

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA...



10 DAYS MORE GRACE

What Can be Wrong in Ottawa

Why Is the N. P. Delayed?

IS IT TURNED UPSIDE DOWN?

THE GOVERNMENT SAYS IT WILL BE TEN DAYS BEFORE THE PUBLIC CAN GET A PEOP AT THE NATIONAL POLICE...

SELLING AT THE OLD PRICES.

Labrador Herrings, Codfish, Sugars, Teas, Flannan Haddies, Tobacco, Coffee, Currants, Dried Apples, Ham, Bacon, Shoulders, Canned Goods, Vegetables, &c.

GOLDEN LION GROCERY

W. R. McRAE & CO.

CAUTION

THE HOLMAN PAD

THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST FOR YEARS, AND HAS A WORLD RENOWNED REPUTATION FOR ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY, IS NOW AND HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED, AND IMITATED BY DISREPUTABLE AND UNPRINCIPLED ADVERTISERS.

Buy none but the Holman Pad, bearing his picture and signature, and also the signature of the Holman Liver Pad Company.

W. D. GORDON, Agent.

City Properties For Sale.

FACTORY FACTS!

PHOSFOZONE!

COAL DEPOT

James Swift, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in All Descriptions of Coal...

The Daily British Whig.

MORNING EDITION, MARCH 11 1879.

Gold in New York at 5 o'clock 100.

PROG.—Moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds clear to partly cloudy continued mild weather.

POLICE COURT.—The docket this morning was clear, and the Police Magistrate looked happy. His shoes and pants are disappearing before the beautiful weather.

RACE.—The Wolfe Island trotting races will come off at Marysville on the 14th inst. They will be quite interesting, as only horses owned in the township are allowed to compete.

PASSED.—We are gratified to learn that on a re-examination of his papers, the Minister of Education has been pleased to award Mr. Harland W. Townsend a second class grade A certificate, educated at the High School, Shelburne.

ENROLLED.—The Rev. T. W. Barry is now attached to the U. S. Volunteer Service. A copy of a Leavenworth paper received records his election as chaplain of the Metropolitan Guards, whose banquet he spoke at.

DISTRIBUTION.—The Commonwealth Distribution Company is said to be very successful in its drawing. On the 30th of this month prizes to the amount of \$30,000 will be distributed. There is a great fever over the event.

REDUCING RENTS.—It is said a general movement is on foot for the reduction of rents in all the cities and towns of the country—Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Hamilton, taking the lead in the matter.

THE BUTCHERS' LICENSE.—The Bill, embodying the views of the Council, sent the butchers, has been passed by the Legislature, but the license fee has been reduced from \$75 to \$50, which must make a serious difference in the expected revenue of the city.

THE ORANGE BILL.—Mr. Robinson's enquiry about the Orange Bill on Saturday, was not answered. Grand Master Merritt was not in the House, and it is inferred, with good reason, that he shirked the question.

SHUFFLED OUT.—Mr. Grange, M.P.P., has received a serious snubbing. At a meeting of the Lennox Tories Mr. A. H. Roe received the nomination for the local House. He received 26 votes, while poor Grange was only given five. The present member may thus bid adieu to the scene of his Parliamentary "labors." He has been snuffed out, not only for the present, but forever.

BOOK KEEPING.—Dawson Brothers, publishers, Montreal, have issued a text book on book keeping, the author of which is Mr. Thomas Richard Johnson, an accountant and auditor of 29 years experience. So far as we are able to judge of its merits by a cursory examination the publication will be both useful and popular.

WOOD MARKET.—The wood market for the last few days has been very "fish," large quantities coming in. On account of the rise in coal, wood has also gone up, a cord of good hardwood not being obtainable under five dollars. A person must either burn wood or coal, and consequently good prices are realized on both articles.

NOT TO BE FILLED.—We now understand that it has been deemed inexpedient to fill the vacancy in the post office until after the elections, in which the probable appointment of certain candidates will be used as a lever for causing some men in line and inducing them to vote the Tory ticket. It remains to be seen what can be accomplished by such a ruse.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—Rowland Jackson, an associate of Phoenix, the counterfeit, (of Ottawa fame) has been arrested in Toronto, for having been concerned in a robbery in the Queen city. Another young man in the scrape is named Jennings, and he has already made himself familiar with the internal arrangements of the Kingston Penitentiary.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE LATELIER case comes up by appointment in the House of Commons to-morrow. Much speculation has been expressed as to the probable attitude of certain members of Parliament, and as to the probable disposition of the matter. The accuracy or inaccuracy of these speculations will shortly be demonstrated. The debate will be one in which all politicians must be considerably interested.

INCAPABLE.—When Mr. Mackenzie was at the head of the Dominion Government he was charged with incapacity. One paper, not far from us, used to call the Cabinet "incapables." We haven't so far retaliated very much, but the conviction is settling down that the men who have the elephant under custody at Ottawa at the present time are incapable of managing it. More soon.

THE LOCAL HOUSE.—On Saturday, says the Globe, the Attorney-General announced, in reply to the Leader of the Opposition, that the House would meet again at 11 o'clock to-day, and that no new business would come before it. It may therefore be regarded as highly probable that prerogative will take place on Tuesday, as most of the Private Bills and Government measures are now in their last stages. Messrs. Robinson and O'Brien arrived home on Saturday and we presume that they will not return for the mere ceremony of to-morrow.

WIND WAFFS.

The snow is disappearing rapidly.

Gannaque is excited over horse races.

The Federal Bank has opened a branch office in Newmarket, Ont.

The legal rate of interest in New York State is reduced to six per cent.

To-morrow evening the I. P. B. S. meet and then for a joint procession—perhaps.

It is stated that a recent fashionable sleighing party is to be sought after for fast driving about town.

The auction sale of the M. E. Church lands on Johnson Street, above Division Street, is advertised for April 12th.

A city clergyman yesterday used the expression "never, or hardly ever" significantly. Pinafore slang is infectious in even wholesome quarters.

House cleaning is in the near future, and the average husband is preparing for a visit to "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts" or some hotel.

Prescott has a new brick town hall, a new brick market house, and two long new brick blocks, with an aggregate of eight fronts. The old town is putting on new airs.

The auction season has blossomed well. In addition to the city sales announced, Murray has several "County ones"—Patterson's, in Pittsburg, on to-morrow being the first.

The Young Scientist is a New York periodical, just the thing for young beginners at experiments, and useful indeed for all who desire to be generally useful about the place.

Order now and plant trees this spring. If you have no lot of your own plant a few on the streets. We will want to get on the "shady side" of things in July next. Besides you will be a philanthropist.

The London Advertiser has been sent telegrams printed in the Toronto papers, and printed them as original; the Kingston News has been served in the same way, but the former says the latter is a thief. Friendly.

The Whig took its telegrams a year ago from the Dominion Company, and experience has proven them equal at all times, and sometimes a great deal better than the rival line, while the officials of the former are at all times civil and exceedingly obliging.

Hamilton Times: The Government seem more anxious to protect themselves than to protect the country. The cowardly trick of asking their supporters to pledge themselves in writing to see the 'N. P.,' through is as contemptible as it is wicked.

Our contemporary now remarks: "Wouldn't it be folly for the News to pay more than the Whig does, if the latter's source of supply was considered equal or superior?" Decidedly. The squandering of a few cents extra a month has been such folly that quite recently the staff of our contemporary felt inclined to give it up.

The Tory organ places Judge Price under obligation for Sir John's magnanimity. The N. P. Premier is not always spiteful. It does not yet appear, however, that he has been magnanimous enough towards his old enemy of the Macdonald-Shaw election to give him the Postmastership. The Judge has the start.

The News does not seem to know that there are two Press Associations in the United States, that one is as good as the other, although neither of them amounts to much. The Dominion Line has served our purpose well; its telegrams are as reliable as those coming from any other source, we get about twice as much copy as we can publish.

Wit, sarcasm and gentility are blended in this beautifully pointed and grammatical scarp of our brilliant contemporary. It richly deserves a wider circulation. "Mr. McRae asks in his advertisement if there are any Scotchmen left in the city. Why, yes. There's himself, Messrs. J. C. A. Livingston, and a great many others we could name."

Fearful Magnanimity.

It certainly exhibits Sir John's magnanimity towards his political opponents, which they should appreciate in view of the fact that any Conservative Barrister in the city of seven years' standing was eligible for the position. Such generosity was never heard of while the Brits were in power, and we question if the Government will be thanked for its action.—News.

We suppose we may be considered Sir John's political opponents, and yet we cannot say that we appreciate the great magnanimity of the magnanimous Sir John, in the appointment of Mr. Price as a Judge of the Maritime Court. The generous Sir John is very thoughtful about the Brits, for evidence of which we can point to his wholesale dismissal of them from the Civil Service since assuming the Government of the Dominion.

In the case of Mr. Price he did what he could very well help doing—he added lightly to the fees of the County Judge, while at the same time he added to the duty and responsibility of one whose administration of the affairs of his office has been the subject of much favorable comment. Nor was Mr. Price selected as an act of magnanimity, but simply as the County Judge, who is the most proper person that could be appointed under the circumstances, similar recognition being taken of all the County Judges in chief shipping ports of the Province. Of course our contemporary has not a good memory; that was established at the trial of a certain election petition—and it cannot remember any generosity displayed by the Brits when they were in power. Evidently the promotion of Mr. Minkley, in the Queen's House, and the advancement of Mr. Rowland to the Collectorship of Island Revenue, are conveniently forgotten. Altogether we are immensely tickled with the high prancing of our contemporary, which usually loses its head when discussing anything with which the name of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, M.P., is connected. Who's to be Postmaster!

ONTARIO.—On Saturday afternoon Messrs. McNeill and Watson played off for the Carletons medal, at the curling rink. Mr. McNeill made 11 points, and Mr. Watson 13 points, and, of course, became the winner.

REV. FATHER LEONARD.

ON CANADA THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In St. Mary's Cathedral last evening a large audience (about seven hundred) assembled to hear the lecture of Rev. Father Leonard, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Before the lecture the organ played several pleasing selections, and after it the choir rendered several pieces in excellent time and taste.

Father Leonard said he had undertaken to give a short sketch of the early history of Canada, which of necessity had to be a mere outline, yet it would not prove wholly devoid of interest, for he knew of no subject so interesting and edifying to the Catholic as the missionary records of the church. He here entered upon a description of the holy zeal and self-sacrificing character of the pioneer missionaries, who entered the country over three hundred years ago to form and transform character, and to purify and regenerate humanity. It was the fine clay, purged of earthly dross, into which the Church breathed divine life, such as Adam. Their lives furnished evidence of their christian virtues, and their work was a record of heroism and self-devotion, which too often ended in painful death. It was the glory and boast of the Catholic Church, which has been the fruitful mother of such heroes, and sent missionaries to the savages and heathen; and carry to them the two-fold blessings of faith and civilization. Having taught and civilized the old world, she looked for new worlds to conquer, and God having revealed the existence of a new continent she sent her sons to claim the land as her heritage. No lust of conquest or greed of gold animated these missionaries, but step by step they kept pace with the soldiers, checking their excesses, and winning by their gentleness and persuasion the hearts of some of the fiercest bands of savages. The missionary spirit was not confined to the priests, but a deep, religious enthusiasm prevailed throughout all ranks of Society. To spread Christianity, and open the world to the gospel, Columbus discovered America, and expeditions set out from France, Spain and Portugal. The brave and chivalrous, these enterprises would have resulted in wreck and disaster had a religious enthusiasm not sustained the little bands upon whom depended the success of the Cross and the salvation of the country. Of all the missions of America—splendid monuments to their age—there are none more glorious for the Church, none more attractive to those capable of appreciating human greatness, than the missions of Canada. Undertaken by men from the purest religious zeal, conducted by men who have left their impress upon the country, carried on amongst strange and savage tribes, speaking unknown tongues, and roaming thro' unknown territories, the Canadian missions have a charm and pathos which enchain attention, stir the deepest sympathy, and move to unqualified admiration. Everywhere their progress was traced by blood stains, but the blood which flowed was their own. The history of religion in Canada was coeval with the history of the Colony itself. Scarcely had the first French colony of Acadia begun to grow than two missionaries of the Society of Jesus, Peter Biard and Masse came, in 1611, to give to the SAUVAGE NATIONS the consoling truths of religion. After referring to the indifferent results of the missionary labors here he passed on to note that Quebec had been built in a more secure spot by the pious Champlain, whose cardinal principle was that the salvation of a soul was greater than the conquest of an Empire. Champlain sailed from Harfleur, (France) taking with him three missionaries, Fathers DuRoi, Jansy and Le Caron, who were a warm welcome at Quebec, the whole population joining in the celebration of mass, and the Te Deum being chanted amid salvos of artillery. He spoke at length of the difficulties which beset the missionaries in the conversion of the Indians. The first obstacle met with was the difficulty of learning the native language; the second obstacle was the fact that the Indians knew nothing of morality or of a God above the fetichism of the Hottentots; the third obstacle was the intense pride of the savage, he claiming a superiority to the latter's religion or God; lastly, the country presented a thousand obstacles. The lecturer made a comparison of Canada three hundred years ago and that of to-day, and enumerated many of the marks of civilization existing now which were unseen then. He spoke of three little spots which were like oases in the desert—Tadoussac, Quebec and Three Rivers. The region which was now occupied by 50,000,000 of souls—travelling by lightning steamer and connected by lightning telegraph—was one vast, silent wilderness, tenanted only by savage Indians and no less savage Indians. The Indian occupying Canada were split up into numerous petty tribes, who led a roving life, and subsisted principally by hunting and fishing. By this character of the MISIONARIES' WORK would be seen at once. One of two things was necessary, either for a priest to enter every camp, or the tribes should settle down in fixed abodes. By the grace of God what seemed to be utterly impracticable was actually realized in process of time by the conversion of the Algonquins to the faith, every one of whom became Christian. On the Georgian Bay the Huron-Iroquois were more agricultural and sedentary in their habits than the Algonquins. It was to these Le Caron went from Quebec. In 1636 he was joined by three Jesuits, sent out from France by the Recollets, a Reformed branch of the Franciscans. These were named Brebeuf, Dallion and DeNovis. They remained until 1639 when Quebec was taken by the English, and that was the end of the missions for the time being. Surely the Fathers were moved the signing of the treaty, for more prayer, more faith, more self-devotion had been expended upon the thankless Hurons than would have sufficed to convert Empires. In 1633 Canada was returned to France by a treaty with England, and a little later four Jesuits reached Quebec, and crossing the River St.

CHARLES WHO ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THEIR FORMER RESIDENCES. HERE WERE FORMED THE ENTERPRISES INTO WHICH THE JESUITS ENTERED; HERE WAS THE CRADLE OF THE GREAT MISSIONS OF NEW FRANCE, THE CENTRE FROM WHICH THE MISSIONARIES STARTED IN THEIR PILGRIMAGES OVER THE CONTINENT.

The Superior of the Jesuits, Paul LeJeune, remained to convert the Indians in the vicinity of Quebec. He could not do so without learning the language of the savages, and with them he spent a winter, suffering privations and miseries which the lecturer described very graphically. Having noted the lessons drawn from LEJEUNE'S EXPERIENCES. He observed that in 1633 the first college was established in Quebec by the son of the Marquis of Gamache; an hospital was also established for the benefit of Indians and colonists alike; and in 1639, under the auspices of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, a party of three Ursuline nuns founded a Holy Dieu at the same place. Madame de La Peltre, a young and wealthy widow, brought out at her own charge another body of nuns, who established the Ursuline Convent. He alluded to the outbreak of small-pox, and to the fact that the Indians flocked to Quebec for succor. The kindness and devotion of the nuns led them to love and gratitude. Three years afterwards the Ursuline nuns removed to the massive building at present occupied by them. The Jesuits looked to another country for success. Between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, forming part of the present County of Simcoe, there were four tribes of Indians, numbering 30,000 souls, and inhabiting 30 villages. They were superior to the Algonquins, and made some approach to civilization. Scarcely had the Jesuits reached Quebec than they concerted measures to reach these Indians. He sketched the labours of the missionaries, noting their discouragements and persecutions, for they were constantly brought into collision with the sorcerers or medicine men, who blamed the Jesuits for all manner of evils, thus leading the superstitious Indians to annoy and even threaten them. The appearance and violence of the pestilence of 1637 was also ascribed to the missionaries, whose condition was most critical. Later, the Indians held a Council, at which it was decided to kill the missionaries, but Providence intervened, and they were spared for additional work. He then referred to the Five Nations Indians, who were at enmity with the Hurons. As a consequence a young converted chief and two priests suffered fearful torture; he remarked upon the depth to which human nature can descend, and to what heights bravery can ascend, when aided by divine grace. In 1648 the Iroquois made an attack upon the Huron village of St. Joseph, when the Indians were absent, burning the wigwams and submitting the women and children to awful deaths. Father Daniel, who might have escaped, was assailed in the Church, wounded with barbed arrows, while speaking of the justice and mercy of God, and finally shot with the names of Jesus and Mary on his lips. In 1648 St. Ignatius and St. Louis VILLAGE WERE DESTROYED, and in the latter two priests, Brebeuf and Lalemond, were put to death with all the refinement of Indian cruelty. The latter priest was remarkable for his gentle manners, and had laboured among the savages for twenty years. The details of the slaughter were sickening, and the recital of them caused many a thrill of horror. In conclusion the lecturer said that there may have been others who distinguished themselves more highly, and who may have achieved greater results in their work, but none showed themselves to be greater heroes in self-sacrifice and in love of mankind. The lecture occupied an hour and a half in delivery, and was noted for several eloquent passages. Father Leonard was suffering from a sore throat; indeed the task was almost too much for him under the circumstances.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Henry Miller, who was well known here in commercial circles as a former resident at Gananoque, died yesterday at the Hotel Dieu, to which institution he was taken some weeks ago in order to receive systematic treatment for cancer in the stomach, which it would be impossible to obtain in private life. Cancer is always a most formidable disease, but the kind and tender care by the nuns in Mr. Miller's case, tended greatly to alleviate the sufferings of the patient. No one, save those who have experienced a sick residence in the Hotel Dieu, can estimate the great value of that admirable institution. Mr. Miller was a brother-in-law to Mr. Rowland Finkle, of Bath, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

FACTS THAT WE KNOW.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung disease, if you will call at J. G. King, successor to E. H. Parker Market Square, Kingston, you will get a bottle.

NEVERLIFE.—A never failing remedy for pain; Nervine gives instant relief; Nervine cures toothache, neuralgia and rheumatism; Nervine is unequalled for the speedy relief of all nerve, internal and local pains; Nervine is the "most speedy, safe and effectual remedy for cramps, pain in the stomach and kindred complaints. Nervine is sold only by N. C. Polson & Co., druggists.

SALARY.—The Speaker of the Ontario Assembly having proposed a reduction in his salary, which is \$1,000, it would be seemly to reduce that of Speaker Blackwell, who, having no more than Mr. Speaker Wells has to do, receives no less than \$4,000 per session for doing it.

FACTS ARE VERY THINGS; A NOSE OR AN EAR swollen to twice its usual size is no more beautiful than it is comfortable. After trying many "cures" we came back and awarded the palm to Perry Davis' Pain Expeller. It is reliable, which affords relief quicker than any other thing; we know of.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE MEETING ABOUT THE NEW BUILDING.

A meeting of the friends and graduates of Queen's College, resident in Kingston, was held in Convocation Hall on Saturday night to receive a report concerning the building fund, and to confer with the Principal and Committees as to what action should be taken in the premises. Among those present were Messrs. R. V. Rogers, W. Irving, Gage, A. P. Knight, H. Saunders, Nicholson, Macdonald, G. M. Macdonnell, J. M. Mechar, Principal Grant, Prof. Dupuis, Mowat, Watson and others.

Principal Grant gave a lengthy address on the origin of the new Endowment Fund, and the various objects for which it was needed, and the success that had attended it, \$40,000 having been originally intended for the new buildings \$40,000 more to meet the anticipated withdrawal of the annual grant from Scotland, and \$70,000 for the endowment of two additional chairs and two assistantships. He pointed out that \$30,000 more would be needed for various other purposes, and he expressed confidence that subscriptions to that amount would be forthcoming from places outside of Kingston that had not yet been visited. Going into detail, on the matter of the building, he explained that before it was completed and furnished the site, paid for \$55,000 would be needed, and he asked approval of the meeting as to whether the whole building, under these circumstances, should be proceeded with at once.—It was pointed out, that by omitting the Convocation Hall, or the Library and Museum, and leaving them to be built at a future time, the sum now subscribed would be sufficient. A conversation ensued, in which nearly all present took part, and the following points were unanimously agreed upon: (1) That the whole building should be undertaken at once. (2) That the friends of the College in Kingston should consider that as their special work. (3) That a Committee should be appointed to call on those who had not yet subscribed. (4) That an appeal should be made to all subscribers, to pay as much of their subscriptions as possible during the next six or nine months.

Several of those present stated that whenever the building was completed, or when they have paid in full their present subscriptions, they intended to subscribe again, and all united in urging the Building Committee to go forward in faith, and trust to the people of Kingston, who had already given proof of how much they valued Queen's College.

THE VITATING NUTRITIVE TONIC.

OF BROWN'S FERRO-CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM AND LACTO-FERRUGINOUS LIQUOR OF LIME would indicate its great value as a restorative and invigorant, in that low condition of the system prevailing in patients recovering from Diphtheria as well as fevers, especially those of a typhoid character, while it is when the precursory signs of lassitude and weakness appear, it would have a tendency to prevent the attack, or lighten and shorten its duration. The case in which it has been used fully bears out this hypothesis. It stimulates the exhausted powers, and builds up and gives fresh life and vitality to the whole system. It is prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B. and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.00.

EXHIBIT OF THE Agricultural Insurance Compy WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Showing the uniform and unexampled growth of this old substantial Company, during the past fifteen years—

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1863, \$96,572.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1864, \$117,807.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1865, \$153,077.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1867, \$250,221.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1868, \$302,033.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1869, \$353,076.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1870, \$406,093.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1871, \$487,761.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1872, \$641,387.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1873, \$823,085.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1874, \$716,450.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1875, \$800,070.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1876, \$1,003,386.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 1877, \$1,028,269.00

Assets Jan. 1st, 78, \$1,058,167.00

This Company now stands in the first rank among the Insurance Companies of this country. No Company can afford more security to its policy holders, or it still holds to the principle of avoiding all business hazards. Commenced business in 1853, and have recently placed in the hands of the Canadian Government \$100,000 for the protection of Canadian Policy Holders and have recommended business in Canada.

Farmers and owners of Residence study your own interest and call upon the undersigned, where you will find your property insured by experienced Agents, and on the most liberal terms.

Police notes and all business done in connection with the above Company at this office

VAN DE WATER & BETTS, General Agents for Central Ontario, OFFICE: 170 Ontario Street Dec 17th 1878.

'PROTECTION'

AGAINST WEED FEED, COLD EXFREMITY AND MUDDY FEELS, IS NOW THE MOST POPULAR AND SENSIBLE DEMAND FOR ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY—OLD AND YOUNG, MALE AND FEMALE, GENT AND TONY.

PROTECTION GRANTED to all by wearing my New Style of Boots, Shoes and Leather Goods, designed for the Fall and Winter trade of 1878, which have been manufactured of good material and stout material, of workmanship that can be relied on, and with a view to Comfort, Ease, Durability and Cheapsness.

D. F. ARMSTRONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, 35 PRINCESS STREET, Next door above the city Hotel, Kingston, Nov 5th

Price Lower than the Lowest.

A NEW SELECTION

GIFTS

FOR THIS WEEK AT

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO'S

GRAND GIFT SALE!

FOR CHEAP CARPETS!

ALL NEW PATTERNS—GO TO

WALDRON'S.

New Designs in Tapestry Carpets at 60c, 75c, 80c and 90c.

New Designs in Brussels Carpets at \$1 and \$1.25.

Handsome Patterns in Wool Carpets at 75c, 90c and \$1.

New Patterns in Union Carpets at 45c, 50c, 55c and 60c.

New Hemp Carpets at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

Cheap Stair Carpets and Stair Linens.

Cheap Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs and Cocoa Mats.

200 Sets New Patterns Nottingham Lace Curtains.

The Cheapest Sac contains 4 yards long, 11 yards wide, worth \$1.50, now 35c.

300 pieces New Fancy Dress Goods at 10c, 1 1/2c and 15c—extremely cheap.

R. WALDRON, Wilson's Buildings, March 8th.

THE LARGEST, MOST STYLISH AND BEST STOCK

For all Purchasers in the City.

THOMAS SEALE,

Merchant Tailor, Clothier and Dealer in Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS,

Princess Street, Nearly opposite the City Hotel.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PROCESSION!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE 17th MARCH AT THE

NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE.

Brock Street, Four Doors from Market Square.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, TWEEDS AND WORSTED COATINGS, WHICH FOR STYLE, DURABILITY AND CHEAPNESS cannot be equalled in the city.

Worsted Coatings in Checks, Diagonals, Diamonds and Stripes. Fine Worsted Trouserings in the latest New York and Paris styles. Fine Broadcloths and Dressings. Fine Tanned Linens in the choicest patterns ever manufactured. Fine assortment of Scotch Tweeds, Garment or Suit at a moderate price will please all classes of our customers.

We are taking orders for the above Goods, and parties requiring a first-class winter manufacturing A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, and parties requiring a first-class Ready Made Coat, Pants or Vest will find our prices all our own. We have been hard at work for a large assortment to select from—AT VERY LOW PRICES. Choice assortment of Gent's FUR HATS, to be made to order, but will select in the choicest ways. N.B.—Look out for THE SIGN THAT READS THREE DIFFERENT WAYS.

Z. PEYFOOT, Feb 21st. NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

IMM