NO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications are rooms no attention. Everything intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also essential that correspondents entirely written on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Liberal Conservative Candidates

In this District for the

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Kingston - - - -	H. SULLIVAN
Frontenac - - - -	G. A. KIRKPATRICK.
Lennox - - - -	SIR JOHN MACDONALD.
Addington - - - -	HON. W. PRINGLE
South Leeds - - -	GEORGE TAYLOR

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

A BLUNDERING ORGAN.

The Whig had an article with the above caption in Saturday's issue. The heading was a good one, but the principal blunder that the organ makes is that it does not place the phrase as a heading to the whole paper instead of using it only with a single article. The reason may be that as Ananias is suggested as the probable author of the article in question rather than a Boyle Roach, for it is a strain upon a man's ability to believe that a mere blunderer could have made so many misstatements as there are in the dissertation in question, and made so many astounding misstatements, and made them with such precision when the proof of their falsity could be so easily obtained. The readers of the Whig have probably learned by this time to swallow its utterances with the salt upon conveniently at hand, and we might have been content to quote the argument that the syndicate had been allowed to import locomotive engines free of duty as one example from which the encyclopedic ignorance of the Whig upon the locomotive question might have been demonstrated.

It commences by saying that "the increased rate of duty on locomotives under the National Policy is about 2½ per cent."

The Cartwright tariff imposed a ten per cent. ad valorem duty upon "locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron or steel for tires, bent and welded crank axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins, and connecting rods," while a 17½ per cent. duty was placed upon iron tubing, subject to be removed by Order in Council. The articles enumerated make up about four-sixths of all events, less than one-half—the whole cost of the engine. The duties altogether amounted to less than ten per cent. upon half the engine—in other words, to about two and a half cent upon the whole engine. The Tilley tariff has placed twenty five per cent. upon the engine. The difference between the two is *twenty per cent.*

The present tariff has added less than $500 to the cost of the materials that have to be imported for a $12,000 engine; in other words, the National Policy, while increasing the duties upon a locomotive by twenty per cent, has increased the cost of the materials by three per cent of the value of the engine. *The National Policy therefore gives an additional protection of sixteen per cent. upon locomotives.* Without it the stock would not be worth 50 cents on the dollar; without it there is little doubt that the feebleness and decay that had formerly battened upon the Kingston establishment would have ended fatally, and the mechanics now employed here have been compelled to seek occupation elsewhere. In the face of such a state of affairs, can the workingmen of Kingston, or, indeed, any persons who have the ability a welfare at heart, hesitate to cast their ballots for the Government candidate to morrow week?

THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

We had thought that in the course of a pretty extensive reading of first newspapers we had made the acquaintance of all the devices of which misdirected ingenuity is capable, and all the tricks which writers can use when hesitate not to resort to any shift which can give an apparent colour to the case which it is their business to make out; but our experience would be incomplete if we were deprived of the Whig's fabrications upon the subject of the Locomotive Works and Mr Gunn's acquaintance with them.

In the attempt to prove that the city loses under a debt of gratitude to the gentlemen whose Parliamentary lease is about expiring, the Whig has put in a long special plea, representing that had it not been for Alexander Gunn the Locomotive Works would have been lost to the city. Nothing could be farther from the truth than this, nor could any untruth be supported by more disingenuous adroitness. The negotiations for the reorganization of the establishment were made in Montreal; Mr Gunn and Mr Kirkpatrick were both written to upon the subject, and both eventually took an equal amount of stock. But, even if Mr Gunn had been the only Kingstonian who took stock in the enterprise, in what does he claim upon the gratitude of his fellow citizens counsel? The Whig says that he had not been for him "the industry might have been closed or removed to Montreal. Why? Because "the Kingstonians, true to the interests of the city, would not consent to the establishment of the headquarters at Montreal." We may pass by the conceit implying that Mr Gunn is to be credited with all the influence exerted by Kingstonians, and there remains as the foundation for all the boasting the simple fact that he sided in success fully opposing the project of headquarters at Montreal. And this is a magnificent boon to the city, that instead of having one or two officers of the company residing in another place they have been made to reside here. Had our contemporary been content to stop at this point, there would have been nothing to find fault with,—we would have been quite willing to have conceded to Mr Gunn all the credit he wished to derive from having assisted his friends in a scramble for office between them and some Montrealers; but when it proceeds to say that the works might have been closed but for this proceeding, we are compelled to pronounce this as an absolute falsehood. What can our readers think when we tell them that there never was the faintest intention of removing the works from Kingston, even had the head offices been placed in Montreal? This is an irrefutable fact, which cannot be denied by anyone who is cognizant of the circumstances. The plant and machinery would have remained here, the work would have been done here, and the employment could have been furnished to the workingmen of Kingston. Such are the grounds on which it claimed that Mr Gunn saves city's best friend.

MR GUNN'S FLOATING PROPERTY.

Of the $108,000 which the Whig so boasting of as the amount of Mr Gunn's vested assets in local institutions $60,000 is represented as floating property, and an attempt is being made to enlist the support of the labouring class of the community on behalf of the owner of this property. The truth of the matter is, as we have already stated, that the enterprise of Mr Gunn is to be learned from the fact that not one timber of the vessels which he owns came to him in any other manner than under mortgage at usurious rates of interest. The holder of the three schooners denies the usurious rate of interest. True, it was a modest ten per cent was charged upon the loans secured by the Bangalore, Singapore and Hyderabad, but ten per cent is a small matter compared with what has been levied upon other securities taken upon floating property by Mr Gunn. We ask, however, what possible claim for member can have upon the suffrages of the people of Kingston because for the purpose of making ten per cent interest he took a mortgage upon vessels built by another man? The fact that he obtained total possession of his various vessels properties when other creditors of the parties are allowed to whistle for their money is scarcely a conclusive reason why Mr Gunn should be lauded as a vessel merchant whose energy and enterprise are a boon to the city.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

It is said that Mr Allan, the tried candidate in Lennox, is likely to retire before election day.

The Whig's articles on the Locomotive business are written by someone entirely ignorant of the facts and too lazy to examine it.

The attempt to make a bargain between Mr Gunn and his supporters is manifest. This have been very dear to him——at election times.

There is a sadness about the eyes in the pictures of Mr Gunn now the fading Commons rooms which seems to come from a vision of the future.

The tariff on locomotives is a Parliamentary matter, and the result will not be affected thereby.

Mr Gunn's oration at the nomination to-morrow will make plain the reasons why he is listened to attentively in the house, and also the reason why it is necessary to treat out his $108,000.

If the people of Kingston elect Mr Gunn, it will be taken as a sign that they are loyal to the protection on locomotives. Of course the matter can be remedied by the removal of the duties on locomotives.

Under the Mackenzie Government the Locomotive Works had lots of orders, under the National Policy they flourish vigorously. Do the operatives want that policy abolished? The Opposition policy is "Emigrate or starve."

We would like to know how it comes that leaders newspapers support candidates who believe in the National Policy. If that Policy is the ruin they have been painted, then any first who supports it should be thrown out of the party.

The surplusses of Sir Leonard Tilley will enable him in 1886 to redeem $40,000,000 of 5 and 6 per cent debentures and to replace them with four per cents. This will be equivalent to a reduction of $10,000,000 in the public debt.

There are no barges "lying in ordinary" below the bridge. The Mr Gunn's vessels get barges enough to do their business, and those that are lying below the bridge are waiting to be thoroughly overhauled before being put in use.

The Whig cannot deny that the Cotton and Hosiery mills are due to the National Policy. Does it think that the cotton and woollen duties should be abolished, and, if not, why does it complain of them? Surface Whig any particular principles any way?

Mr Gunn's subscription to the Locomotive Works stock was of no consequence whatever to the success of the establishment since others were eager to take it up, had he not done so. He has only subscribed ten out of two hundred thousand dollars worth of capital.

Mr F. W. Giles, of Oshawa, has gone into the cattle business. Mr Giles is a prominent one of his constituents for $80 and presents it to the pastor of a denominational church. All those who were not supplied with cows are now seeking theirs, and Giles is in clover.

Supposing that a man is worth $108,000 or half a million, is that any reason why he should be preferred to another man who has not been on the make to the same degree? Is it any reason, when the other man is far better adapted to be a Parliamentary representative?

The Montreal Witness says that the tariff policy is demoralized in that city because half its members are protectionists and the other half think this is a free trade. It is the same way in this city, except that there is only one man among them who thinks he is a free trader.

When the organ of the Reform party stated that Chinamen were infinitely superior to coloured men as regards their industry and sobriety it said that for which there is no foundation. The Chinamen who come out here are an inferior class, and they are neither clearly nor intelligent.

At a National Policy meeting in Toronto on Wednesday night Mr Robert Ferguson said that he was a workingman, and had been a Reformer for thirty ten years, but he was a Reformer no longer. The cause of the change was the tender of the Grits to the party. Mr R. Gurney, also a Grit, followed similarly. "The woods are full of them."

The Grit wire pullers are imbued with the spirit of the times.

It is necessary to take a good coat lest from With the public, but here just an eight as I own.

Things look blacker in Dundas. There are two Grits.

But we are lots of money and lots of good men.

A lady correspondent of the Globe, writing from Kendall, West Durham, concludes a long, frantic, spitefull communication to the Globe with a lie. The lie is that it is all with and for girls. The way to prove that it looks more like blasphemy. If Mutter had succeeded in obtaining the hand of some moral man, her offspring would probably not have seen the light.

W. Paterson, Esq., M.P., of Brantford, spoke three hours at Berlin the other night, and was followed by Grit who read a long manuscript from hand bills, which never deal anything but fruit, sent to Mr Kranz's committee room and asked them to put him on the Bangalore, Singapore and Hyderabad, but ten per cent is a small matter compared with what has been levied upon other securities taken upon floating property by Mr Gunn. We ask, however, what possible claim for member can have upon the suffrages of the people of Kingston because for the purpose of making ten per cent interest he took a mortgage upon vessels built by another man? The fact that he obtained total possession of his various vessels properties when other creditors of the parties are allowed to whistle for their money is scarcely a conclusive reason why Mr Gunn should be lauded as a vessel merchant whose energy and enterprise are a boon to the city.

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THE PRIZE RING.

The Queen-Mitchell Fight Resumed this Morning. Bloody Noses Are Over as Rare.

New York, June 12. The pugilists Denny Kenny of Freeport, and John Murray, of Staten Island, met at Coney Island on the 10th instant, and were arrested by the police, but escaped to Pennsylvania this morning. There were only a few spectators. Jimmy Elliott and Charley Norton acted as referees. Geoge Holden and Larry McLaughlin acted as seconds. Murray was the heavier of the two, and he soon showed that he was the better boxer. When time was called, the pugilists faced the music. Murray smiling and confident and Greene slightly nervous though determined. From the first round, Greene stuck were about as frequent as Murray's any effectual hitting. Murray won first blood after twenty-five minutes. Murray won the first knock down. Murray from the first round, Greene began to fight faster and stronger. He landed terrific blows on Greene's face. Greene again got the best of the fight. Time called, the round, but was unable to punish him, either Murray's blows seemed to have little effect on him. The fighting from the 15th to the 29th round was decidedly in Murray's favour. Greene face was terribly battered up. His seconds advised him to throw the sponge up in the corner, but he flatly continued the fight. In the 31st round, Murray landed his left hand heavily on Greene's mouth, and followed it up by a tremendous right hand blow, which sent him staggering and he fell. He was groggy when he rose to the corner by his seconds and presented a pitiable appearance. Green still refused to give up the fight. In the 33rd round Murray fought Greene down in the ropes, and pounded him terrifically, while Greene flowed from numerous cuts on his face, he still refused to stop, and on time being called, staggered to the scratch. Murray delivered a heavy blow on Greene's face, which sent his head flying another in the face, and Greene fell insensible and his seconds threw up the sponge. Murray was wildly cheered. Though exhausted, he was not very badly punished. The fight only lasted over an hour.

Murray and his backer were put under $500 bonds on Saturday by a threatened justice of the peace.

The Firm of A T. Stewart & Co.

New York, June 8. It has been determined to wind the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. for some time to close on June 30. Every effort has been made to keep out the stock off the market, but it is confidently stated that an immense amount of goods will remain on hand, and will be sold at auction. Some arrangements will have to be made for a new firm to take up the business. Mr Stewart's health is very feeble. Over 200 men were discharged yesterday, and others have received their dismissals to take effect in a few days. Every friend of the business is disappointed, and many entertained sanguine hopes for the approaching season. The business of