

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1881.

THE *Globe* of Thursday last has an editorial article on Argenteuil, in which it indulges in all manner of false statements. Nor does it even agree with its own correspondents. The Ottawa correspondent in his communication referring to the promptness in issuing the writ for the Argenteuil election says, "the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery acted with commendable promptitude in issuing the writ." Yet, editorially in the same paper, the *Globe* says "the Government is showing the white feather" by the promptitude with which it has brought on the election. And in the present article goes on to say that "the Liberals of Argenteuil could not have expected that the election would be ordered for so early a date"—if, on the other hand, it had been postponed for a month or two a cry would have been raised that the writ was kept back purposely to assist the wicked Conservatives; there is no pleasing the *Grit* journals.

In referring to the N. P. the *Globe* asks where are the Mills and Factories promised by the Conservatives in 1878 and '79, to be established at St. Andrews, Lachute, and on every water power in the country? In answer to this question we can point to Mr. J. C. WILSON's paper mill—the finest, if not the largest, in the Dominion. The large woolen factory, four stories, of Messrs. HAMELIN & AYERS; the rope factory of Mr. BANNERMAN, the capacity of the old Lachute Mills doubled, and now a Cotton Mill to be erected immediately—all these mills have been built since 1878 at Lachute; besides a powder mill at Brownsburg. Other large mills and factories have been built in other parts of the county. Also, a branch railway from Lachute to St. Andrews and Carillon is to be built at once. That parties have purchased the water power of St. Andrews with the intention of further utilizing it. That several parties have recently been at Carillon and Point Fortune examining the splendid water power at those places, to be created by the "Carillon Dam," with a view of erecting mills; and in fact at no time in Argenteuil's history has she enjoyed so great an amount of real prosperity, as she does now under the N. P. of the present Government.

The *Globe* says:—

"Instead of fixing the eastern terminus at Callander and compelling the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to extend the same to all connecting railways, the Minister gave the Company liberty to discriminate in favour of the Canada Central. How much North-West freight will Lachute ever see? Had the bargain been fair to all ports and railways of the country the Ottawa and Genoa line would have been part of a great highway between Winnipeg and Montreal. The electors will remember how they were asked to condemn Mr. Mackenzie when it was alleged that he intended to have the Pacific Railway built along the south shore of Lake Nipissing. It was falsely said that that route would unfairly advance the interests of western railways and prejudice the line that the municipalities of Argenteuil have so liberally assisted. And now the Conservatives have handed enormous subsidies and the Pacific Railway to a company which will not permit one ton of North-West freight to pass through the county of Argenteuil. Will this be established as a precedent for the great grain districts with manufacturing goods in route of the discrimination in freight against the North Shore Railway? To answer that reference to the position in which the county is placed by the Pacific Railway bargain proceeds from a wish to stir up local feeling would be false. Argenteuil occupies the same position as nearly the whole of Ontario and Quebec. Toronto, Hamilton, all places west of Brockville, the whole district east of Ottawa on the north shore of the river, will be discriminated against by a railway paid for, yes, twice paid for, by the money of the whole body of Dominion taxpayers. Argenteuil's injury is the common injury, because that of the country at large."

The grossness of falsehood in the *Globe* article is perhaps that of the railway Co. not permitting a ton of freight from the North West to pass through Argenteuil. The purchase of the Canada Central Railway by the C. P. R. Syndicate was made secretly to form the connecting link between Callander and the terminus at the C. M. O. & O. R. R. at Ottawa. It is therefore certain that a very large portion of the eastern bound traffic of the C. P. R. will pass through Lachute.

will in August be 1,200 men employed on the Canal works, from Carillon to Grenville. This will not be the case. The total force this month on all the contractors' pay rolls will not exceed 450 or 500 at most—all told.

THE HON. MR. ABBOTT TO BE ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

The article which we copy from the *Montreal Herald* seems to indicate that Mr. ABBOTT will not be opposed. The *Star* says Dr. CHRISTIE will not stand, and Mr. TRENHOLM says the Tories will walk over the course this time free. And this, together with the apathy on the part of the leading spirits of the *Grit* party here, looks as if there was some consideration of that kind getting hold of their minds. If this is the case, that Mr. ABBOTT is elected by acclamation, it will certainly be most creditable to the leaders of the Liberal party at Lachute. They will show by this wise step that they have some consideration for the people's time and comfort amidst the harvesting season. It would also show that they wish to avoid the ill-will and harassed feelings which a contest, especially in this County, always creates. It is no wonder Dr. CHRISTIE declines to be a candidate. His short experience in political life has certainly not been attended by the pleasantest circumstances. His gains from office have, we should judge, been rather out of pocket, besides spending a good deal of hard earned money which took years to accumulate. We say hard earned money, because we believe that any country physician who travels night and day to attend the sick, gets his money by the sweat of his brow, if any man does, and to see it spent in feeling lawyers to fight contested elections cannot be very satisfactory.

We have always thought that Dr. CHRISTIE did not care for political life, neither do we believe that he personally wished to contest Mr. ABBOTT's election, but being urged to both by such men as Mr. TRENHOLM, who are so completely enamored by party chains that they look upon every Conservative as a corrupter and corrupted, and everything done by the Conservative party in the councils of the nation as only bad, he was induced to sacrifice himself upon the altar of political life. If the Doctor now decides to retire from the field of political strife he will do so with the consciousness that he did his best, according to his ability, to promote the interests of his party. The Conservatives of this County, however, need not fold their arms by the announcement in the *Grit* papers that there will be no election. Let every man be ready if called upon suddenly to record his vote for Mr. ABBOTT as there may be a contest. The party outside of this County dislike to lose it and may provoke a contest at the eleventh hour. The friends and supporters of Mr. ABBOTT should therefore, be on their guard and not listen to any compromise, as we hear it mooted that efforts are being made by some to induce voters to believe that an understanding has been arrived at to let Mr. ABBOTT go in by acclamation now, on condition that Mr. MEIKLE will be allowed to walk the course alone at the next Local election. There is no such understanding. Mr. MEIKLE will have to stand on his own merits at the next Local election.

THE CENSUS.

The census shows that the County of Argenteuil has increased its population from 12,806 in 1871 to 16,062 in 1881, being over twenty-five per cent, while several counties in the Province have actually decreased in population during the same decade, and taking the whole Province the increase has only been fourteen per cent. The total increase in the population of the Dominion has been 680,498 during the past ten years, but five of these years were of the greatest depression the country ever experienced.

The actual increase and the percentage of growth in the several provinces during the past ten years were as follows:—

	Actual Increase.	Per cent.
Ontario	222,609	18
Quebec	169,953	14
New Scotia	52,785	13
New Brunswick	35,535	12
Prince Edward Island	13,761	10
Manitoba	57,556	41

The changes in the representation of the different provinces which will be caused by the redistribution of seats on the basis of the new census, will be slight and insignificant. Ontario will gain three members, being now entitled to 91 members, against 88 in the present Parliament, and the representation of the other provinces will remain unchanged.

Our total population is now 3,350,833. It had increased all over at the same rate as in Manitoba during the last ten years our population would have been over 15,000,000. With the influx now into that country and the great North West from Europe, the next decade will show

a wonderful increase, providing the people continue to pour into that part, and there is no good reason why they shall not.

THE LACHUTE COTTON FACTORY.

We have seen the prospectus of this new Company which is to be incorporated under the Joint Stock Act of the Province of Quebec. The capital is \$200,000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The Provisional Directors are Hon. JOHN HAMILTON, Hon. J. C. ABBOTT, S. CARSELEY, Esq., JOHN McDUGALL, Esq., WM. OWENS, Esq., and F. C. IRELAND, Esq. It is proposed to erect a mill of about 15,000 spindles at Lachute as soon as possible, for manufacturing cotton fabrics. The Company will not be organized until \$100,000 is subscribed, when the Provisional Directors will call a meeting of the shareholders to elect a Board of Directors and to complete the organization of the company. We understand that about \$40,000 of the \$200,000 has already been promised, and it is now anticipated that there will be no trouble in getting the full amount of capital subscribed at an early date. The Company talk of shoe drills as a specialty in their manufacturing business.

THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

Our advice from Argenteuil are up to Monday morning, and to us they are most disappointing. The election of Mr. Abbott should never have been contested unless the Liberals of Argenteuil had made up their minds to throw their energy into a new deal. Dr. Christie has, we understand, declined to run, for reasons unknown to us. This is a very poor compliment to Mr. Trenholm, who took his political life in his hands, and fought, single-handed, the cause of Reform in the county of Argenteuil. Mr. J. K. Ward has been named as a probable candidate, failing Dr. Christie's nomination, but it would not help the constituency to drag a prominent City Liberal into a county contest, when he has only a few days to make his acquaintance with the electors. We have had no communication with Mr. Ward, as he knows, on the subject, but we will not countenance his probable sacrifice to gratify those who desire to make an election for the mere sake of counting votes. If Dr. Christie will run, he will have our most earnest support, but the slowness of the Reformers in the County is not at all encouraging, and in future it would perhaps be as well to leave such contingencies to themselves. About \$4,000 have been expended; the east is 50 to 100 on either side, and after throwing our money away the Tory candidate is almost certain to be elected by acclamation. There was a time when the *Herald* back office could have done better than that.—*Montreal Herald*.

Arrest of the Inventor of the Infernal Machines.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—This noon as Patrick E. Crowe, inventor of the infernal machines that were recently shipped to England, and which caused such a commotion throughout the country, was walking up Main street in the city, he was arrested by United States Marshal on an order from McVeigh, U.S. Attorney-General. The news quickly spread throughout the city and created the greatest excitement. A number of leading citizens gathered, and bail in the sum of \$10,000 was tendered, but the Marshal simply replied to all enquiries that he could take no bail, and that he must go with him to Chicago, where he was taken to night. Crowe has taken the affair very coolly. He has disposed of his business, and has vowed his intention of raising an army as soon as he is liberated, and continue the manufacture of infernal machines. He says he sees in this the only possible way to right Ireland's wrongs. One of the infernal machines designed to blow up England has been taken to the *Journal* office in this city, from the boiler shop where they were to be fitted up. They were cast in the foundry of O'Rourke Bros, and from there 13 of them were taken to the boiler shop of J. Moore, near by, to have a short cap of boiler iron put over the top. The machine resembles a shell in shape.

We do not often make any editorial mention of the proprietary medicines advertised in our columns, but we believe it to be a duty we owe to our readers to call their attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Ayer's *Ayer's Cure* which appears in this issue of our paper. We know from sad experience that nothing is more disheartening than the insidious approaches and periodical attacks of malarial and miasmatic disorders. The remedy prepared by Dr. Ayer & Co. has been in use many years, and has proved a positive antidote for disorders of this nature. It is, in fact, a safe and harmless one to take, being composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, without either quinine or minerals, unlike other so-called *Ayer's Cures*, and consequently incapable of producing the deleterious effects which follow the use of these drugs. Our Western people owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Ayer for the production of this valuable medicine. Its timely use will save much suffering, and we recommend it with the greatest confidence in its ability to do all that is promised for it.—*Albion, Ark., West.*

No and Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with slumped features, and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little *Hop Bitters*.—*Albion, Ark., West.*

To the Free and Independent Electors
OF THE
COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.
GENTLEMEN:

You are aware that immediately upon the declaration of my election as your representative in the House of Commons in February 1880, a petition was filed against my return, which was followed by a detail of charges of gross corruption against me, personally, and against nearly every respectable man, in or out of the County, holding Liberal Conservative principles, who had ever interested himself in its affairs. Upon this petition, I immediately challenged enquiry, casting aside all preliminary questions which might have caused delay, and you were witnesses of the inquisitorial persecution to which I was subjected at Lachute for the period of seven weeks. My private books and papers were forced into Court. My brother, my sons, and my confidential employees were interrogated, even as to my family affairs. Every one who was even suspected of having spoken to me or received letters from me was placed in the box, and forced to produce the most confidential correspondence. I myself was placed under rigid examination on three different occasions, and was called upon to make public every letter which I had received from any of you; and copies of every letter I had written to any of you; no matter what its contents might be; and this with reference to the whole period between September 1878 and January 1880. The charges against me were so vaguely and indefinitely framed, that practically every man in the County could be examined upon them, although in most instances they did not contain any clear statement of the charge intended to be made; and during the trial, whenever a suspicion was aroused, fresh charges were allowed to be heaped upon me and my friends without the slightest restriction. The record of election trials contain no precedent for the persistent, unrestricted, and malignant inquisition to which I was subjected; and an almost universal outcry has arisen from the press and public men of the Dominion, for a reconsideration of the terms of the law under which proceedings so oppressive and revolting could be permitted.

These are all facts within your own knowledge, and you will judge whether I overstate them or not.

You are also aware of the result of this inquisition.

I was fully exonerated from all charges of personal corruption made against me; and from all knowledge of, or participation in the hundreds of charges of corruption and intimidation by agents.

The Judge has found three of these latter charges to be established as respects agents; and upon those grounds has voided my election; declaring, however, in his judgment that I had done everything in my power to prevent the commission of any illegal act; which you all know is strictly true. The grounds on which he annulled the election are considered questionable by good judges of the law. It is contended that the messenger who gave two tickets to voters at the Montreal station had no authority from me, and was acting in violation of the authority he had from others. It is insisted that Mr. Goodwin in not charging his men for their time while voting, provided they went and came straight to and from the poll, was only acting in conformity with the custom which had prevailed at every election, including that of Dr. Christie in 1878. And that as the privilege was granted to all alike, irrespective of party, it was perfectly legitimate. It is asserted that the alleged discharge of Robinson was the result of his treachery and disobedience; and not the consequence of his having voted, as other people who voted against me in a straight-forward manner were not discharged. I have been advised to appeal from the decision to a higher Court, and it is probable that by so doing I might have retained the seat for another session, if not two sessions. And I have determined to appeal from it, but not to any Court of Justice. I appeal to you, the electors of the County. I come to you, entirely exonerated as respects myself, from any personal charge of any description; and I submit myself to your verdict as to whether or no I shall continue to represent you. If you wish me to do so, I am prepared to serve as your member to the best of my ability. If you do not wish me to represent you, I am determined that I will not hold the seat by any legal proceedings.

As to my principles and the line of conduct which I shall follow in Parliament, I think it unnecessary to speak of them. I have now represented you for nearly a quarter of a century. My career has continued under your eyes for more than half a century, and nothing I can say could give you a more intimate acquaintance with me; or with my principles and probable course of action, than that which you have obtained from experience. I have always identified myself with the interests of the County, and, I believe, during my late term of office I have not been unsuccessful in many local matters of importance. I have improved and extended the Post Office facilities of the County, and united in the back country the two great lines of communication by way of Grenville and by way of St. Jerome. The navigation of the North River has been so much further improved that

but little remains to be done to give perfect access to steamers to the centre of the village. I have been moderately successful in improving your internal means of communication in such matters; for instance, as the new Rouge Bridge, the Byrnes lake road; and in the improvement of the roads throughout the back part of the County; more especially in the furthering of a direct road across the County from Arundel to Mille Isles, which I have long recommended and advocated as giving a short route to Montreal for the inhabitants of the rear West side of the County, which road, I trust, will be completed next year.

As respects the public affairs of the Dominion, I have sustained the policy which is now conferring so large a measure of prosperity upon the country generally; and when the prosperity of its agriculture and manufactures has been thoroughly established, I shall be prepared to assist in re-adjusting the tariff, if any readjustment be required, to prevent our financial policy from being burdensome to any section of the people. Beyond my hopes, I have lived to see the highway of trans-continental trade passing through the County, and while I have never relaxed my exertions in furtherance of this great object, I have lately become more closely connected with the movement for the completion of that highway which I regard as essential to the well-being of the Dominion; by increasing its population, promoting its trade, and consolidating its immense resources. And I look to the great results I have mentioned; and among them to the opening up of the fertile fields of the North West to our young men, as objects to which any man may be proud to contribute.

I therefore now place myself in your hands, and can only regret that my enforced absence at Winnipeg during the next fortnight will prevent for the moment a personal visit.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedt Servt.,
J. C. ABBOTT.
Montreal, 23rd July, 1881.

Aux Electeurs Libres et Independants du
COMTE D'ARGENTEUIL.

MESSIEURS:

Vous savez tous qu' aussitôt la proclamation de mon Election comme voter représentant a la Chambre des Communes en 1880, on a file contre mon retour une requête suivie de charges de corruption admette contre moi personnellement et contre presque toute personne respectable aux principes Libéraux Conservateurs, résidant dans le Comté ou non, qui ait pris ses affaires a coeur. A cette requête j'ai immédiatement demandé enquête et j'ai obtenu de la Cour une question préliminaire, qui aurait pu causer du retard, et vous avez été témoins de la persécution inquisitoriale a laquelle j'ai été soumis a Lachute pendant sept semaines. Mes livres et papiers privés ont été tirés devant les Cours. Mon frère, mes fils et mes employés de confiance ont été interrogés même sur mes affaires de famille. Tous, même ceux que l'on soupçonnait seulement de m'avoir parlé ou d'avoir reçu des lettres de moi, ont été placés dans la boîte des témoins et forcés de produire la correspondance la plus privée. J'ai moi même, en trois occasions différentes, été soumis a l'examen le plus rigoureux et forcé d'exposer au public toutes et chacune des lettres que j'avais reçues de vous; et les copies de toutes les lettres que j'avais écrites a qui que ce soit parmi vous; sans égard aucun a ce que les lettres pouvaient contenir, et ce pendant tout le temps qui s'est écoulé depuis Septembre 1878 a Janvier 1880. Les charges contre moi étaient données d'une manière si vague a l'indifférence qu'il m'importe qu'il dans le comté aurait pu être examiné sur toutes les circonstances dans lesquelles elles se trouvaient, et que j'ai été soumis a l'examen de la presse et du public de la puissance du Canada n'ont eu qu'un cri presque universel pour demander la révision des termes de la loi sous laquelle des procédés si oppressifs et révoltants peuvent être permis.

Tous ces faits vous les connaissez et pouvez juger si je les surrais on non.

Vous connaissez tous aussi le résultat de cette inquisition.

J'ai été complètement déchargé et exonéré de toutes les accusations de corruption personnelles faites contre moi, ainsi que de toute connaissance et participation dans les centaines d'accusations de corruption et d'intimidation par agent.

Le Juge a considéré que trois de ces dernières accusations ont été prouvées quant aux agents et sur ces points a annulé mon élection; tout en déclarant cependant dans son jugement que j'avais fait tout en mon pouvoir pour empêcher toute espèce d'actes illégaux ou que vous savez être très fréquemment vus. Les points sur lesquels l'élection a été annulée sont considérés d'ailleurs par de bons juges de la loi. On prétend que le message qui a donné deux billets de passage a des visiteurs au dépôt a Montréal n'avait aucune autorisation de moi pour le faire et a

agir contrairement aux ordres qu'il avait reçus d'autres. On prétend que M. Goodwin, ne chargeant pas a ses hommes le temps pendant lequel ils se sont absents pour aller voter pour qu'ils aillent au poll et en reviennent sans retard n'a gisant que suivant la coutume établie par Christie en 1878. Et comme ce privilège était donné a tous, sans considération de parti il était parfaitement légitime. On assure que la décharge on congé du nommé Robinson a été le résultat de sa trahison et de sa désobéissance, et non la conséquence, d'avoir comme beaucoup d'autres, voté contre moi d'une manière honnête et qui n'ont pas été envoyés de la Cour. On m'a conseillé d'en appeler de ce jugement a un tribunal supérieur, et il est très probable qu'en se faisant j'aurais pu garder mon siège pendant une autre session du parlement si non deux. Et je me suis décidé d'en appeler de ce jugement mais pas devant une Cour de Justice. C'est a vous Messieurs les électeurs du Comté que j'en rappelle de ce jugement.

Complètement déchargé et exonéré moi-même de toutes charges personnelles quelconques, je viens devant vous et me soumet a votre verdict qui devra décider si oui ou non si je dois continuer a vous représenter. Si vous ne voulez pas de moi comme représentant, je suis décidé que jamais je ne tiendrai mon siège en parlement au moyen de procédés judiciaires.

Je ne crois pas nécessaire de vous parler de mes principes et de la ligne de conduite que je suivrai en parlement. Je vous ai maintes fois représentés pendant près d'un quart de siècle. Depuis au delà d'un demi siècle ma carrière publique a été toujours dirigée par vous, et rien, je puis dire ne peut vous donner une connaissance plus intime avec moi, ou avec mes principes et ma manière d'agir probable que celle que vous avez acquise par expérience. Je me suis toujours identifié avec les intérêts du Comté et je crois, que durant mon dernier terme d'office j'ai réussi dans beaucoup de matières locales d'importance. J'ai amélioré et étendu les communications postales du Comté, et j'ai réunis dans l'arrière du Comté les deux grandes lignes de communications par St. Jerome et par Grenville. La navigation de la Rivière du Nord a été améliorée a ce point qu'il ne reste que peu a faire pour donner aux Bâteaux un accès au centre du Village. J'ai en assez de succès dans l'amélioration des communications internes, tels que par exemple, le nouveau pont sur la Ronge, le chemin du lac Bevan; dans l'amélioration des chemins dans les parties éloignées du Comté; et plus spécialement dans l'aide d'un chemin direct a travers le Comté de Arundel a Mille Isles que j'ai longtemps recommandé et sollicité comme fournissant la route la plus courte entre les confins Nord-Ouest du Comté et la ville de Montréal, lequel chemin je l'espère sera terminé dans le cours de l'an prochain.

Quant aux affaires publiques de la puissance j'ai soutenu la politique qui maintenant, en grande mesure apporte la prospérité au pays généralement; et lorsque la prospérité de son agriculture et de ses manufactures aura été complètement établie je serai alors préparé a aider le remaniement du tarif, si tel remaniement est requis, de manière a empêcher notre politique fiscale de devenir un fardeau pour aucune fraction du peuple. Contrairement a toutes mes espérances j'ai assez vécu pour voir la trahison transcontinentale traverser ce comté et n'ayant jamais cessé de travailler a l'exécution de ce grand projet, je suis dernièrement devenu plus intimement lié aux efforts qui se font pour l'achèvement de cette grande route que je considère comme essentielle au bien être de la puissance, en augmentant sa population, en développant son commerce et ses immenses ressources. Et je considère les grands résultats que j'ai mentionnés et entre autre le déboulé aux champs fertile du Nord-Ouest a nos jeunes gens comme des objets auxquels tout homme doit être fier et orgueilleux d'avoir contribué.

Je me mets maintenant entre vos mains, regrettant grandement d'être obligé de m'absenter pendant une quinzaine de jours pour aller a Winnipeg ce qui m'empêche pour le moment de vous faire une visite personnelle.

Je suis, Messieurs,
Votre obéissant Serviteur,
J. C. ABBOTT.
Montreal 23 Juillet, 1881.

The Perfect and Best Medicine ever Made.

Accumulation of Bile, Sluggishness, Headache, and Dizziness, are the first signs of Biliousness, and are the result of the impurities of the blood, and the impurities of the blood are the result of the impurities of the liver. The liver is the great filter of the blood, and when it is diseased, the blood is impure, and the impure blood is the cause of all the diseases of the system. The liver is the great filter of the blood, and when it is diseased, the blood is impure, and the impure blood is the cause of all the diseases of the system. The liver is the great filter of the blood, and when it is diseased, the blood is impure, and the impure blood is the cause of all the diseases of the system.

MONTREAL HOUSE
LACHUTE.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS made to order. FINEST AND BROAD CLOTHS to great variety of patterns, at prices to defy competition.

Jos. Patenaude.

HAVING made arrangements with a shipper, to buy butter, all those who have first class butter for sale, will get the highest price in CASH at

J. PATENAUDE, Lachute.

ATTENTION!

PHENIX WOOLEN MILLS
BROWNSBURG.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks for the numerous Patrons and Customers for their patronage, in the past, will solicit a continuance of the same, and will call their attention to his

Largest Varied Stock

he has now on hand of the following cloths, all of which he will exchange for wool:

Ettoiles, Blankets,
Plain and Fancy Tweeds,
All Wool and Cotton Flannels,
Kersays and Serges.

He will likewise make your wool in any of the above cloths at the lowest price.

Carding and Spinning as usual.

Custom Roll Carding done with the greatest care. The best Extra Lard Oil used. Warranted to wash white.

By personal and strict attention to his business, he hopes in the future, as in the past, to merit a large share of Public patronage.

ROBERT MORRISON.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

FOR SALE.

PINE, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Lachute.
Or A. A. DUBOIS, Montreal.

May 16th, 1881.

THE WATCH!

A BEAUTIFUL, FINISHED SOLID SILVER

GUARANTEED A FIRST CLASS TIME PIECE.

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THE BEST VALUE IN CANADA.

CALL AND SEE IT AT THE STORE OF

WM. GRAHAM, Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Market Square, Lachute.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S

CHERRY

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June 1881

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WATCHMAN.

LACHUTE, 12th AUGUST, 1881.

Argenteuil Election.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Exhaustive Discussion of Public Affairs.

**THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT
REVIEWED.**

**ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY
MR. ABBOTT.**

ORATORICAL CONTEST IN WHICH
THE LIBERALS ARE WORSTED.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR ELECTORS.

The nomination for the representation of the County of Argenteuil took place Wednesday at the Court House, Lacute. The weather was exceedingly fine and cool, and there was a large representation of leading men from different parts of the county. The Court House was crowded, and great interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. Mr. Z. Rousseau acted as returning officer. The polls were open from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock, and Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and Dr. Christie were the only nominations.

At the meeting, which was opened about half-past 12 o'clock, Mr. Wm. Owens, of Stonefield, presided. Having briefly announced the order of the proceedings he called upon the Hon. Mr. Abbott to address the assemblage.

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT, who, on rising, was received with enthusiastic cheering, said:—This is the third time during the present Parliament that I have been called upon to present myself before you. The election of 1878 I did not consider was a fair test of your views as to your representation in Parliament. I was absent from the county at the time the writs were issued. I only arrived from England upon the morning of the nomination, and I had not an opportunity of discussing the great question of the day with you, my friends. Dr. Christie and I may have been absent from the county and addressed small assemblages of electors, but I had no opportunity of seeing the electors personally, of discussing personally with them the questions of the day, of ascertaining their views and giving them my own. I therefore consider that that election was no test of the opinion of the county as to its representation. As it was not a fair test, I thought it right that that election which justified an application to the courts to set it aside. I propose, if possible, to avoid the random charges of corruption and rascality of all kinds with which the newspapers have been flooded, and which have been repeated on the hustings, in regard to myself; but it may be necessary for me to have my little sling in the same direction, as well as my friends upon the opposite side. You remember that there was a petition against my return, and you remember how the ballist forgot to inquire whether the petition was true. As it was served, the consequence of which was a trial as to whether we should proceed with the maid-servant's name omitted. You remember the various circumstances connected with the petition, and the long struggle to get the petition before the Courts. What was the result? In five minutes the election was upset. They confessed judgment. They picked out a certain name, and, as the result was a tie, they gave the seat to the other. There was no challenge of the electors to prove the corruption. The opposite party said, "We have done wrong; we admit it is sufficient to void the election, and therefore confess judgment." We did not get the abduction of 60 Grenville voters, and other matters into Court. We were not actuated by malice, and as Dr. Christie was willing to abandon the seat obtained for him by these means, we did not propose to harass or annoy him any longer. Then we had a second election in 1880. On that occasion we were opposed by a party who were not the friends of the day before the people. On that occasion the policy of the present Ministry and of the party which I have the honor to support was before the country. We knew what they had done. We had then to consider the effect of what they had done and its probable effect in the future. The majority, who

was been against me in 1878, was reversed, and nearly a corresponding majority on the other side was given to me. The difference in the popular vote was only one on a total population assigned to about 150 electors. That election was also contested. We have been in a chronic condition of contestation of elections in Argentina. There have been seven contestations since 1854, and I think, with the exception of two, they were contested against the opposing party and I believe with success. I think there was an election contested in 1854, another in 1855, another in 1859, another in 1874, and another in 1880. All of these elections were elections which had been sustained by the party which had consistently opposed me, and perhaps that is the only consistency I can give them credit for. There have been two elections since 1880 which have been set aside was the one which has been set aside by Mr. Justice Belanger. Another was set aside, but so many of the voters' lists were defective that both parties mutually agreed to abandon it. There have been since 1854 five elections set aside for violence and corruption, one has been set aside on account of the defective nature of the voters' lists, and one has been set aside by Mr. Justice Belanger, which is the occasion of my appearing before you now.

THE EMBERT ELECTION TRIAL.

Now, I would like to say a word or two about the election contest which has just taken place. It is not necessary for me to say a word in evidence to the case, as a great many who are now present were present during the progress of these proceedings in this court house, but a little retrospect may not, perhaps, be objectionable to you. The petition presented against me was so framed that it was impossible for me, in the majority of cases, to say with what I or my friends were charged. The charges were couched in the general language of the statute book, and almost every man in this county could have been

brought up into the witness box, and all his doings during the previous two or three years could have been discussed and canvassed. I maintain that is not the spirit or tenor of the law. It is in accordance with British fair play and justice that the accused may know what he is charged with, in order that he may prepare his defence. That was not so in this case. It was not a trial that I was subjected to. It was an inquisition of the most oppressive kind. The case was made up, imagined, and the law is at fault which will permit of such an inquisition. My sons and my clerks were put into the box and examined upon subjects not relevant to the charges. Private and confidential letters were paraded in open court whether they applied to that particular election or not. This enquiry was continuing for five minutes. I did not confess anything in five minutes (Applause.) I did not take a case which I thought could be proved easily against me. No, I challenged inquiry. I made no objection to the name of a maid-servant not being put in the return. I said, prove what you have stated against me if you can, and I believe we ourselves made the application to be heard and to have the truth of these unfounded charges might be investigated, and that such evidence as they possessed should be produced. If I had been guilty of the charges I should never have dared to show my face in this county again. You all know what was the result of that enquiry which was in progress for two weeks, and the means that were used on witnesses to make them say what, in many instances, they did not mean to say. You all remember the witness who replied to a certain question, "Lord, I did not know that was his name until you told me it was so under the tree." (Laughter and applause.) And again he replied to another question, "I never knew such and such was the name until you told me it was so under the tree." (Renewed laughter.) There is no curiosity about a man who lost some horses in Grenville, and tried to get them back, and it is said this man he would do much better and pay for his horses if he could only make out a case against me. I dare say he could have done better, but he did not. He was never put in the witness-box, so that we could have examined him, and he would have been not present some of the witnesses who were in the most insulting manner to remain, at great personal inconvenience and loss. Many of them were kept here for weeks from their business and their farms. What was the re-

tuit of the formulation of the charges against me. It has been asserted that the Conservative party consists of those who buy others, and those who sell themselves. If these charges had been proved, that would have been proved. The result was that the Judge heard three of the charges proved, and he adjourned accordingly. In the first place he held that the messenger, who was sent to obtain canvassers or speakers to come here, and who was given railway tickets for those canvassers, in giving a spare ticket to a voter who was going to pay for his own ticket at the poll, was not guilty of any offence. In giving the voter about to purchase a ticket, said, "I have got one to spare and I will give it to you." I do not wish to cast an aspersion upon the Judge, but I maintain that no common sense man would say I ought to be made responsible for the acts of that messenger. I believe the Judge was perfectly conscientious in giving his decision. I believe he listened with much patience, too much patience, to the evidence, and gave the best judgment in his power; but he believed he was doing his duty. He was right to hold this man was my agent in giving to a voter a ticket entrusted to him for another purpose. I had never seen the man nor heard of him, nor even heard his name. I did my best to prevent anything of the kind being done. What was another charge he held proved. He held that Mr Goodwin had been guilty of corrupt practice, because he did not allow any man to hear the vote or even the cry in going to the polls. Now, the facts that were proved were simply these, that Mr Goodwin gave his men, irrespective of party, to understand that if they went to the poll and came straight back—going in the middle of the day in order to save the dinner hour—he would not check their time, and he did not check their time. It has been proved also that it has been the universal custom in this county, if there is no man in this room who can vote and labour, to give the following notice. (Applause, and hear, hear.) There is no man in the county, if he is a liberal and honest man, who does not allow his men to go to the polls without charging them for the time they lose in voting. More than that, I say that in 1878, when Dr. Christie was elected, Mr. Goodwin sent his men to the poll, and he was not the least bit disapproved, nor held up to public scorn because Mr. Goodwin did in my case what every manufacturer does in every case.

A voice: "The Public Works Department did the same."

Mr. AMORY—I have no doubt. I was told in Montreal by the largest employers of labor that they never checked men for the time they take in voting. I say it would be oppressive and mean beyond calculation to check a man's time when he goes to exercise his franchise. Will any employer of labor object to one of an election say to his employees, "The franchise is one of the most important privileges a citizen possesses, but if you want to leave my employ for an hour to exercise it I shall charge you for the hour that you are away." No man will be mean enough to do that. (Applause.) I say that it is right and legal not to check that time (renewed applause). In this case it was proved the same privilege was accorded to the men who voted in the morning and to me, and I must say that it was wrong of the Judge to hold that it was an illegal act when the same thing had been done the previous year on the other side. (Cheers.) They told Mr. Goodwin was guilty of intimidation because he discharged Robinson for not voting for me. I say that there was no proof in the record of that. The decision was against reason and against the facts. It was against reason because 10 or 15 other men who voted against me were not discharged. It was against the facts because a witness who discharged Robinson, why were not the other men discharged? It was against the facts because this man Robinson had stated to Mr. Goodwin, "I do not want to vote, I want to stay at work." Mr. Goodwin said, "Very well, we do not wish to press you." The time-keeper booked the man's time, and immediately afterwards he started out. Mr. Goodwin met him and saw that he had acted in direct opposition to his word. The man was discharged for his disobedience to the boss that he had sworn to in endeavoring to get his pay when he was not entitled to it. These are the three charges upon which my election was an

called, and upon which you have been called from your harvest to go through another election. I maintain that these cases to which I have referred were not passed upon according to law or according to the facts. I might have appealed the matter to the Supreme Court, and, being a lawyer, could perhaps have done so more easily than most people could have done. I said, however, the Judge has pronounced upon the election. I will go to the Court and appeal the election. (Cheers.) I made up my mind that it was better for me to appeal to the electors, to my friends and supporters, and to say, "Here I am; if you want me, vote for me. If you do not, I will not seek to keep the position by virtue of an appeal to the Superior Court." I am getting tired of these elections. I am tired of this country, and of the system of annual elections, but in this country we have come to have an election nearly every year. It was stated this morning that I could only secure a majority by the exercise of a corrupt influence. I do not want to secure the representation of this country in that way. I do not believe the Conservative party is composed, as has been alleged of those in the County of Canada, of buy others, and those who are corrupt enough to allow themselves to be bought. I do not believe my party is divisible into these two sections. I am tired of these personalities, and I do not propose to repeat them. I admit that there are excellent men in both parties. I firmly believe, and state here frankly, that the Reform party are as respectable men as there are in the County of Canada. I want that to be understood. I am not here to awaken antipathies, to arouse animosities, or to set neighbors by the ears. From the time I first appeared before you I have always urged upon you to carry on your electoral contests without bad feeling or quarrelling with each other. (Hear, hear.) It is absurd to quarrel with a man because he represents the political party to which he belongs. I would quarrel with a man because he prefers his wife to any other woman. (Laughter and applause.) I do not propose to say any more on these subjects. They are really subjects of a trifling nature, and of no importance except as illustrating the manner in which the people of this country are compelled to conduct their political life. Another election will endeavor now to discuss as well as I am able the more important matter which affects the public interests of this country, those subjects in which you are all deeply interested.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

At the election of 1880 we had at that time before us what was called the National Policy. That was the great question before the people, and that was the subject which Dr. Christie and I discussed in every parish and township in the country. Dr. Christie was then in favor of free trade. I was then in favor of what is now called "fair trade," and a very good name it is. I was, in other words, in favor of a system which would give to our manufacturers, agriculturists and fishermen, the right to sell their goods in the market, the protection of their own industries against others which had grown into such magnitude as to be able to overwhelm them if they thought proper. Dr. Christie advocated, on the other hand, free trade. He held the view that when the interests of the country were being sacrificed and ruined the Ministry of the day had no power to arrest those misdeeds, or modify or nullify them. He argued that the Ministry were mere flies on the wheel, the great power being in the hands of the aristocracy, the nobles, who could either guide them or mould them in any way. The Conservative party were of different opinion. They held that it was one of the functions of the Government to mould or attempt to mould the existing circumstances, or provide or attempt to provide, as far as in them lay, for the welfare of the people they represented. (Applause.) In 1878 the people very naturally, as it seems to me, preferred to elect those who said that they would do what they said they would do, to those who said they were mere flies upon the wheel, and that trade and commerce and agriculture must take its course and run its chances. The Conservatives, as you know, were successful by an overwhelming majority. The policy that party has advocated has been before the country for two years. You have all had experience of it, and you see how it has operated throughout the country. You see the result of these operations. You are in a much better position to judge than you were in the winter of 1878, when I said that the Conservatives had not had an opportunity of showing what it could do to develop the resources of the country or of illustrating the advantages it could confer on the people.

1878-1881 A CONTRAST

In 1878 when the general election took place, what was the condition of the country? Just let us look back to it for a moment. It is a matter of history, and as you are all familiar with this history there will be no harm in referring to it. We had then a depleted treasury; we had annual deficits for several years, amounting to several millions of dollars; our manufactures were not only depressed, they were practically destroyed; our isolated home here and there still held its head above water, but must soon have been submerged; our commerce and our agriculture in industry was depressed, we had no market for what we grew; our banks, upon which we had prided ourselves as being impregnable, were on the verge of ruin, some of them were absolutely ruined. That was the condition in 1878. But what a change has taken place in the country since then? Let us see what two years have done for the country. Take the points I have mentioned, and you will find that the state of depression and misery I have alluded to is now a thing of the past. What is the position of the country now in these respects? Our annual deficits have disappeared. Last year we had a surplus revenue of over \$3,000,000, notwithstanding the loss of revenue, according to our principles of taxation, upon articles manufactured in the country. There is also an estimated surplus of \$1,300,000 this year; that is an estimate, I don't know how it will turn out, but we have in exchange, a large surplus of revenue for the large deficit of 1878.

What is the consequence? Our credit has risen in foreign countries, and our bonds, which were 92 and 94 in 1878, are now standing at 104, 105 and 106 per cent (cheers). In those days our bonds were below par, at present they are above par, and all that has happened within two years. Look at the consequences, with regard to our trade and manufactures. I do not wish to go too much into detail, but I have some particulars here with regard to the manufactures of the country, in the position of the country. Nearly everything we want is now made in this country. We make cotton, cloth and sugar; that is to say

we manufacture and refine it. We make locomotives, cars, agricultural implements and all sorts of machinery, in fact without going through the whole list of commercial productions, I would be unable to state all that we do manufacture.

THE ADVANTAGE OF MANUFACTURES

Some people say "Well, what benefit is there in this?" It is scarcely conceivable that any man could be led away by fanciful theories to ask such a question as that. That is a question which refers to the practical business of life. It is a question that requires no special education to enable a man to understand.

The advantage of the device is this: we retain in the raw material the difference between the cost of the raw material and the cost of the article when manufactured. (Applause.) Now that is plain. I think that is a principle about which there can be no controversy. For the manufacture of cotton, for instance, we imported last year raw cotton to the value of \$871,478. When that raw cotton was manufactured it was worth \$2,396,000, or \$1,500,000 in round numbers more than the value of the raw material. Assuming we had purchased that cotton in the United States, Scotland or England the sum of \$3,896,000 would have gone out of the country, and we would have to raise it by agriculture, or by some other industry. The surplus over the cost of the raw material is here in this country. Now, how do we make it? First of all, we must have a large number of men working in the country. We must have a large number of mechanics to make the machinery. We must have a large number of houses for the men to live in. These men consume the provisions the agriculturists grow, and they consume things imported and manufactured in the country. The houses the men live in have to be built in the country with Canadian capital; so that the \$1,500,000, which we retain in the country represents a certain amount of capital made useful, and a certain amount of capital made useful. It represents a certain amount of agriculture produce consumed in the country. It means the keeping of \$1,500,000 ourselves, instead of sending it to a foreign country, to enable foreigners to build up their cities and support their mechanics. That is a simple solution of the whole question. That is the difference between the two methods of treatment. We pick-up our own manufactures, we employ our own mechanics instead of sending them to the States for employment. Is not that a profit to the country? If so, no plain there is a clear profit of \$1,500,000 to our mechanics, to our workmen, to our farmers and to our manufacturers? Before going further, allow me to answer another statement which is made on the other side. It is stated that the duty which you put on cotton in order to give your manufacturers the

the power of manufacturing it and making it to be sold by the producers to the consumers. That is to say, those who buy manufactured cotton have to pay not only the value of the cotton, but the duty put on the foreign cotton also. There never was a greater fallacy, and most of those who utter it know it to be false. It was said some twenty or thirty years ago, by a well-known speaker, that some one had offered to pay for his wife's print gown some 30 or 40 cents, and he had paid before. Now the duty on prints is only 2½ per cent more than it was under the old *regime*. We do not act upon the principle of taxing those things we do not manufacture. The reason that the price of manufactured goods does not rise in proportion to the duty put upon them for the purpose of protection, is that the competition of foreign goods is so great as to keep down the price. This is the case in regard to cotton fabrics. Cotton can now be bought here cheaper than it could be imported under the old duties, and until this year it could be bought at the same price as in Massachusetts. Why was this? It was because there are cotton mills everywhere. In 1878, we exported more than a year in manufacturing cotton, and what does that mean? It means the sustenance of 1,850 families, or a large portion of 1,850 families. It means that they have to be fed, clothed and sheltered. It means the building up of our villages and towns and the supporting of our people. Look at the increase of population which has taken place in this country. This is due to the return of our people here by giving them employment, and thus produce an increase in our population, and an increase in our prosperity. Of what avail is it if you can buy butter for ten cents, as in 1878, if you have not the ten cents to pay for it? (Laughter and applause.) This is the substance, that is sufficient to illustrate one of the fallacies which your opponents are trying to impose upon you. I want take the item of cloth. We have heard the most frightful stories about cloth,

THE DUTY ON WOOLLEN GOODS

It is said that we have to pay enormous duties on woollen goods for the benefit of a few bloated manufacturers. The production of this country has been so far encouraged by the tariff that it has grown and manufactured, \$200,000,000 pounds more of wool last year than in the year before. Why? The answer is because we had a market for it because we had people here ready to buy it and pay cash for it. Under the old regime, when a manufacturer on the other side of the line saw a manufacturer started here, he would get into his business, he sent his goods into this market at a sold price for less than cost. The local manufacturers, of course, could not then sell his cloth, and he was obliged to close his establishment. The foreign manufacturer lost on the sale of the goods, with which he slaughtered this market, but when he succeeded in forcing out the local manufacturer he was then able to fix his own prices. The local manufacturers disappeared, and the foreign manufacturer was able to charge what he pleased. Does it not seem to you that it would be in the present state of things is beneficial to the country? Does it require argument to show that if you want a thousand mowing machines they should be manufactured in the country out of materials which cost little or nothing? Does it require argument to show that it is better for those articles to be manufactured here than that the whole of the money should be sent to a foreign country to build up that foreign country, maintain its manufacturers and sustain its agriculturists. Can there be any question that the principle we have adopted is the correct one, that it is in your own country you want to keep your people, that it is in your own country you want to spend your money, that it is your own towns you want to build up, that it is not the towns, the agriculturists and mechanics of a foreign country you wish to benefit. Now last year alone the increase in the value of the goods produced in this country amounted to over \$2,000,000. We have only had two

that is the result already. Already you are importing \$4,000,000 worth of raw material additional, for the employment of your people, which two years ago was \$2,000,000. And you are employing for the benefit of a foreign people. Everybody knows that it is to the advantage of a country that it should have larger exports. If its exports exceed its imports, it of course it gets cash for the difference; if a farmer sells \$1,000 worth of produce and only buys \$500 worth of manufactured goods he has \$500 in his pocket. That is a simple case, any one of us could have done what we were six or seven years old. Last year our exports exceeded our imports by \$1,500,000 (applause). We sent out of the country more goods than we brought into it, and the balance of money belongs to us. That money is in the country and represents to that extent material improvement. In the past our imports exceeded our exports by some \$300,000,000. These are the two sides of the picture. On one side the remission of \$4,000,000 to the other countries, and on the other hand the acquisition of \$1,500,000 to this country, as represented by the difference between exports and imports. Just to give you an idea of

THE INCREASE OF OUR TRADE

I may say that last year our exports exceeded those of the previous year by \$16,000,000.

Mr. ASSORT.—Not so much as we are getting able to pay our indebtedness. (Applause).

A Voice.—Well, that is right. (Laughter and applause.) Now I am not trying to let me give you a few figures showing the actual calculation the progress which we are making. Last year our shipping tonnage amounted to 6,750,000 tons; the previous year our shipping amounted to 6,000,000, an increase of 750,000 tons in one year. The conclusion, of course, is that we must employ so many more men to handle the tonnage of 112,000 seamen; the previous year we employed 104,000, so that last year we employed 8,000 seamen more than during the previous year, a very significant improvement. In the matter of coal there has been a tremendous increase. Last year we consumed of the previous year, and although it does not interest or effect us very much here, it shows the prosperity of another section of the country in which we are bound to take an interest, and in which I am sure even our present stock of coal interests them. But the increase of our shipping with the West Indies from \$1,033,000 to \$3,250,000 last year. So I might go on through every article in which we deal. In every instance there is an evidence of increased prosperity.

IN REGARD TO OUR BANKS,

In 1879 the stock of the Montreal Bank, the largest and most important bank of the Dominion, was worth about 130. What is it now? 125 and 196, and it has reached 207, an advance of more than one-half in its value since 1879. The stock of the Merchants Bank sold at 68 within two years; it is now worth 125, or nearly double what it was worth two years ago. So with the Western Bank and the Bank of Commerce and at the banking institutions have prospered except one or two which succumbed altogether before the rental measures in 1893. The Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce have had no such effect. But in every instance we find that the bank stocks has increased in value one-half within the last two years. (Applause.)

END OF THE LINE

which are another index of the prosperity of the country, her people do not travel when they are poor. In 1879, 5,722 miles of rail-
way only yielded \$60,000; last year the same number of miles yielded \$231,000. Last year, 231 miles, yielded \$31,241,758, being an increase of some \$5,450,000 in one year. Now, from these results, and I maintain that it is impossible to impugn the correctness of one single statement that I have made with respect to them, we may look for a test of the value of the policy which was inaugurated by the present Government, and which I have supported. Instead of annual deficits, there is a large surplus, besides of depression in agriculture, and of depression in the market for our agricultural products. It will be larger yet, I hope, after the great markets of the West is opened up. The Northwest territory is a producing country of course, but it is a country which will produce more corn for export, and more cattle than anything else. It will not be a grazing country; its boundless plains are too large to be used for dairy farms to any large extent, and our markets for manufactured products will be increased by the export of the commodities of Europe, but to our own Northwest. Our dairy produce will now be exported to the Northwest at prices far superior to any we have been in the habit of obtaining in the past. Then as regards

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Our credit is better; our bonds are more paid, instead of being below; and our banks are prospering; and our laboring classes are employed; workmen cannot be obtained for low wages; money; wages have increased; and whatever the prices of farm produce may be, the people have something to buy it with. Contrasting the times gone by with the times as we find them, I say that the state of the country, the state of its manufactures and the state of its agriculture warrants the unqualified approbation of every honest and patriotic man in the country. Of course I am not alluding to the fact. The leaders of the so-called free trade party are already beginning to coquette with it, and I have no doubt that before long their alliance will be perfected. They are talking already of the propriety of adjusting the revenue so as to meet the wants of the country. That is precisely what the Conservative party has done and prophesied for almost a century. They will not dare to do that. They will not dare to say that they can destroy the agricultural and financial system of the country by repealing those measures under which we have prospered for five years. No; they will not venture to do that; they will find some euphemistic term which will mean the same thing. They will be competing with the Conservative party as to the best means of encouraging manufactures. They will be promising all sorts of things, and will no longer be the same men who were once called the free traders. At any rate they will not do anything that is to be done, but the people will not be deceived, for they know the

men to whom they are indebted for the change that has taken place and the improved condition of the country. Now there is another important subject with which the last three Governments have had to deal. That is

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY

for the development of the Northwest territories. It has been the subject of anxious consideration of the Governments ever since the arrangement with British Columbia, in which they entered into the union, and under which the Dominion of Canada undertook to make a railway to connect British Columbia with old Canada. That there was such an obligation I fancy can be no longer a matter of dispute. The mode in which that obligation is to be carried out has been and may be a matter of dispute. On this point the two leading parties of the country have taken very different almost all points, different lines. The Conservative party of Canada have uniformly and consistently determined that the trans-continental railway which is to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, shall pass from one end to the other through Canadian territory. That is the cardinal principle upon which every attempt that has been made by the Conservative party to construct this railway has been based. They have never taken any view of the blandishments of southern roads, to the idea of water-stretches, or to any other scheme that would interfere with the construction of a railway which shall be under Canadian control, and which shall give to Canadians access to the seaboard for their products, whether they live on the plains of the Saskatchewan or beyond the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia. They have never wavered in their determination that the railway shall be a Canadian railway, on Canadian soil, for Canadian purposes. (Applause.) Now, what has been uniformly

THE POSITION OF THE BEN-HAM PARTS

in reference to this matter? In the first instance they appeared to concur in the propriety of the railway being built on Canadian soil, but for some time past their leaders have been giving forth uncertain sounds on the subject. They have lately been uttering the praises of the advantages of a railway south of Lake Superior by way of Saint Ste. Marie, and of the disadvantages, for the present at all events, of a line across the Rocky Mountains through British Columbia. This is a matter of history. You read it in the newspapers; you see it in the debates of the House of Commons and you hear it in the discussions of the country. It is not the point on which the two great parties are divided. Neither of them deny the obligation of the country to provide means of transport, mainly by rail, across the continent, but the mode in which that great enterprise was to be carried out have been the subject of discussion, and in regard to them there has been considerable difference of opinion. The first place, the first decision came to by Parliament was upon Sir George Cartier's motion in 1872, that it was expedient that the Canadian Pacific Railway should be constructed and worked by a private company and not by the Government. (Hear, hear.) The wisdom of that decision every one must recognise. We know well by and experience that the railway could not be carried out advantageously. We have learned that, and we all recognise the wisdom of Sir George Cartier's resolution, and the wisdom of Parliament in voting in favor of that policy being carried out. In the celebrated contract of 1873, with the company of which Sir Hugh Allan was president, the work was to be completed for a bonus of \$30,000,000 in cash as the work proceeded, and \$4,000,000 across the land. The line was to be about 2,000 miles long, and an enterprise the most enormous of its kind the world has ever seen. The Central Pacific Railway is only a little more than 1,900 miles in length; the other American Pacific road is only 1,300 miles long; the Grand Trunk with its extension to Chicago is only about 1,700 miles, but the Canadian Pacific railway, without an extension to the Pacific, is longer than the entire Grand Trunk line to Chicago, more than twice as long as the Union Pacific, and quite twice as long as the other American Pacific road, and with the branches which it will be necessary to construct, the Canadian railway will be double the length of any railway in any part of the world. You will judge from this the magnitude of the enterprise, and how necessary it is for themselves to carry out. Now the Allan contract was for 54,000,000 acres of land and \$30,000,000. You know how the negotiations, how the arrangements were being brought to a close in England when the Government of the day was defeated by a plot developed for that purpose. The Ministry was thrust out of office and the Company dissolved. That was the first contract, and then Mr. Mackenzie's Government came into power. Now the Government of the day Mr. Mackenzie endorsed the principle that the road should be constructed by private enterprise rather than by the Dominion

THE MACDONALD GOVERNMENT

change that has taken place and the improved condition of the country. Now there is another important subject with which the last three Governments have had to deal. That is

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY,

for the development of the Northwest territories. It has been the subject of anxious consideration of the Governments ever since the arrangement with British Columbia, by which she entered into the union, and under which the Dominion of Canada undertakes to build a railway to connect British Columbia with old Canada. That there was such an obligation I fancy can be no longer a matter of dispute. The mode in which that obligation is to be carried out has been and may be a matter of dispute. On that point the two leading parties of the country have taken, as they do on almost all points, different lines. The Conservative party of Canada have uniformly and consistently determined that the transcontinental railway which is to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, shall pass from one end to the other through Canadian territory. That is the cardinal principle upon which every attempt that has been made by the Conservative party to construct this railway has been based. They have never listened to the blandishments of southern roads, to the idea of water-stretches, or to any other scheme that would interfere with the construction of a railway which shall be under Canadian control, and which shall give to Canadians access to the seaboard for their products, whether they live on the plains of the Saskatchewan or beyond the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia. They have never wavered in their determination that the railway shall be a Canadian railway, on Canadian soil, for Canadian people. (Applause.) Now, what has been uniformly

THE POSITION OF THE REFORM PARTY

in reference to this matter? In the first instance they appeared to concur in the propriety of the railway being built on Canadian soil, but for some time past their leaders have been giving forth uncertain sounds on the subject. Mr. Mackenzie at first remained on the Statist's hook, that the road should be built on Canadian soil, and run by a private company. But the Government, knowing that Mr. Mackenzie had failed to get a company to build the road, undertook to build it themselves. They took from Parliament a grant of a large quantity of land. All the details in connection with this we need not discuss now, as the plan has been abandoned, but in the discussions which followed, Mr. Mackenzie was favored with the opinions of many of the leading men of the Dominion as to what the cost of this line would be. Mr. Blake, who is now the leader of the Opposition, in April, 1880, fifteen months ago, stated that the road would cost \$120,000,000; at least his calculations came to \$118,000,000, and he stated the figures in round numbers at \$120,000,000. Now, in order to estimate the value of the lands that would be required to run the road, he valued the lands at \$1 per acre. I think I am justified in estimating the value of the lands at that sum by the fact that the Company are now charging \$3.50 an acre, and offering a rebate to the settler of one-half of that sum for every acre he cultivates. The country there is like a garden; when you buy a farm there you step into a field of the most fertile soil, and the soil is like the finest arable land you can find in Quebec or Ontario. I saw, in running through this country recently, fields of corn only bound by the horizon, and that land is offered practically for \$1 an acre. The man who labours there does not have to labour for years amidst stumps and stones; he can cultivate the whole of it the first year, and he is to do so to the settler who commences to work that land, will get it for \$1.25 an acre. The expense of management to the Company amounts certainly to twenty-five cents an acre. I think, therefore, I am justified in calculating the value of the land at a dollar an acre. On that subject we have also the opinion of Mr. Blake and his friends. At one time they valued it at \$1 an acre, but since this contract was made they found out a new value for these lands, and it is most astonishing to see they have increased in value since 1880.

praises of the advantages of the route, and of the disadvantages, for the present at least, of a line across the Rocky Mountains through British Columbia. This is a matter of history. You read it in the newspapers, you see it in the debates of the House of Commons and you hear it in the discussions on the hustings. These are the points on which the two great parties are divided. Neither of them deny the obligation of the country to provide means of transport, mainly by rail, across the continent, but the method by which to carry it out is the surprise which is to be carried out have been the subject of discussion, and in regard to them there has been considerable difference of opinion. In the first place, the first decision came to by Parliament was upon Sir George Cartier's motion in 1872, that it was expedient that the Canadian Pacific Railway should be constructed and worked by a private company and not by the Government. (Hear, hear.) The wisdom of that decision every one must recognize. We know well by sad experience that no Government could have carried it out so advantageously. We have learned that, and we all recognize the wisdom of Sir George Cartier's resolution, and the wisdom of Parliament in voting in favor of that policy being carried out. In the celebrated contract of 1873, with the company of which Sir Hugh Allan was president, the work was to be completed for a bonus of \$30,000,000 in cash as the work proceeded, and \$54,000,000 acres of land. You know that the road is about 2,900 miles long, and the enterprise the most enormous ever kindred the world has seen. The Central Pacific Railway is only a little more than 1,900 miles in length; the other American Pacific road is only 1,300 miles long; the Grand Trunk with its extension to Chicago is only about 1,700 miles, but the Canadian Pacific railway, without any branches at all is half as long again as the entire Grand Trunk line to Chicago, more than twice as long as the Union Pacific, and quite twice as long as the other American Pacific road, and with the branches which it will be necessary to construct in Canada, it may be quite double the length of any railway in any part of the world. You will judge from this magnitude of the enterprise the Government bound themselves to carry out. Now the Allan contract was for 54,000,000 acres of land and \$30,000,000. You know how the negotiations, how the arrangements were being brought to a close in England when the Government of the day was defeated by a plot developed for that purpose. The Ministry was thrust out of office and the Company took over the Government contract, then Mr. Mackenzie's Government came into power in the year 1874. In that year Mr. Mackenzie endorsed the principle that the road should be constructed by private enterprise rather than by the Dominion

At this point the returning officer announced that the nominations were closed, and that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and Dr. Christie had been nominated.

Mr. Abbott resuming—In 1880 or fifteen months ago in his speech on the subject in the House, when the Government asked for a grant of 100,000,000 acres to enable them to build this road, Mr. Blake thought it was insufficient, and that it was of no use trying to build the road for 100,000,000 acres of land. Mr. Blake said that it would cost \$130,000,000, and that he had to have a very large estate on that, and that the capital derived from the lands during the construction would not do more than help to eke out the interest on the cost. That was to say that all the lands that could be sold for 900 miles across the most fertile plains in the world, was too little even to eke out the interest! Then Mr. Charlton, a prominent member of the party, who took a great interest in this road, said of the Ministry that they hoped in course of time to realize six or seven millions of dollars annually from the sale of these lands; but that he, "in plain English," would realize only a million a year, by selling lands in the course of the next ten years you will not receive one seventh, not one million during the next ten years. So that the lands granted by Parliament in 1880 were practically worthless for that purpose. When I tell you the Company has already spent \$3,000,000 in construction, you may guess how far \$1,000,000 would go in building a road across the continent. Mr. Mackenzie also said it would be impossible to build the road with the proceeds of the sale of lands in the Northwest; whatever revenue was derived from the sale of these lands would be absorbed in the settlement and other expenses, and that the expenses of construction would have to be provided in money. That was their theory last year. Now I have cited two or three of the statements of these gentlemen which could be multiplied to any extent, to show you the view they took last year as to the value of these lands as a means of building this road, and for the purpose of showing you that am justified in assuming the value of the lands to be nil. That is the strongest evidence of this, and that is the price at which the Government itself disposed of lands. When we take into consideration the fact that the Government gives for nothing the large proportion of these lands to actual settlers and when we take into consideration the purchase price of the remainder we find that this land is not calculated to realize much more than a dollar per acre. Now under these circumstances I ask you as intelligent men whether you can see the wisdom of the purpose of calculation, and for the purpose of judging the respective merits of these contracts, proposals and offers, is it not fair to assume these lands at a valuation of dollar an acre? (Cheers.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Using the Government expend a sum of money and to make certain grants of land for the purpose of building this road, and actually called for tenders for the purpose, and to persons desirous of constructing it terms more favorable than those given in the Allan contract. For instance he offered 20,000 of acres of land a mile, and \$10,000 in cash per mile, and in addition to that a guarantee of 4 per cent for 25 years upon each further sum beyond \$10,000 a mile as the Government was to contribute to the form of guarantee upon. With regard to the 4 per cent guarantee we have no means of knowing how much it would have amounted to, excepting from the contract made with Mr. Foster for the Georgian Bay branch. Mr. Foster contracted to build this portion of the road for the grant in money and land, with an additional guarantee of 4 per cent, upon \$7,500 a mile, so that the Government was to contribute \$17,500 per mile, and 20,000 acres of land per mile for the building of the Georgian Bay branch. The cost of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, upon this estimate, taking the land at one dollar an acre, would amount to \$160,000,000. That was the sum Mr. Mackenzie's Government were to contribute to the construction of this road, whilst the Allan contract only amounted to \$34,000,000. Mr. Mackenzie was unable to get anyone to contract for the building of the road, and the only contract he could get was the contract of Mr. Foster, and that was never carried out. It was soon found that, large as the sum was, it was not sufficient to build the branch for which he had contracted, and the contract was abandoned. Well, this went on, and

THE DIFFERENT PLANS CONTRASTED.

Before going further I will state the relative expense of the country of the various contracts. That entered into with the Syndicate amounted to \$75,000,000; the Allan contract of 1871 amounted to \$20,000,000, consequently the contract with the Syndicate costs the country \$55,000,000 less than the Allan contract and \$45,000,000 less than Mr. Blake's estimate, and \$21,000,000 less than the amount Mr. Mackenzie was willing to pay as a subsidy. Making the value of the land in the different estimates and proportions of one dollar an acre, (which I really does not matter, however, as the purpose of comparison, at what value the land is placed. If you double the value of the lands you make the difference in the total of the various contracts almost much more favorable for that entered into with the Syndicate at the last session of Parliament. Now you will see that the present estimate of \$100,000,000 is the greatest sum that has ever been adopted in a few years ago the proper mode of building the transcontinental road. It is the most patriotic and efficient project that could have been adopted. The road will not be hampered by the transcontinental American, nor by the Canadian. On the other hand would it read that the road is a territory? Is the American authorities suspended the building system, we could not ship any corn except through the United States. The Americans would be enriched and they would charge what they pleased for carrying our grain to the sea coast. It is the most efficient mode of constructing this road, and in the most economical way of sustaining continuous communication between the cities of our Dominion.

WATCHES AND ALL KINDS OF
JEWELLERY REPAIRED.

THIS PAPER

may be found on
at Geo. P. & Co.
Newspaper Building, 200
St. James Street, New
York.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, 20 King Street West, Toronto, Ont., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper.

LAURENTIAN LODGE,
No. 14, 100 E. P., meets
every WEDNESDAY EVENING
in OLIVER HALL, at 8
p.m., sharp.

Advertisements—Terms.
Six lines per line, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 50
Above in the first insertion, 25 cents
(per line)

Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents
One year (12 lines), per year, \$15.00
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One year (12 lines), per year, \$15.00

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

Advertisements for continuing advertisements must be in writing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES FOR LACHUTE.

GOING WEST.
Leave Lachute—Mixed, 5.22 a.m.
Express, 10.06 a.m.
Express, 6.52 p.m.

GOING EAST.
Leave Lachute—Mixed, 6.18 a.m.
Express, 11.05 a.m.
Express, 7.50 p.m.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Professional Card—Dr. G. W. Prentiss.
Notice—Alexander Robinson.
Gift Edge Soap—W. Strachan & Co.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla—J. C. Ayer.
Fard's Blood Bitters—T. Milburn & Co.
Novelty & Variety—Owen McGarvey & Son

LOCAL.

LOST.
On Monday evening the 8th instant, between Miss Orr's store and Lachute Mills, a gold ring. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the WATCHMAN office.

Lachute, August 10th, 1881.

We have to thank Mr. Robert Pollock, through Mr. Richard Patterson, sr., of this village, for a late copy of the Memphis Daily Appeal.

Tried and True!
How sad to contemplate the fact that the sick and suffering are so often neglected, and that the poor and needy are so often forgotten.

"WILD" ECCENTRICITIES.—Dr. Wild, in a sermon a few evenings since before the "Prentice Boys," declared that the priests who received money for praying souls out of purgatory should be taxed on their income.

AN ARGENTUILL BOY.—We congratulate Mr. Thomas Pollock of Hill Head, on the success that has attended his son, Mr. J. S. Pollock.

He left here some years ago and went to St. Paul. There he got employment with Alderman Jerry McCarthy as book-keeper, who now has disposed of his grocery and feed business, so long and successfully conducted by him in the double store near the end of the bridge in the Sixth ward, to Mr. Pollock. The Saint Paul Globe says: "Mr. Pollock is a young man of some 25 years, of strict business habits, and thorough, practical business knowledge, backed by lots of push and ambition to succeed, as he will undoubtedly do."

Delays are Dangerous.
And none more so than to neglect the incipient stages of bowel complaints in infants or adults.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and pleasant remedy to administer, and is always reliable to cure cholera infantum, dysentery, cholera, cramps, and all summer complaints. For sale by all dealers.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE LAND BILL.—Despite the threatened deadlock between the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the Land Bill amendments, we are assured this morning that their Lordships have made up their minds to gracefully accept the situation, and without compromising their dignity, will accept the revision of their amendments by the House of Commons. As a consequence the bill will receive the Royal assent, and become law next week. This is as it should be. It is evident that the Commons will not submit to class legislation, and it is as unlikely on the other hand that the Lords will jeopardize their chamber by defeating what appears to be the national will at present, especially when several of their amendments have been concurred in by the Commons.—Herald.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.
Burdett-Coutts Bartlett, has no equal relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a pain or ache. It will most surely quicken the blood, and as it is so powerful, it is acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other.

Mrs. J. M. Bartlett, writes:—
For several years I have suffered from recurring bilious headaches, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your Burdett-Coutts Bitters I am entirely relieved.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Lakeside, will take the services in the Court House next Sunday for the Rev. Mr. Evans, at half past three in the afternoon.

Canadian Cholera.
This terrible disease is but little less fatal than real Asiatic cholera, and requires equally prompt treatment. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will cure it as well as all other forms of bowel complaints of infants or adults if used in proper time.

Attention is directed to the sale of household furniture of Mr. Wm. Graham, Watchmaker, (who is leaving Lachute for the Old Country), on Wednesday, next, the 24th inst., sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p.m.

During a recent visit to Montreal we had the pleasure of being shown through the stores and inspecting the large assortment of ready-made clothing of the enterprising Boston one-price clothing store, 41 and 43 St. Joseph St. On the first floor the tables and counters are laden with the largest and best assorted stock of perfect fitting ready-made garments to be seen in Canada. The second floor contains a magnificent assortment of cloths, stacked in pyramids, occupying all available space from floor to ceiling. Their custom department is also on this floor, and in it the choicest cloths and tweeds are to be seen, comprising our own country manufacture, Scotch, English and French; whilst the third floor is devoted exclusively to the manufacturing department. Again we advise all intending purchasers to call at 41 and 43 St. Joseph St., where they can obtain the best value for their money.

The First Step.
Self-respect is the first step in all reformations; and when your blood is laden with impurities and you are suffering from biliousness or dyspepsia, the first step to a radical cure is to take Burdett-Coutts Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents.

LACHUTE TURNING CONSERVATIVE.—In 1878, Dr. Christie had 103 majority at Lachute. In 1880 he had 93 majority at Lachute, and in 1881 he has only 73 majority here. A total loss of thirty in his own parish.

Persons who patronize papers, should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press have peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly and his pocket book is kept plenteous by prompt-paying patrons, he puts his pen to his paper in peace; his paragraphs are more pungent and pointed, he prints his pictures of passing events in more pleasing colors, and the perusal of his paper is a pleasure to the people. Paste this in your pocket-book, please.

The young Dr. Tyng, who lately resigned his pastorate, and is now on his way to fill an important position in connection with one of the great American houses which is establishing transatlantic connections, made a felicitous master of ceremonies. Dr. Tyng's avowed purpose is to make a fortune. He says he will not preach again until he can do so independently of pecuniary considerations, and in this he has shown an amount of moral heroism which deserves respect, and is not usual nowadays.

LITTLE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Two or three neighbours can have a Sunday school. It is amusing to hear Christian fathers and mothers with half a dozen children, mourning because they can't go to Sunday school, when two families of such make a school. Meet at one of the houses, sing, say the Lord's Prayer, get a dozen testaments, a dozen hymn books, a dozen question books, and anything more you want; ten dollars will "outfit" you. Then talk, sing, study and pray together for an hour, and that is a Sunday-school. Who cannot hold them? Don't be afraid to go through the form for fear. Don't imagine you are born to do nothing until you can do something great. A calf in a legitimate start for a good farm, and a half-dozen of them make a splendid start. So every little newborn spirit will carry the new birth to others, and honest labor, though small, will tell hundreds of conversions, perhaps, before you die.—Select.

BURDETT-COUTTS BARTLETT.—Mr. Ashmead Bartlett certainly seems perfectly happy with his wife, and appears thoroughly to enjoy his altered fortunes. Not very long ago he was private tutor to the sons of Mrs. Barclay, of Eastwick Park—the widow of one of the members of the great firm of Barclay, Denkins & Co., in which Mr. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson, was a partner, and now he finds himself the husband of a peeress in her own right, with an income of £150,000 a year. Of this sum the Baroness has settled £15,000 a year as pocket money on the youthful husband, and he has opened a private banking account at Messrs. Hoare, in Fleet Street (which, after "Childs," is the oldest firm in the Metropolis). He has, also, not only taken the name of Burdett-Coutts, but that of Bartlett, but after it also, and he now rejoices in the names of William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett-Coutts Bartlett-Coutts! The double-barrelled Burdett-Coutts is taken pursuant to directions contained in the will (dated 14th March, 1837) of the most noble Harriet Duchess of St. Albans, formerly Harriet Countess of the Strand, the widow of Thomas Countess, the maternal grandfather of the present Baroness. With a peeress for a wife, an income of £150,000 a year, £15,000 for pocket money, good health, good looks, and seven names, the husband of the Baroness ought to be the happiest of men.

The Land bill passed through the House last night as it finally left the Commons. Mr. Gladstone accepted the amendment giving the landlord an appeal to the Court in case he and the tenant could not agree as to the rent, and the Lords withdrew from the position they had taken in regard to all the others. Thus the crisis which was feared is removed.

A Safe Remedy.
Many medicines check too suddenly attacks of Bowel Complaints, inducing dangerous inflammation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, cleanses, strengthens and heals the diseased and weakened mucous surfaces of the Stomach and Bowels, and safely cures every form of Summer Complaints.

Cured of Drinking.
"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.—Times.

The golden age—the present—when Estorbrook's popular Steel Pens are within the reach of all. The stationers can supply them. Robert Miller, Son & Co., Montreal, agents.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The next Manitoba special leaves Ottawa on the 6th of September.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Mr. Bull in the Senate.

Toronto stock exporters are scouring Western Ontario for cattle. Last week a firm purchased 130 head for \$11,000 from one man in Watford.

Latest reports from Washington go to show that the condition of the President is extremely critical, and that he is now passing through a most grave crisis.

Some time ago forty miners left Halifax for Mexico to work in the silver mines for a Company in which Halifax capitalists are interested. Another party were to have started on Saturday, but have not done so in consequence of information received that the first party was broken up, many of them running away, while some were shot by Indians.

On Saturday last a Government engineer was at Greece's Point making a survey of the Point. It has been given out that a portion of the Point is to be removed, in order to improve navigation making it easier and safer for vessels to enter or pass out of the canal.

On Friday, a band of Apaches surrounded a small Mexican village, 18 miles from Rio Parco, and destroyed 27 out of 29 inhabitants. Two Mexicans escaped nearly exhausted. When they reached the railroad they had their horses shot from under them before getting out of the reach of the Indians.

Mr. Alphonse Chasse, formerly of Quebec, but who had been residing in the United States for some years, took passage to return home with his wife and child, owing to their ill health, but, sad to relate, both mother and child died in the car on their way from Richmond, and were conveyed to Rivière du Loup on Saturday for interment.

Mrs. Gladstone, wife of the Premier, is suffering from a slight attack of erysipelas.

Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square London—the house in which he wrote his Dictionary, "The Rambler," &c.,—is now open to visitors. The tenantless and cheerless rooms are unchanged in form since the days when the great Englishman worked and suffered in them.

During a bull fight at Marseilles, on Sunday, several tiers of seats collapsed, and 12 persons were killed, and 150 injured.

At Galetta, Tanis, 50 convicts escaped from prison on Sunday evening. They armed themselves and rushed through the streets, all except two getting away.

Marinelli, a distinguished member of the Italian Alpine Club, while attempting an ascent of Monte Rosa, on the 8th inst., was overwhelmed by an avalanche with two guides.

A Calcutta despatch says a serious incarceration has broken out at Munger. The Maharajah is suppressing it with the utmost severity. He has executed 17 men and imprisoned 300.

Chiswick House, the beautiful Italian villa of the Duke of Devonshire on the banks of the Thames, is to be pulled down. The house is historical as being the place where both Charles James Fox and George Canning died, and by a strange coincidence, both statesmen died in the same room. George, Duchess of Devonshire, known to billiards as the first wearer of the Gainsborough hat, here held court and ruled the politics of the hour. Hogarth was once a constant visitor at Chiswick House, and lies buried in the cemetery close to the garden wall. The celebrity given to Chiswick was by the Prince of Wales, who hired it for two seasons.

A Munificent Gift.
A munificent gift of two hundred and forty thousand dollars was made recently in money and real estate by Mr. George L. Seney, President of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, for the purpose of founding a hospital in Brooklyn. Mr. Seney placed the gift at the disposal of the Methodist Episcopal Church, wishing the new institution to be a Methodist general hospital, but he stipulated that its benefits should not be confined to members of that church, but be open to Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Roman Catholic, heathen and infidel, on the same terms. Mr. Seney said in the course of conversation with a reporter: "I suppose that other gentlemen will come forward in time and lend their hand in organizing this charity. I wanted to do good and because I believed that the time had come for our church, in addition to building churches and endowing educational institutions, to do its share in hospital work. This is only one instance of Mr. Seney's well known munificence. Only four weeks ago he gave \$50,000 to found a library in Brooklyn, and he has previously given away enormous sums for other public purposes."—The Christian Herald.

BIRTH.
BARROW.—At White George, Lachute, on 17th inst., the wife of Thos. Barrow, Esq., of a daughter.

LACHUTE MARKET.

THE CHANGES ARE NOTED EVERY WEEK.

August 18, 1881.

FLOUR per Bag sells at \$2.20.

OATMEAL sells at \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

CORNMEAL sells at \$1.60.

GOOD FEED sells at \$1.20.

MOULFE sells at \$1.50.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS are sold at usual prices.

FARMERS may expect to get 50c for their barley.

APPLES, good winter, are selling at \$5.00.

BEANS sold at \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

PEAS sold at \$1.00.

OATS, 50c.

POTATOES, bring per bag, \$0.75.

BEANS are wanted at \$0.80 per bushel.

BUTTER, 15c, to 20c.

HOSES (well dressed) bring \$5.00.

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My name with the literary fashionables is vulgar; I am a weaver boy to them. A tragedy would lift out of this mess. And mess it is, as far as regards our pockets. But be not cast down any more than I am. I feel that I bear real ill-luck rather than imaginary ones. Whenever I find myself growing vaporous I rouse myself, wash and put on a clean shirt, brush my hair and clothes, tie my shoe-strings neatly, and in fact, adorne as if I were going out—then, all clean and comfortable, I sit down to write. This I find the greatest relief. Besides, I am becoming accustomed to the privation of the pleasures of sense. In the midst of the world I live like a hermit. I have forgot how to lay plans for enjoyment of any pleasure.—John Keats.

Hanging Pictures.
Pictures should be hung ordinarily not much above the level of the eye. Fashion dictates, for a room of good height, a frieze, with a picture rail about a foot below the ceiling. Large pictures are best hung with silver wire, small ones with brass wire. The wire is fair imitation of the wire, and does not need weight to keep it straight. The wire is attached near the top of the frame on each side (so that the picture will hang flat against the wall); these wires are carried straight up to the picture rail where each one is fastened with a gilt picture-hook. If you wish to be very ornamental use alpacas braid an inch wide (all one color for each room) and embroder it in point reverse stitch with bright colored silks or crewels—a different color for each picture. Fasten a small brass ring at the top to catch into the picture hook and let the other end fall behind the picture, covering the wire.

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Two dwarfs have lately married at Vienna—Henry Wolke, thirty-one years old, weighing nineteen pounds, and twenty-eight inches high, and Melio Lorus, twenty-three years old, and having the advantage of him in size by an inch and a pound.

BIRTH.
BARROW.—At White George, Lachute, on 17th inst., the wife of Thos. Barrow, Esq., of a daughter.

LACHUTE MARKET.

THE CHANGES ARE NOTED EVERY WEEK.

August 18, 1881.

FLOUR per Bag sells at \$2.20.

OATMEAL sells at \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

CORNMEAL sells at \$1.60.

GOOD FEED sells at \$1.20.

MOULFE sells at \$1.50.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS are sold at usual prices.

FARMERS may expect to get 50c for their barley.

APPLES, good winter, are selling at \$5.00.

BEANS sold at \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

PEAS sold at \$1.00.

OATS, 50c.

POTATOES, bring per bag, \$0.75.

BEANS are wanted at \$0.80 per bushel.

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My name with

MONTREAL HOUSE
LACHUTE.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS made to
order. FREEDS AND BROAD CLOTHS
in great variety of Patterns, at prices to defy
competition.
Jos. Patenaude.
BUTTER! BUTTER!

—
HAYING made arrangements with a ship

first class butter for sale, will get the highest price in CASH for same.

J. PATENAUADE,
Lachute

ATTENTION!

PHENIX WOOLLEN MILLS
BROWNSBURG.

THE Subscriber is returning his sincere thanks to his numerous Patrons and customers for their patronage by their purchases in the past seven years since at Brownsburg, would still solicit a continuance of the same, and would call their attention to his

Large and Varied Stock

he has now on hand of the following cloths

Ettoffes, Blankets,
Plain and Fancy Tweeds,
All Wool and Cotton Flannels,
Kersys and Serges.
He will likewise make your wool in any of

Carding and Spinning as usual.
Custom Roll Carding done with the greatest of care. The best of extra Lard Oil used. Warranted to wash white.
By personal and strict attention to his business, he hopes in the future, as in the past, to be able to give the best of service.

ROBERT MORRISON.
 1V37
LUMBER! LUMBER.
FOR SALE.
 PINE, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK, in lo
 to suit purchasers. Apply to
 JOHN CAMPBELL,
 Montreal, Quebec.
 Or A. A. DICKSON,
 Montreal, Que.
 May 16th, 1881.

AND SILVER
TIME PIECE,
CANADA,
Friedlander and Frosch,
Master Silversmiths

Cathartic Pills

justed to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effective remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by indigestion, constipation, flatulency, and bowels, which require prompt and effective treatment. **AYER'S PILLS** are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and

they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, &c.

Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Swellings, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions on Skin, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Nausea, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartics, the most effective and safe.

then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

 **S. MYERS**
DEALER IN

NEW JEWELLERY & WATCHES
A SPECIALTY IN DIAMONDS.
225 McGill St., Montreal.
Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets.



WATCHES AND ALL KINDS OF
JEWELLERY REPAIRED

materials are inexpensive, the work is easy, and the uses to which it may be applied are legion. Chair backs, which is the correct name for the present form of it, are shown of linen, the size of a bath towel, stamped with scenes from "Under the Window," "Mother Goose," or from some popular fairy tale. Printed at the end, these cost about a cent each. There are fifty-five cents, and the bringing out is easily done at home. Linen of linen, or linen moccasin cloth, for decoration the same quality, design, or else a cup and saucer, a teacup, jug, or vase, a spoon and fork, or other easily wrought design. Table sets in the same material, oval in shape, prettily fringed, are to be obtained with a vine, or with a succession of figures done in outline stitch.

Bedroom sets, including mats for bureau, pin cushion cover, and splashers for the washstand, are decorated with Kate Greenaway figures.

Heavy linens for summer alghans for baby carriages also have outline work of this kind, with "Hush-a-bye baby upon the tree top," and similar designs; the edges have drawn work and fringe.

Bonnets are trimmed with lace and feathers, very few flowers, but when they are trimmed at all. The "aesthetic" bonnet has only a lining and broad ribbon put through across the crown, called "two and six penny bonnet," because the coarse, scoop-shaped straw can be bought for "one and sixpence" (36 cents), and wide ribbon at a shilling per yard. However, in a real, high, old shape, lined with terra cotta satin and trimmed with wide amber ribbon, a milliner would ask a guinea or 25 shillings (\$3 to \$6) for such a bonnet.

Large linen collars worn with yachting suits have a wide hem, and just above, a broad blue or red stripe. On imported collars the color is stamped; on designs made here, a colored band is inserted at half the width of the collar.

The advancing season has shown that the predicted change to large hats is gradually taking place. Each new importation contains larger and more elaborate shapes than the last.

One of the novelties in belt decoration is the fancy for large bows worn directly in front or a little to one side of the belt. They are very stylish, and will be much worn during the summer.

Watered silks or moires have reappeared, and are employed for combination toilets. Varieties which come in delicate colors have large watered stripes occurring between stripes of satin.

Sumptuous petticoats of pale blue, pink or coral color are worn under this, white evening dresses. The underwelt of the white dresses is also of the colored sash, and is cut low in the neck, and with short sleeves.

Shoes are now made with low, broad heels, placed where heels belong, and not under the center of the foot, which show for all they are. Women with large pedal extremities are opposed to this change, naturally enough.

Lead white for dresses is called snowdrop white.

Dresses are very much shorter than they were.

A white lace dress is worn over a petticoat of colored satin.

Wild roses and brown leaves on a pale blue muslin have a fine effect.

DOMESTIC RECIPES

SCANDINAVIAN EXCELLENCE.—One cup of butter, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of raisins, one egg, one cup of sour milk, two teaspoons of soda, four cups of sifted flour, a little salt, a teaspoonful each of ground cloves and cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ginger and a tablespoonful of grated orange peel. Mix the salt and soda with the flour. Beat the yolks of the eggs, then the whites, and beat them together. Add the molasses, sour milk and spice together, and cream the butter and sugar. Now drop the batter and sugar into the flour, and the eggs, stir a little, add the milk and molasses and stir quickly until a smooth mass. Bake in shallow pans in a well-oiled oven.

TO MAKE RHUBARB WINE.—Take the freshly gathered stalks of rhubarb, peel off the skin, cut them into pieces and wash them fine in a tub. Leave them 12 hours in a warm place to ferment; then drain off the juice through a strainer of double flannel, press the rest of it from the pulp through a flannel bag, and let the liquor stand until the foam rises, skim this off and put the clear juice into a clean cask, adding a pound and a half of white sugar for each gallon. Let it ferment in the cask for a week in a cool, airy place, then rack it off into clean cask or into bottles for use. It will be ripe in two or three weeks. By age this becomes very strong wine.

BERRY SHORTCAKE.—Crush the fruit and sweeten liberally with white sugar. Do this an hour or so before it is needed. For the cake take one quart of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter and milk, to make only stiff enough to roll out. Divide and roll into oblong flat cakes and bake in a hot oven. When done split each cake and pile one layer on top of the other, with the crushed fruit between each and over the top. When served pour a generous quantity of sweetened cream over each piece. This cake has been made with both strawberries and raspberries, and has been pronounced the best of its kind.

Small pieces of ice are very refreshing now and then for strong, healthy persons; also a drink of water mixed with vinegar and molasses is thirst-quenching for work-people, or a slice of lemon dipped into white sugar. Cool the blood without disturbing the digestion and distending the intestines, and you will get through the day.

The English Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have issued a very useful little placard to hang up in the stables. It is entitled "The noise of the horse," and reads as follows:

Going up hill, whip me not;
Going down hill, hurry me not;
On level ground, spare me not;
Lying in stable, flog me not;
Of hay and corn, rob me not;
Of clear water, stint me not;
Of soft dry bed, deprive me not;
Tired and hot, wash me not;
If sick or cold, chill me not;
With sponge and brush, neglect me not;
And when you're angry, strike me not.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

DRINKING NOTES.—Old-fashioned patch-work is revived, and very pretty cushions and table covers are made of bits of silk and velvet plush, carefully placed together after the fashion of our grandmothers. A quality pretty table-cover is formed altogether of bits of silk cut into irregular shapes, overlapping each other, and every edge fastened with the pieces it joins.

Outline embroidery on linen, so popular last year, is now even more so.

DEATHBED REPENTANCE.

BY REV. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D.

There is no limit to the power of God's grace and mercy towards lost sinners who are willing to be saved on these terms. And it is not our province to judge even those who seem to the unprepared for their final audit with their Maker. Yet I have sometimes thought it unwise to speak with too much confidence of what may seem to be genuine conversions upon a deathbed, and especially to speak in such a way as that worldly and godless men may think it safe to put off the work of repentance until they come to die, giving themselves up to the pursuits of worldly gain and pleasures—turning a deaf ear to all the invitations of the gospel—neglecting wholly the service of God and the interests of the soul, and when they feel that death is approaching, send for a minister, receive his instructions, and die in a good hope of eternal life.

In the course of my ministry I have sometimes met with cases of peculiar interest where I have had no doubt as to the genuineness of work of grace indicated in the midst of a long sickness. Yet I have met with others which have served as solemn warnings of the awful uncertainty which rests upon what are called deathbed repentances.

I was once called to see a man who had been leading an utterly careless and godless life, who by a sudden and terrible accident was laid upon what all supposed to be his deathbed. Even his physician gave to his family no hope of his recovery. As I entered his room he said to me, "I have been, as you know, a neglecter of religion, and now I am standing on the borders of eternity, with no preparation for it, and I have sent for you to tell me what I must do to be saved." His honest confession seemed to open for me my way at once to preach to him salvation by the blood of Jesus. I told him as simply and briefly as possible the story of the Cross, and assured him that he had but to look and live—to believe and be saved. Day after day I saw and conversed and prayed with him. He listened to me with an eagerness that was almost painful to witness. He seemed to be truly penitent, and willing to receive the offers of mercy.

At length, to the wonder of all, his wound healed and his physician assured him he would recover. From that time I noticed a rapid waning in his interest for his soul's welfare, until he frankly told me that with the hope of returning health all his serious thoughts had disappeared. He arose at length from his sickbed and went forth to his business, a careless, godless man. As such he lived, and there is no evidence that his death, which occurred several years after, afforded any hope that he had ever been truly penitent for sin. Yet, had he died from that wound, I should doubtless have spoken at his funeral with tender interest of my interviews with him—of the serious and solemn earnestness with which he listened to me, and so have left the impression that it was, after all, safe for men to leave the work of repentance until they come to die.

Many a pastor can doubtless recall similar cases which serve as a terrible caution not to rely too much on deathbed conversions. While the Scripture tells us of one whose dying prayer was heard—though he had spent a life in sin—they contain the records of a great multitude who by "faith obtained a good report—who spent their lives in loving obedience to God—who endure a great fight of afflictions—who esteemed the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasure of Egypt."

It ought not to be difficult to decide which is nobler and best, a life thus spent in the service of God, or one which, having been all given to sin and the world, is followed by a few expressions of a regret for the past on occasional interviews with a minister, sent for when death is approaching, and then going to the bar of God, "saved so as by fire."

Let him who thinks of hazarding his hopes of heaven on a deathbed repentance ask whether it is not desirable to carry with him heavenward the gathered harvest of a life all given to Christ, rather than the withered leaves of mispent and useless years. Let him contrast the meagre and wretched experiences of some who have professed penitence in their last days after lives of folly and neglect of religion with the abundant entrance into heaven of which Peter speaks, or with Paul's triumphant song of victory. I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge, shall give in that day."

The essence of good manners is kind thoughtfulness to others. The man who goes to his room in an hotel stamping and talking through the corridor, slamming his door and flinging his boots down heavily upon the floor, is merely brutally selfish. He is not aware that he owes duties to other people who will be affected by his conduct. He does not think that he rudely awakens some one to whom sleep is indispensable, and whom he has no right to disturb. Hayden's picture of the man in the chop-house waiting for the Zines, which his neighbor has held for an hour, and is evidently bent upon holding until he has read all the advertisements, is an illustration of this common selfishness. The talk and conduct in the cars are generally signs of vanity or a morbid self-consciousness.

English Wesleyan Conference.

One of the most pleasant features in connection with the late English Wesleyan Conference was the number of marks of attention and courtesy received from various sources. As usual, the Nonconformist deputations have visited the Conference, and public bodies have thrown open their institutions to the members of Conference. But this year has been remarkable for several interchanges of courtesies which have not taken place in other years. In the first place, the visit of the Conference to the Free Library and Art Museum was a most enjoyable occasion. The President and Secretary of Conference have dined with the judges. Then, the Bishop of Liverpool addressed a most catholic-spirited letter to the President. As the London Methodist says:—"The sentiments expressed were neither new nor startling; but the new thing was that a Bishop should express them on such an occasion and by such means." We understand, also, that the Bishop invited fifteen prominent members of the Conference to lunch with him at the palace, and to meet an equal number of the clergy. The Bishop, in a few hearty words, expressed the pleasure it gave him to welcome the President of the Wesleyan Conference and his brethren. He referred to his grandfather's association with John Wesley, and the influence which his teaching had exerted on his own life, and expressed his joy at the great work which Wesleyan Methodism had accomplished. And lastly, the Mayor of Liverpool invited the Representative Conference to an "At Home." These expressions of regard indicate a growth of liberal sentiment and catholic spirit that is most gratifying.—*Christian Guardian.*

The Lord Mayor of London is gaining for himself a reputation for hospitality which has not been excelled by any of his modern predecessors in the distinguished position. He has entertained Ministers of the Crown, representatives of the Colonies, leading Anglican dignitaries and Nonconformist divines, bishops and representatives of clergy, volunteer officers who were at Wimbledon, Mayors and Provosts of cities and their wives, and others. In September he will entertain the delegates to the Methodist Council to be held in London.—*Exchange.*

COLOMNE FRANCAISE.

—L'Université McGill aura un déficit cette année d'environ \$6,500.

—La fièvre jaune fait des ravages à Panama.

—Bradlaugh est plus mal et se sent assez craignant pour sa vie.

—Midhat Pacha refuse de quitter le sol de la Turquie.

—Un nommé Whitlock a volé \$55,000 à M. Wolcott & Cie, de New-York.

—Le navire *Catalpa*, parti des îles Philippines pour Boston, a fait naufrage sur les côtes de la Calédo.

—Sir la Pettawala les billets appartenant à M. Hardman descendent assez vite malgré les eaux basses.

—Le village de Corvito, comté de Madoceno, Californie, a été entièrement détruit par le feu.

—Les compagnies d'assurance ne veulent plus signer de police pour assurer les maisons en bois, à Québec.

—Un riche citoyen de Pensylvanie a écrit au gouverneur Foster qu'il s'offrirait \$100,000 en cas de mort du Président.

—Les nihilistes à Genève disent qu'on n'attend pas la vie de l'empereur qu'après son couronnement lorsqu'il aura publié son programme politique.

—L'ex-vice-empereur, M. Rouher, qui vient d'annoncer sa retraite de la politique, était le grand champion du libre-échange en France.

—Les socialistes ont l'intention d'annuler des candidatures dans un certain nombre d'arrondissements de Paris, aux prochaines élections.

—C'est M. Duchastel, chancelier du consulat de France à Chicago, qui succède à M. Delibes comme chancelier à Québec.

—Dillon et les autres législateurs arrêtés sous l'autorité de l'acte de coercition vont être relâchés immédiatement.

—Un jeune garçon de treize ans a tué accidentellement sa mère, à Bridge-town, New-Jersey, en jouant avec un pistolet.

—On télégraphie d'Allemagne que M. de Bismarck est très agité par suite de la réception de plusieurs lettres de menaces qui lui ont été envoyées ces jours-ci.

On reconnaît universellement

que les Pâtes Cathartiques d'Ayer sont le meilleur de tous les purgatifs employés dans les familles. Elles sont le résultat de longues et laborieuses recherches couronnées de succès, et l'usage fréquent qu'en font les Médecins dans leur pratique, ainsi que toutes les nations civilisées, prouve qu'elles sont les meilleures et les plus actives de toutes les Pâtes purgatives que la science ait inventées. Étant purement composées de végétaux, elles ne peuvent produire aucun mal. Sous le rapport de leur action salutaire et de leur puissance curative, elles ont été éprouvées par des milliers de personnes qui en ont obtenu les plus heureux effets. Elles maintiennent le corps en parfait état et assurent le fonctionnement régulier du mécanisme humain.

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