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LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878.

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Dies is again to McCammon's des goods VICTORIA MARRIE WORKS 1 P. DINON, B. V. Barrishek and HUNTHE & PATTERSON By John Scheicher in Chan Birto intimate that they have purchased the chock and interest of Mesers. H. & B.

NEVER A WHITE Street the stock and inverted t

he given by the late proprietors, from the fact that Mr. Patterson being a first-close workman did the practical work and conducted the husiness for the firm; and also

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HOLMAN'S STOMACH PAD FOR

SMELLING BOTTLES- A CHOICE VARIETY. er to town on that Butute at 14fffff Apply to 10. 10 Office. Kent Wine Sponges, street Lindsey. TOTILET POWDERS.

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J. R. 14XON.

Coming down to Mr. Mackenzie's attempt to deal with the fiscal question we find him drawing attention to the

tact, that wages have increased in England since 1842, and trying to lead his audience to believe that this was all owing to Free Trade. Forgetting that his duty is to show that Free Trade is suitable to Canada, which can scarcely be done by showing that it has bene-fitted England under totally different circumstances. He might, however, have been candid enough to admit that the

con; ed by the greater productive power of an educated, as compared with an uneducated people, would be un- a few items of inanufactured goods show business. Mr. Coup sail: by the lat of April we had a large amount of agriculture of the large amount of agriculture of the latest and the entering and the entering area and the entering and the large amount of agriculture of the latest and the large amount of agriculture of the latest and the entering and the entering and the entering area and the entering and the entering and the entering area and the entering and the entering and the entering area and the entering and the entering area and the entering area.

We had not the pleasure of listening too.My. Mackensie's speech in the drill-would have found—whether he would

We had not the pleasure of listening team. Mackensie's speech in the drillshed, but we suppose we may assume that the report published in the "Globe" is correct, and we propose to examine such portions as deal with the question of Protection to native Canadian products, we do not intend to follow Mr. Mackenzie in his excursion to the Pyramids as we hardly think the somewhat abeurd assumption that his opponents can be chargeable with all the tyranny since the world began, and that his party

Mackenzie in his excursion to the Pyramide as we hardly think the somewhat abourd assumption that his opponents can be chargeable with all the tyranny since the world began, and that his party are to be credited with all the struggles for freedom which have marked the history of our race, neede contradiction. By dragging in ancient history in this way. Mr. Mackenzie has laid himself open to the suspicion that he feels that he is safer there than when dealing with the live issues of the present.

THE WAGES QUESTION.

Mr. Mackenzie admits that from 1860 to 1870 the United States increased in prosperity, which is equivalent to admitting that ten years of protection had been ten years of mexampled and ever increasing prosperity until "they ar "rived at the greatest degree of prosperity they ever enjoyed." As the States had experienced the blessings of comparative Free Trade at different periode of their history, is it not passing strange that this unexampled presperity did not occur during one of these periods? ALLEGED DECLINE IN MANUFACTURES.

but as we cannot suppose him ignorant of the matter with which he deals, we esnot help accusing him of an inten-tional attempt to mislead, when we find him deliberately falsifying the figures. Thus we find him saying:—"In 1876 "the amount of their manufactured" " goods had fallen—that is, in four years to the extent of \$732,000,000, the rise in wages in the United Sates, under circumstances much more similar to ours, had been even greater than in England.

To the extent of \$752,000,000, and entire export of manufactured goods from the United States in 1876 being \$69,500,000." Instead of there being a decline there has been a steady increase in the amount of manufactured Mr. Mackenzie then speaks of educa-tion and assumes that the advance in the school system was solely due to the advance of free Trade opinions. Well, Mr. Mackenzie, we find by reference to what about Prussia which has long enjoyed one of the finest of educational reached \$126,379,148, an increase of systems, and this under a paternal government! Nor do we think that the highly protected United States need fear a comparison with Free Trade speech—the exports of American manu-

a few items of manufactured goods which he claims bear out his statement which he claims bear out his statement.

The Corn law repeal furnishes the Premier with a text on which he delights to dilate, and we can only say that he is either willfully trying to mislead, or class hold with the corn laws may be \$100,000,000.

The typing to mislead, or class not grasp the meaning of events. The repeal of the Corn laws was purely a measure of protection to was purely a measure of protection to sixteenths of one per cent, of the entire bought a farm lying on a lovely lake.

The typing to mislead, or class typing typing

U. S. EXPORTS OF IRON.

AND LANK

BURNETH

FOR CHARLES

WHOLE No. 1111

MINE KATRINE You wouldn't dink mine "frau,"
If you skust look at her now,
Vhere der wrinkles on her prow
Long haff been;
Vas der "fraulien" blump und fair,
Mit der vafy flaxen hair,
Who did vonce mine heart enshnare.
Mine Katrine.

Der dime seems shord to me Since we game acrosd der sea, To der geundry off der free Ve'd nefer seen; But ve hear de becple say Dhere vas vork und blenty bay, So I shtarted right avay Mit Katrine.

Oh, der shoy dot filled mine house, When dot goot olds Toeter Krauss Brought us "Leedle Yawcob Strauss, Shreet and clean: Vhy, I don't pelief mine eves Ven I look now, mit surprise, On dot feller, shust der size Off Karrine.

Den "dot leedle babe off mine"
He vas grown so tall und fine—
Shust so sdrait as any pine
You efer seen;
Under der beoples all agree
Sooch tine poys doy nefer see,
(Dey looks mooch more like me
As Katrine). We are sorry that we cannot believe that Mr. Mackenzie is no worse than mistaken in some of his statements,

> Vell. ve haf our criefs und shoys Veil, ve har our criers that shoys,
> Und dere's naught our lofe destroys,
> Bud I miss dose leedle poys
> Dot used to been;
> Und der tears vill somedime sdart,
> Und I feels so sick at heart,
> Ven I dinks I soon must part
> From Katrine.

Old Time vill soon pe here,
Mit his sickle und his sphear,
Und vill vhisper in mine ear,
Mit sober mien:
"You musd coom along mit me.
For it vas der Lord's decree:
Und you day dose pays you!!! see Und von day dose poys you'll see Und Katrine."

CHAT WITH A SHOWMAN. A HALF HOUR WITH W. C. COUP.

PRINCE OF THE PROFESSION. A representative of the "Gazette" highly protected United States need fear a comparison with Free Trade England in this respect. The fact is that our educational system is an admission of the truth, which underlies the theory of protection, as it is based on the truth that a people ought to be willing to be taxed now for the benefit which will ultimately result to the whole country. From a Free Trader's point of view we would be quite justified in objecting to be taxed for the education of other people's children, but to the Protectionist the argument that the present outlay would ultimately be recent ed by the greater productive power.

A representative of the "Gazette had a pleasant chat yesterday at the St. Clair hotel with Mr. W. C. Coup. St. Clair hotel with Mr. W. C. Sup. St. Clair hotel with Mr. W. C. Sup. St. Clair hotel with Mr. W. C. Sup country a few years ago, and afterward founded the New York Aquarium. Betelegrams, and the empl vine

phia. I shall not attempt to describe that week's experience. We arrived in Philadelphia, our men worn out and exhausted. Here I met Mr. Kenna, the gentlemanly superintendent of the Philadelphia. Wilmington and Baitimore railroad, who afforded me much valuable assistance. Our route was from Philadelphia to Baltimore, stop ping only at Wilmington, and our contract limiting us to fifteen miles an account of the same thing in Ohio, Michingan, tract limiting us to fifteen miles and when I salvertis
Reporter.—I see Barnum is advertised here. When is he coming?

Perhaps this fail. When I left New York I would have gone into New England where I am well acquainted, but my old concern having gone there I liscovered they were advertising to come every place. They are doing the same thing in Ohio, Michingan, when I left New York I would have gone into New England where I am well acquainted, but my old concern having gone there I don't be with the philadelphia with the perhaps this fail. When I left New York I would have gone into New England where I am well acquainted, but my old concern having gone there I don't be with the perhaps the fail where I am well acquainted, but my old concern having gone there I don't be with the perhaps the fail where I am well acquainted to be concluded to go into New York State. ping only at Wilmington, and our contract limiting us to fifteen miles an hour. I told the superintendent that I was anxious to reach Baltimore from Wilmington—seventy miles—by 5 a.m., if he could set us there by that time after the night exhibition at Wilmington. He protested he could not, but finally decided to make the effort. I mounted the engine with the first train, and by 5.30 all the trains were in. We unloaded and were ready for paralle by a.m. I was then convinced that we could move one hundred or even 125 miles in one night, and be ready for exhibition by 10 the following morning and immediately commenced advertiss.

and immediately commenced advertiss monkeys, goats and norses. It took ing three performances in one slay, and three years to train the horses and it. hus continued to do for the remainder. There are many vexations and disap of the season, drawing everywhere immense crowds. We went as far west as St. Joseph, Mo., and as fur north as St. Paul and returning through Canada. Would you think it possible Money being quite pientful in Great they sould be so trained. My levistratian, I was quite anxious to takeour fish is to-day the greatest curiosity ever establishment over there. As we that made a large amount of money here. for all the menageries in America. my idea was to spend one year in Eog-land and on the contin nt, add to our nave a standing offer of \$50,000 for concern end return to the United States another. The possibility of training a when we could repeat our second season's business, this country being rested and ready for us again. But Mr. Burnum did not agree with the and pursuant strained wild beasts, perfectly wonderful. My chased a large building on Fourte ath estrolishment is managed as obcerv as street. New York, where we spent a an pera, with no feature of a circus

permanent errors. The was opened in Reporter. —You don't December, 1872, with a fine company in the street parades which were mostly brought from Eli Mr. Coup.—No. sir: so much money that Mr. Darmum and a garry band wargon. I be myself went to New Orleans to close it people are mred of such true While there I sprained my unkle have abandoned such things. and could not get out. One morning
Mr. Barnum came to my room with of pe -oiled by rubulng at

the aquarium, where they drew immense crowds. I have had several offers of \$1,000 per week for the horses alone. An offer of that amount was made by the Westminister aquarium for a one-year's engagement, but C. W. Fuiler, my contracting agent, desired to travel. my contracting agent, desired to travel, and I declined the offer and let him

and I declined the offer and let him take the establishment.

Reporter.—How have you done since you left New York?

"Splendidly. The people are delighted, and at every place the leading citizens have called upon me and desired that I should return. This was Reporter-You have no side-shows or

" No, sir. Neither have I peddlers on the seats, although I have been offered large sums for the privilege. Reporter.-I see Barnum is advertis-

rope. Previous to this we started a Brery show in America has a long large concern to the South, what it lost strong of "red cages, a gut chariot in

WHEAT TRADE OUTLOOK IN SAN FRANCISCO.

de be desest and grasp, the meaning of the Corn Laws was purely a measure of protestion of the corn Laws was purely and the corn Laws was protected to the corn Laws was purely a