeal " 100 lb. 1.25 1.50
Mouline " 100 lb. 1.00 1.25
Brans " 100 lb. 0.50 0.60
Dressed Hogs, per lb. 0.10 0.11
Pork per lb. 0.07 0.10
Beef " 0.05 0.06
Mutton " 0.07 0.09
Lamb " 0.09 0.10
Hay " ton 6.00 7.00
Fibre " 0.45 0.50
Butter " lb. 0.12 0.13
Cheese " lb. 0.13 0.14

S. CARSLEY'S MIXED LIST.
Useful Gray Cottons, 30 yard.
Striped Cotton Ticking, the yard.
Double fold Striped Linen Ticking 12 1/2.

HONEY COMB TOWELS 2 1/2c each.
Useful All-Linear Towels 40c each.
Gray Cottons 20c 30 yard.
Heavy Gray Towel sheeting 20c yard.
Loom Table Linens from 10c.

DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS 65c DOZEN.
Bleached Cotton Sheet only 10c yard.
Heavy Twill Bleached Cotton Sheet 20c
Useful Colored Fringed Napkins 10c doz.
All-Linear Damask Napkins 10c doz.

BLEACHED COTTONS from 7c.
Good Undressed Bleached Cottons 30 yard.
Heavy All-Linear Royal Crash Towels 10c.
Good Heavy Pillow Cottons the yard.
Useful Grass Linens from 10c yard.

BLEACHED LINEN TOWELS 7c EACH.
Oxford Shirtings, assorted patterns to yard.
American Hair Cord Fingering only 10c yd.
Good Gray Linens from 12c yard.
Large All-Linear Crumb Cloths from 1 1/2c
each.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS.
The following are a few of the special har-
gains at this week's sale:
FUR DEPARTMENT.
The balance of our stock in Furs will be
sold at the following reductions:
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$18.00 reduced to \$12.50
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$27.00 reduced to \$18.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$35.00 reduced to \$22.50
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$45.00 reduced to \$28.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$55.00 reduced to \$35.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$65.00 reduced to \$40.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$75.00 reduced to \$45.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$85.00 reduced to \$50.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$95.00 reduced to \$55.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$105.00 reduced to \$60.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$115.00 reduced to \$65.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$125.00 reduced to \$70.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$135.00 reduced to \$75.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$145.00 reduced to \$80.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$155.00 reduced to \$85.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$165.00 reduced to \$90.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$175.00 reduced to \$95.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$185.00 reduced to \$100.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$195.00 reduced to \$105.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$205.00 reduced to \$110.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$215.00 reduced to \$115.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$225.00 reduced to \$120.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$235.00 reduced to \$125.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$245.00 reduced to \$130.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$255.00 reduced to \$135.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$265.00 reduced to \$140.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$275.00 reduced to \$145.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$285.00 reduced to \$150.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$295.00 reduced to \$155.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$305.00 reduced to \$160.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$315.00 reduced to \$165.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$325.00 reduced to \$170.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$335.00 reduced to \$175.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$345.00 reduced to \$180.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$355.00 reduced to \$185.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$365.00 reduced to \$190.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$375.00 reduced to \$195.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$385.00 reduced to \$200.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$395.00 reduced to \$205.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$405.00 reduced to \$210.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$415.00 reduced to \$215.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$425.00 reduced to \$220.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$435.00 reduced to \$225.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$445.00 reduced to \$230.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$455.00 reduced to \$235.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$465.00 reduced to \$240.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$475.00 reduced to \$245.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$485.00 reduced to \$250.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$495.00 reduced to \$255.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$505.00 reduced to \$260.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$515.00 reduced to \$265.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$525.00 reduced to \$270.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$535.00 reduced to \$275.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$545.00 reduced to \$280.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$555.00 reduced to \$285.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$565.00 reduced to \$290.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$575.00 reduced to \$295.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$585.00 reduced to \$300.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$595.00 reduced to \$305.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$605.00 reduced to \$310.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$615.00 reduced to \$315.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$625.00 reduced to \$320.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$635.00 reduced to \$325.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$645.00 reduced to \$330.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$655.00 reduced to \$335.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$665.00 reduced to \$340.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$675.00 reduced to \$345.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$685.00 reduced to \$350.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$695.00 reduced to \$355.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$705.00 reduced to \$360.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$715.00 reduced to \$365.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$725.00 reduced to \$370.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$735.00 reduced to \$375.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$745.00 reduced to \$380.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$755.00 reduced to \$385.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$765.00 reduced to \$390.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$775.00 reduced to \$395.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$785.00 reduced to \$400.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$795.00 reduced to \$405.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$805.00 reduced to \$410.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$815.00 reduced to \$415.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$825.00 reduced to \$420.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$835.00 reduced to \$425.00
Real Astrakhan Fur Jacket \$845.00 reduced to \$430.00
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THE WATCHMAN

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
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ADVOCATE.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

Collections made and all legal business
promptly executed. Attends the Courts in
Tribunals and Ottawa Districts.
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Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C.

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

Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every
month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McQuinn's
Store.

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

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
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Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame
Street, Montreal.

EUGENIE ROY,
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No. 68, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
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Abbott, Tait, Witherspoon and Abbotts,
ADVOCATES, ETC.
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal.
Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C., D.C.L.
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Evan Witherspoon, M.C.L.
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CARTER, CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal.
EDWARD CARTER, Q.C.
R. CHURCH, Q.C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879.

SAM. MACDONALD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Inu-
rance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Sec-
retary and Treasurer of the Council, and
Chief of Commissioners Court.
St. Andrews, P. O., Sept. 21, 1877.

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

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

Business Notices.
D. P. BEATIE,
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods,
17 St. Andrew Street, Montreal.

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court.
Collects all kinds of taxes and insurance effected
for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877.

CEO. BOND & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas,
and all kinds of Fashionable Goods.
115 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

BLACKSMITHING.
Home Shoeing and Jobbing Executed
promptly, neatly, and strong at reasonable
rates.
J. MILLER,
Hay's Old Stand, Lachute.

FALL MILLINERY
Just Received.
THE MISS LOWE take this opportunity
of returning thanks to their customers
for the liberal patronage extended to them
in the past, and would respectfully inform
them and the public that they have JUST
RECEIVED the following:

New Fall Goods,
and invite an early inspection of them.
Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY
are of SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the
LATEST PATTERNS.

**FALL AND WINTER JACKETS AND
MUSTERS CLOAKS.**
They can sell very low for Cash, and
will be glad to receive orders for the same.
They have also a large stock of new
goods and the fashion monthly.

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A TAILOR, who can make a good suit,
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VOL. III.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1880.

NO 26

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

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

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

Jas. Walker & Co.
Importers of
British, German and American Hardware,
House Furnishing Goods, &c.
A Full Assortment of Flat-Work, Saw,
Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for sale.
155 St. James Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments.

ALEX. MCKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

LAMPS.
Cole's Lamp & Oil Depot.
418 & 420 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Just opened out a magnificent stock of
New Fall Goods. American and European,
NEW STYLES,
NEW IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW BEAUTIES,
NEW GLOBES AND SHADES,
and all kinds of kind, all at Rock-bottom
Prices, for our usual Terms Cash.

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

Capital \$1,000,000. Gov. Deposit \$50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
Branch taken at Lachute, P. Q.

JOHN F. NOTT,
CHAS. D. HANSON,
Joint Gen. Agents,
Lachute, P. Q.

J. PALMER & SON,
DEALERS IN
All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c.,
Whole and Retail.

COMINGS MADE UP AT 25c. PER OUNCE.
Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made to the
latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by
mail attended to punctually at
337 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE CITY HOTEL,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has re-opened at his old
stand, above where he will continue, as
formerly, to keep a first-class house,
and to board for \$1.00 per day, or 50c. per
meal. Horses, 50c.

ARCHIBALD AND McCORMACK,
ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &c., &c.
120 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Merchant Tailor,
of Montreal, begs to announce to the
people of Lachute and vicinity that he will
open a first-class Tailoring Establishment in
WEST END LACHUTE, (next door to BA-
NARD'S CASH STORE, on the 1st of March next.)
All who favor him with their custom may
expect good style and low prices. He will
also do all kinds of alterations and repairs
and at REASONABLE PRICES.
A. J. McLAURE, Jr.,
Lachute, Feb. 2, 1880.

J. B. LAFLEAMME,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves,
&c., &c.,
249 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

Harnessmaking.
ALL BOUTHERN Wishing their own
harness, can get it from the
undersigned who will make all kinds of har-
nesses at the lowest prices. All repairs
done on reasonable terms.
GEN. MONTGOMERY,
Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lachute,
Lachute, October 22, 1879.

LOUIS GIBELLE,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
HAWKESBURY, Ont.

Repairing Done at very Modern Rates.
Has removed his business to his new house
on ST. JOSEPH STREET, LACHUTE.
Being Machines Carefully Repaired.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
IF YOU WANT YOUR LIKENESS Taken
for your friends or for yourself, go to
Robert's Photo Gallery, and Mr. Deran-
court will give you a first-class one. He will
be here only for a short time—don't lose the
chance.

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The Printer to his Bride.

Come to my arms, you lovely "quid,"
My charming little Nell;
My bride, I'll "wed" you in "bourgeois,"
Trimmed around with "compartil."

Your "form" is beautiful to behold,
And ruddy is your "face";
Your "color" glows like a "rose,"
Returning from the "chaise."

O, had I "space" to tell you all
The charms that, when a girl,
You did possess, and gave the "proof"
In "agate" and in "pearl."

I could not a "column" write,
Of "pleasure" or "lover,"
The measure of your matchless worth,
Or "justify" you, dear.

"Long primer" it would take to do,
Your picture and not flatter;
The "copy" to my "heart" I'd "press,"
For lack of other "matter."

Were you arrayed in costly "dress,"
A "diamond" in your hair,
Or "strapped" just like a "galley" slave,
You'd be to me as fair.

And should a "million" round you fawn
On him I put at "head,"
And with my "trusty" "shooting stick"
I'd fill him full of "lead."

Happy through life—in every "case"
This "rule" we'll rest upon;
I'd be your true manhood's "type,"
And you my "paragon."

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.
CHAPTER III.

PUZZLED AND INTERESTED.

On the way to the parlour Lottie
hovered over Mr. Hemstead. Unlike
Micawber, she was not one to wait, but
proposed that something should be "turn-
ed up."

The two other young ladies, and
Harcourt and De Forrest, sat down to a
game of whist. In pursuance of in-
structions from Lottie, De Forrest was
not to be over attentive, though it was
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to her than his game. Her demure
mischief amused him vastly, and know-
ing what she was, the novelty of her
pursuit had a double fascination.

Making personal enjoyment the object
of his life, he congratulated himself on soon
possessing the beautiful and piquant
creature, who, when she came to devote
herself to him, would spice his days with
endless variety. The thought that this
high-spirited, positive, strong-minded
American girl might crave better and
more important work than that of an
Eastern harem or a Queen Scheherazade,
never occurred to him. He blundered,
with many other men, in supposing that,
if once married, the wayward belle would
become subservient to his tastes and
moods as a matter of course. In his
matrimonial creed all his difficulty con-
sisted in getting the noose finally around
the fair one's neck; but this accomplished,
she became a ministering angel. Many
a one has had a rude awakening from
this dream.

Although from Addie Marchmont's
description he believed that he had little
cause to fear a rival in Hemstead, still
he awaited his coming with a trace of
anxiety. But when the seemingly over-
grown, awkward student stepped upon
the scene, all his fears vanished. The
fastidious Lottie, whose eye had grown
so nice and critical that she could re-
sume the suit of many who from their wealth
and position thought it impossible to see
in vain, could never look upon this
Western giant in a way other than as
portentous—the ridiculous subject of a
practical joke. True, he had proved
himself no fool in their table talk; but
mere intellectuality and moral excel-
lence counted for little in De Forrest's
estimation when not combined with
wealth and external elegance. The
thought that the "giant" might have a
heart, and that Lottie's clever seeming
might win it, and the consequent mor-
tification and suffering, did not occasion
a moment's care. Unconsciously De
Forrest belonged to that lordly class
which has furnished our Neros, Napol-
eons, and tyrants of less degree, that,
from their throne of selfishness, view the
pain and troubles of others with perfect
unconcern. Therefore believing that his
personal interests were not en-
dangered by so unpromising a man as
Hemstead, even Lottie did not look forward
to the carrying out of the practical joke
with more zest than he. If the un-
suspecting victim could only be inveigled
into something like love, its awkward
display might become comical in the
extreme. Therefore he gave but care-
less heed to his game, and keen glances
at Lottie's side-play. But as the other
competitors were setting in much the
same manner, he was able to hold his
own.

Hemstead looked grave, as cards were
brought out, but without remark he sat
down with his aunt at a table on the
opposite side of the hearth. Lottie
perched on a chair a little back of them,
so that while she saw their side faces
they must turn somewhat to see her.
When they did so she was quietly stitch-
ing at fancy work, but the rest of the
time was telegraphing with her brilliant
eyes all sorts of funny messages to the
party opposite, so that they were in a
state of perpetual giggle, not in keeping
with whist.

Mr. Dimmerly soon bustled in, and
looking wistfully at the game in pro-
gress, was about to propose that they
form one likewise at their table, for an
evening without cards was to him a mild
form of purgatory. But Lottie antici-
pated him. Giving a signal to the others
and drawing down her face to portentous
length, she said to Hemstead:—

"I fear you do not approve of cards,"
"You are correct, Miss Marsden,"
he replied stiffly.

As he turned away, she glanced at
the card players with a look of horror,
as if they were committing sacrilege,
and Harcourt had to improvise another

The Printer to his Bride.

Come to my arms, you lovely "quid,"
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My bride, I'll "wed" you in "bourgeois,"
Trimmed around with "compartil."

Your "form" is beautiful to behold,
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Your "color" glows like a "rose,"
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O, had I "space" to tell you all
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The measure of your matchless worth,
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Were you arrayed in costly "dress,"
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Or "strapped" just like a "galley" slave,
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personal interests were not en-
dangered by so unpromising a man as
Hemstead, even Lottie did not look forward
to the carrying out of the practical joke
with more zest than he. If the un-
suspecting victim could only be inveigled
into something like love, its awkward
display might become comical in the
extreme. Therefore he gave but care-
less heed to his game, and keen glances
at Lottie's side-play. But as the other
competitors were setting in much the
same manner, he was able to hold his
own.

Hemstead looked grave, as cards were
brought out, but without remark he sat
down with his aunt at a table on the
opposite side of the hearth. Lottie
perched on a chair a little back of them,
so that while she saw their side faces
they must turn somewhat to see her.
When they did so she was quietly stitch-
ing at fancy work, but the rest of the
time was telegraphing with her brilliant
eyes all sorts of funny messages to the
party opposite, so that they were in a
state of perpetual giggle, not in keeping
with whist.

Mr. Dimmerly soon bustled in, and
looking wistfully at the game in pro-
gress, was about to propose that they
form one likewise at their table, for an
evening without cards was to him a mild
form of purgatory. But Lottie antici-
pated him. Giving a signal to the others
and drawing down her face to portentous
length, she said to Hemstead:—

"I fear you do not approve of cards,"
"You are correct, Miss Marsden,"
he replied stiffly.

As he turned away, she glanced at
the card players with a look of horror,
as if they were committing sacrilege,
and Harcourt had to improvise another

The Printer to his Bride.

Come to my arms, you lovely "quid,"
My charming little Nell;
My bride, I'll "wed" you in "bourgeois,"
Trimmed around with "compartil."

Your "form" is beautiful to behold,
And ruddy is your "face";
Your "color" glows like a "rose,"
Returning from the "chaise."

O, had I "space" to tell you all
The charms that, when a girl,
You did possess, and gave the "proof"
In "agate" and in "pearl."

I could not a "column" write,
Of "pleasure" or "lover,"
The measure of your matchless worth,
Or "justify" you, dear.

"Long primer" it would take to do,
Your picture and not flatter;
The "copy" to my "heart" I'd "press,"
For lack of other "matter."

Were you arrayed in costly "dress,"
A "diamond" in your hair,
Or "strapped" just like a "galley" slave,
You'd be to me as fair.

And should a "million" round you fawn
On him I put at "head,"
And with my "trusty" "shooting stick"
I'd fill him full of "lead."

Happy through life—in every "case"
This "rule" we'll rest upon;
I'd be your true manhood's "type,"
And you my "paragon."

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.
CHAPTER III.

PUZZLED AND INTERESTED.

On the way to the parlour Lottie
hovered over Mr. Hemstead. Unlike
Micawber, she was not one to wait, but
proposed that something should be "turn-
ed up."

The two other young ladies, and
Harcourt and De Forrest, sat down to a
game of whist. In pursuance of in-
structions from Lottie, De Forrest was
not to be over attentive, though it was
evident that he would give more thought
to her than his game. Her demure
mischief amused him vastly, and know-
ing what she was, the novelty of her
pursuit had a double fascination.

Making personal enjoyment the object
of his life, he congratulated himself on soon
possessing the beautiful and piquant
creature, who, when she came to devote
herself to him, would spice his days with
endless variety. The thought that this
high-spirited, positive, strong-minded
American girl might crave better and
more important work than that of an
Eastern harem or a Queen Scheherazade,
never occurred to him. He blundered,
with many other men, in supposing that,
if once married, the wayward belle would
become subservient to his tastes and
moods as a matter of course. In his
matrimonial creed all his difficulty con-
sisted in getting the noose finally around
the fair one's neck; but this accomplished,
she became a ministering angel. Many
a one has had a rude awakening from
this dream.

Although from Addie Marchmont's
description he believed that he had little
cause to fear a rival in Hemstead, still
he awaited his coming with a trace of
anxiety. But when the seemingly over-
grown, awkward student stepped upon
the scene, all his fears vanished. The
fastidious Lottie, whose eye had grown
so nice and critical that she could re-
sume the suit of many who from their wealth
and position thought it impossible to see
in vain, could never look upon this
Western giant in a way other than as
portentous—the ridiculous subject of a
practical joke. True, he had proved
himself no fool in their table talk; but
mere intellectuality and moral excel-
lence counted for little in De Forrest's
estimation when not combined with
wealth and external elegance. The
thought that the "giant" might have a
heart, and that Lottie's clever seeming
might win it, and the consequent mor-
tification and suffering, did not occasion
a moment's care. Unconsciously De
Forrest belonged to that lordly class
which has furnished our Neros, Napol-
eons, and tyrants of less degree, that,
from their throne of selfishness, view the
pain and troubles of others with perfect
unconcern. Therefore believing that his
personal interests were not en-
dangered by so unpromising a man as
Hemstead, even Lottie did not look forward
to the carrying out of the practical joke
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