A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S

NEW

MUSIC STORE

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF Kingston and the surrounding country that we have opened

A Branch of our Toronto Establishm'nt ON WELLINGTON STREET,

In the Golden Lion Block,

Where we will keep an assortment of MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS and GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Also

PIANO-FORTES,

especially those of the famous manufacturers:

Steinway, Chickering, Dunham and Haines,

For which we are the only authorized Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

ORGANS

of different makers, but especially those of GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., which are acknowledged first among the better makers.

SECOND HAND PIANOS and ORGANS for sale and for hire.

TUNING and REPAIRING carefully attended to. Our prices being reasonable and terms easy we invite all intending purchasers to give us a call, assuring fair and honest treatment and thorough satisfaction to all customers.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

OF TORORTO.

Branches at Ottawa, Hamilton, St Catharines and London.

April 1, 1878.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood and Gives Strength.

Du Quoin, Ill., Jan. 21, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Your Vegetine has been doing wonders for me. Have been having Chills and Fever, contracted in the swamps of the south, nothing giving me relief until I began the use of your Vegetine, it giving me immediate relief, toning up my system, purifying my blood, giving strength; whereas all other medicines weakened me, and filled my system with poison; and I am satisfied that if families that live in the ague districts of the south and west would take Vegetine two or three times a week, they would not be troubled with the chills or the malignant fevers that prevail at certain times of the year, save doctors' bills, and live to a good old age. Respectfully yours,

J. E. MITCHELL,
Agent Henderson's Looms, St. Louis, Mo.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain; cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

Has Entirely Cured Me of Vertigo.

Cairo, Ill., Jan 23, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir,—I have used several bottles of Vegetine, it has entirely cured me of Vertigo. I have also used it for Kidney complaint. It is a the best medicine for kidney complaint. I would recommend it as a good blood purifier.

N. YOCUM.

VEGETINE

I Believe to be a Good Medicine.

Xenia, O., March, 1877.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you what your Vegetine has done for me. I have been afflicted with Neuralgia, and after using three bottles of the Vegetine was entirely relieved. I also found my general health much improved. I believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours truly,

FRED HAVERSTICK.

VEGETINE

Druggist's Report.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir,—We having been selling your Vegetine for the past eighteen months, and we take pleasure in stating that in every case, to our knowledge, it has given great satisfaction. Yours truly,

BUCK & COWGILL, Druggists, Hickman, Ky.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

And by N. C. POLSON & CO., Druggists, Kingston.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS

yet the most sceptical readily acknowledge the surprising curative powers of PHOSPHOZONE, as the following extract from a letter just received will show:—

Charlottetown, Aug 6, 1878.

To the Proprietors of PHOSPHOZONE:

Dear Sirs,—I was recommended by my physician to try PHOSPOZONE, having been a martyr to Dyspepsia, with nervous prostration and defective nutrition consequent on the Dyspepsia, for three years, and have tried so many medicines before, you may be sure I had my doubts as to its curative properties, but after taking a few doses I found the Dyspepsia yielded rapidly to PHOSPOZONE'S insidious action. I persevered, and am happy to say that, after taking six bottles, I find myself almost cured, and feel sanguine that a favorable result is inevitable.

(Signed), DAVID POUND,
Conductor P.E.I.R.P.

Witness—James Fisher.

"PHOSPOZONE" can be had from every Chemist and Druggist throughout the Dominion. Price, $1 per Bottle.

Vienna Bread & Rolls

AT THE BAZAAR.

Having obtained the receipt, (at very heavy expense) we are now prepared to offer an article superior to any thing before offered in this city.

REES BROS

Manufacturing Confectioners.

Sept. 2nd.

Notice

IS hereby given that Frederick Kilshaw, formerly Manager of the Frontenac Lead Mining and Smelting Works, is no longer in the employment of the said Company.

FRAS. W. STOCKWELL,
Sept 4th. Managing Director.

TO BE LET,

THAT ELIGIBLE STONE RESIDENCE, with two acres attached, on College street, occupied by Mr. Guy. Possession on 1st Oct. Apply to

DRUMMOND, BROTHERS & CO.,
Aug 23rd. Montreal.

House of Commons Election.

MR. GUNN

Respectfully solicits your VOTE and Influence at the ensuing Election for the House of Commons.

The Daily British Whig.

FRIDAY EV'NG, SEPT. 6, 1878.

CITY AND VICINITY.

☞ Gold New York at 3 o'clock 100¾

PROBABILITIES—Moderate winds and partly cloudy weather, and possibly showers by morning.

SCHOOL BOARD.—There was no meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees last night, there not being a quorum in attendance.

THE ADDRESS.—Yesterday the municipal delegation presented their address to Lord Dufferin at Quebec. The noble Earl made an elegant reply.

A LONG FUNERAL.—The funeral of the young man killed in Storrington on Monday by lightning took place this afternoon, and was decidedly the largest we have ever seen.

ACCIDENT.—While the employees of W. W. Cole's circus were unloading the vans from the cars at the city station this morning one of the workmen had his thumb torn off.

CONTRACT.—Colonel Geo. W. Flower has secured the contract for the construction of twelve miles more railroad in Minnesota. His family is still residing at Rochester, in that State.

THE LIGHTNING.—During last Tuesday afternoon's storm there were fourteen trees struck by lightning on the farm of Mr. John Grass, lake shore road, township of Kingston. A heavy stone was dislodged from the Court House.

INSTALLED.—Rev. A. H. Scott, M. A., of Martintown, a graduate of Queen's College, has been installed pastor of one of the congregations at Owen Sound, vice Rev. D. Morrison, M. A., retired from the ministry.

THE TEST CASES.—The trial of the Montreal Orangemen still continues, but the case has really lost its interest. The point now arrived at by the prosecuting counsel is to prove that the defendants are Orangemen, but this it seems a difficult thing to do.

GARBAGE.—The attention of the proper officers is called to the amount of garbage at present lying on the market place and adjacent streets. Its rotting causes a great stench, hurtful to health during this hot weather. Frequent complaints have been made of this nuisance.

BLOSSOMING ANEW.—This morning we were shown the branch of a plum tree in as nice blossom as it could be expected to be in spring time. On the same tree are a very great quantity of the best plums now ripening. This tree can be seen, with both blossoms and fruit, in the garden of Mr. Clark on Arch street.

PIC-NIC.—Yesterday afternoon the annual pic-nic in connection with Rev. Mr. Gallagher's Church, Pittsburg, took place at McCaugherty's point, about 12 miles from Kingston. It was largely attended and was considered quite a success. Addresses were delivered at it by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Rev. Mr. Smith, and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Woods.

POLITICAL MEETING.—Last evening a political meeting was held in the School house at O'Brien's landing, St. John Island. The chair was occupied by Mr. Cox, Reeve of the municipality. The audience was very fair; it was largely composed of those who had attended the picnic at McCaugherty's Point in the afternoon, who were towed in small boats and otherwise conveyed to the Island by the steam yacht Carleton. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Woods.

A GOOD LETTER.—Those who heard Mr. Allen's story about the Cook contract will read with interest the letter published in another column of this paper, from a gentleman who evidently knows whereof he speaks, and whose statement puts an entirely new face on the matter. Mr. Allen seems to have been barking up the wrong tree, and from the developments which are daily being made the less Mr. Allen says about the Carillon Canal job the better.

UNIVERSITY CONSOLIDATION.—The *Presbyterian* remarks: We have had much pleasure in observing that, at the late meetings of the Educational Associations in Kingston and Toronto, attention has been called to the question of University Consolidation in Ontario. The time has arrived when the Government ought to be pressed to do its duty in the matter. The churches have too long carried a heavy burden which they should never have been asked to bear; and it is full time for the State to assume a duty which is peculiarly its own.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The best butter retails in Ogdensburg at 14 to 15c per lb; in Prescott good butter commands 16 to 17c. Cheese sells there for 7c while here farmers obtain 9c for all they retail. How is it says, the Prescott *Telegraph*, that prices are better here than in Ogdensburg when that place enjoys protection and Prescott is in a country suffering—so Tories say—from Free Trade. Tory arguments about butter prices in the States don't hold good in the face of actual facts. We may add that butter is 20 to 22c in Kingston and 14 to 15c in Watertown over the way.

MARINE.—Messrs. Davidson & Doran call attention to the steamboat wheels of their manufacture, now in use and so highly spoken of by many persons, as will be seen by the list of names attached to their testimonials. They manufacture every description of iron and brass work, steam engines and boilers, and attend to repairs of all kinds of steamboat saw and grist mill work. They hold the tug Wren and steam barges Harold and Indian for sale. They have a wide reputation for the excellence of the work turned out at their place of business, the Kingston Foundry.

W. W. COLE'S CIRCUS.

THE STREET PARADE—AN INTERESTED AUDIENCE.

We don't know how it is—the problem is too heavy for us—that a circus, above all things in the wide world, will drive people distracted and completely upset a city of the size of Kingston when once the concern commences to move, and the band is induced to flood the air with the peculiar melody of such an organization. Now, while professing to have one of the best combinations travelling for the benefit of the public first and for his own benefit afterwards, Mr. Cole has been somewhat modest in the announcements which precede a show such as he possesses, but the flaming bills upon the outer walls and the newspaper hint that it was all it was cracked up to be moved the masses, and from an early hour this morning people were chasing each other about the city in search of the usual street attractions; and at noon, when the gorgeous procession did take place, the streets were crowded with those who giggled at the automaton figures, gazed with amazement at the slick-haired young man, who danced the snakes upon his knee, and looked at Daniel in the lions' den and wondered why in thunder the king of the African jungle did not open his monstrous mouth and make the performer jump down his throat. This excitement and these wonders we can never understand. They have always prevailed and we presume they will prevail. But we were impressed with the appearance of the street parade, as witnessed by so many of our citizens and friends from the surrounding country. Since the "show" does not visit the small places usually taken in by the visitors from a distance were numerous, and some of them did not come fifty miles to see nothing. Cole has evidently an expensive arrangement. Of this we judged by what we saw of the horses, the vehicles and the performers as they passed in their order in the public display. The band carriage came first, drawn by several camels and a team of high spirited horses, and the rendition of a number of overtures satisfied us of the artistic excellence of the band. Following this came the "upper crust" of Mr. Cole's employees—fine looking men and better looking ladies—whose horses pranced along in high mettle. The many cages composing the menagerie succeeded in other, some of which were open and their contents submitted to a scrutiny, notably those containing the reptiles and the lions and their respective keepers. The caliope—or steam organ—concluded the cortege, the whole being a sight of some worth, and indicative we should say of the greater sight to be observed under canvass. Of the value of the menagerie and the ring performance we shall have something to say to-morrow.

ELECTION GOSSIP.

—Mr. Mackenzie will address another political meeting in Ottawa before polling day.

—Whispered that the ubiquitous Tom White will carry the Tory banner in Huntington.

—On Saturday evening there will be a meeting in the interest of Messrs. Shibley and Deroche at Harrowsmith.

—The steamer Geneva this morning left for Stella Point, Amherst Island, conveying thither Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Kirkpatrick and others who were expected to be at the Conservative pic-nic held there.

—Reports from Niagara are to the effect that the poet Plumb will be defeated by Mr. Hughes. This will be a political loss to the Tories, but a poetical gain to the public.

—It must be fine amusement for Senator Macpherson to write his long winded letters, addressed to Hon. George Brown, and published in the *Mail*. The probability is the Hon. George Brown does not look at them.

—*'Tiser*: In a speech at Kingston, one of those 'pity the sorrows of a poor old man' kind, Sir John said that in 1873 'a temporary wave of obloquy submerged him.' 'Temporary' is good—that is, if five years with twice five added to it can be called 'temporary.'

—The *News* says: The Brockville *Recorder* still wrestles with the speeches delivered at the Grit meeting at Gananoque on Saturday which omitted to say where the "eighteen pence" were to come from. Our contemporary has a new hand at the bellows. That is evident. He appears to be good at conundrums.

Hard on the Mayor.

The other day a meeting of electors was held at the Sand Banks, Prince Edward County. Mr. McCuaig, the Tory nominee, shirked the meeting, not desiring to have a discussion of affairs with Dr. Platt, the Reform candidate. The *New Nation* narrates: The chairman reminded the meeting that candidates had been invited, but no candidate appeared. If Mr. McCuaig had been present he would have been allowed the same time as Dr. Platt. To every one wishing to speak, on either side, half an hour would be allowed, and he (the chairman) was prepared to stay till midnight if necessary to allow both sides a hearing. The Conservatives not having, it seems, much confidence in local ability, had invited from Kingston one Mr. McIntyre, a fellow who could "spout and spout, and spout away, in one weak, washy, everlasting flood." His backers, on his behalf, refused to accept the proffered half hour, and they determined forthwith to have a carnival of lies all to themselves. A small part of the assemblage accordingly followed their man to a spot nearer the hotel, and in a very short time a series of those discordant howls which Tory throats alone seem capable of emitting, announced that their orator was administering the welcome pabulum of false political principles and slander.

Y. M. C. A.—A meeting of ladies was held in the Y. M. C. A. Parlor yesterday, in connection with the proposed garden party for the benefit of the Association. Those present entered heartily into the scheme, and agreed to solicit the co-operation of other ladies in connection with their respective churches, and to report at another meeting to be held next Thursday afternoon at half past three o'clock.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

OPENING OF SESSION—A FEW IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

Yesterday the third session of the Military College was opened, and witnessed an addition of fourteen students to the roll, four of whom are from Kingston—Cadets Gordon, Duff, Kirkpatrick and Greenwood. The opening was marked chiefly by the occupation of the splendid new Educational Block, which the WHIG described minutely some weeks since. To-day the dining-room is being utilized, the reading rooms are in full use, and the class rooms up stairs are being prepared for the educational work, which will be begun on Monday next. To-day Lieut.-Col. Strange, Police Magistrate, administered the oath to the new Cadets, for they must upon entering attest their future allegiance and bring themselves under rigid force of the articles of war. Each new Cadet was also measured and weighed, a yearly form for all of the old Cadets to undergo also. Only one of the old voices will be absent at roll-call, that of Cadet Dennison, who is about to enter the Imperial Military School at Sandhurst, England.

The grounds are not yet quite in order. Grading is still going on, and a large trench lies open awaiting the laying of the pipes through which water will be pumped up from the river to supply the new block. The workmen will next week begin the arranging of the machinery and pipes for the manufacturing and conducting of gas through the building. Till that work is completed, the evening classes must be partially abandoned. The newly arrived cadets received their clothing today, and a neat fit was obtained generally.

The old barracks is being used for dormitories only, and will make comfortable quarters for all of the cadets, being sufficiently large to meet the increased demand for room.

The cadets have been told off into two companies, 'A' and 'B,' with a regimental sergeant major in Cadet Irving, a fine disciplinarian, and two company sergeant majors. In this shape they will be more easily handled. The sergeant's staff is:—

Battalion Sergt.-Major, Cadet Irving, Hamilton.

Sergt.-Major "A" Co'y, Cadet Freer, Brockville.

Sergt.-Major "B" Co'y, Cadet Keefer, Ottawa.

Sergeants—Cadets Wurtele, Quebec; Desbrisay, New Brunswick; Perry, Camden, O.; Macpherson, Kingston.

Corporals—Cadets Wise, Ottawa; Spellman, Ottawa; W. Davis, Aylmer; Fairbank, Petrolia; Rivers, Brockville.

Lance-Corporals—Cadets Dixon, Belleville; Cochrane, Brockville; Reid, St. John, N.B., F. Davis, Fall River.

One vacancy on the corporal staff has been created by Dennison's withdrawal.

The professorial staff is not yet quite filled up, as a free hand drawing master has yet to be finally chosen, as well as some lesser assistants, but the chief places are supplied by the talented gentlemen whose efforts shewed such a good result at the summer examination. One addition has been made in the Assistant Professorship of Mathematics. The College staff is:

Commandant—Lt.-Col. Hewitt, R.E.
Captain of Cadets—Major Ridout, 90th L.I.
Professor of Military History and Topography—Lt.-Col. Oliver, R.A.
Professor of Mathematics—Major Kensington, R.A.
Instructor of Mathematics—Lt. Fairtclough, R.A.
Professor of Fortifications — Major Walker, R.E.
Professor of Modern Languages—Rev. Prof. Ferguson.

Major Walker is now wearing this new prefix, having been promoted very recently.

Major Ridout has the work of organization in the new building, and the creating of discipline amongst the new comers, to add to his many other duties as Captain of Cadets. He is a thoroughly good officer, and a Canadian whose accomplishments and success in the army can be pointed to by a colonial with pride. His skill at control and discipline has been of great service to the College.

HERE IT IS.

We have not not yet heard any explanation as to why the foundation of Military College was built before the tenders were asked for.—*Sir John's Organ.*

We had thought that Mr. McMahon had figured to sufficient disadvantage at the meeting a night or two since without our contemporary lending its aid to the spread of a yarn which is utterly devoid of truth. The foundation of the Educational Block of the Military College was not built before tenders were asked for, but sometime after tenders were received and the lowest had been awarded to Mr. William Irving, who was one of the eight who put in estimates and offers for the work, the competitors being a mixture of Conservative and Reform so far as politics were concerned. Separate tenders were invited for the joists of the first flour, and the timber was laid on the ground before the superstructure was commenced, but Mr. Irving did not supply it nor was he even asked to do it. The contract that followed was fairly given him, on his merits and calculations alone, and without his political leanings being in the least degree taken into account. If he secured the work it was because he proposed to do it at the cheapest rate, and our contemporary and its satellites should come to details if they have any fault to find or any charge to make. In reference to any of the Government contracts in Kingston we are prepared to meet our contemporary at any time it desires a controversy, promising it in advance a final review that may be of lasting benefit to those who are too cowardly to make an open accusation but indulge in mud throwing in the ardent hope that some of it may stick.

To knock the bottom clean out of our contemporary's accusation we append a copy of the notice to contractors, published in the WHIG of July 11:

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on July 18th inst., at 6 o'clock p.m. for excavators and mason work required at the Military College, Kingston. Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, Princess street. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted,

(Signed) R. GAGE,
Architect.

July 11, 1876.

FREE TRADE OF PROTECTION.

FACTS, FIGURES AND SENSE FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR:—Australia, like Canada before confederation, was divided into provinces, each colony or province maintaining its own peculiar laws and institutions. I am going to speak of two colonies, Victoria and New South Wales. Both were settled about the same time, both are open to the same temperture, rainfall, and drought; both have large and flourishing commercial centres on the sea, each have about the same amount of coast, and good navigable rivers. Victoria supports strict protectionist principles, while New South Wales, years ago, threw off the shackles of protection, and stands on its own bottom, an avowed free trader. Following the reasoning of Canadian Protectionists, Victoria should be a most prosperous and money making country, and New South Wales should be on the high road to ruin. At the end of the last fiscal year, January, 1877, the following is the result:

	New South Wales	Victoria
Population..	618,214	880,679
Revenue....	£5,637,662	£4,325,156
Rate of taxation per head	£1.17.7	£2.3.2
Rail'ys open	554 miles	702 miles
Public debt..	£11,757,519	£17,011,382
Value of Govern't 4 per cent securities in London April 1778...	99¼	96

As good wine needs no bush, so a good cause needs no puffing, but I cannot help referring to the difficulties of the Victoria Government, of which Mr. Berry (formerly proprietor of a gin shop in Milbourne) is Premier. Mr. Berry's policy is very simple—ultra protective duties to satisfy the monopolist, the workingman and the manufacturer, with heavy taxes on all landed property to crush the squatters or farming interest, and, supported by a majority (creatures of his own making) in the lower house, he administered the affairs of the colony in a fashion never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. Sir James McCullock and others (who were known as moderate protectionists) seeing the colony going to the dogs, embraced free trade, and will appeal to the country on this issue. The result is still in the womb of time. Protection, in the long run, is more pernicious to the interests of the workingman than to any one else, and to prove this I will take the greatest labour giving establishment in Kingston—say the Locomotive Works. Protect them by raising the tariff on engines, whole or in part, from 17 per cent to 7 per cent. For the first year this would work admirably, men would be fully employed at good wages, stockholders would obtain large dividends, but they would be endeavoring to create a monopoly, and would be ruined by their own prosperity. Capital, always on the lookout for a profitable investment, would build in Toronto, in Montreal, in London, and Quebec Locomotive Works. All goes well for a time, labour is well employed, wages are good, but the end is approaching. All your markets are overstocked, sales cannot be made, stocks are accumulating at your factories, and all the protection in the world is not able to find a market for your goods. All at once comes a snap and a crash. A reaction sets in, your factories are closed, your work-people disperse, but the fabric of your failure remains a fallen monument of protective genius; and so in all trades throughout any country. Protect and you create a monopoly. Monopolies find capital, prosper for a time, and then, like the bubbles on which they are built, burst. Under high protective duties the import trade of a country will languish, and so diminish the customs revenue. This deficiency must be made up. Ask Sir John how? But Sir John answers in the language of Lord Dundreary: How can a fellow tell what he does not know; how can a fellow be expected to explain this sort of thing until he gets into office. Times have been bad, very bad in the United States, where 45 per cent. protection is rampant. What has protection done for the iron trade of the States? In 1875 they had over 800 blast furnaces, some of which could cast over 100 tons of metal per day. They had furnaces enough to supply the world, supposing the world consumed yearly three times the average quantity of the last ten years. At the end of 1877 not three hundred of these furnaces were in blast, and the majority of these three hundred were not paying expenses. The same may be said of nearly all the manufacturing trades in the United States, and this experience of general dullness has existed in spite of an elaborate and widespread system of protection. Protect the manufacture of cotton goods, prints, &c., 45 per cent in Canada. Who will obtain the benefit of protection? Why the manufacturer, and so long as he can monopolize the trade he makes the consumers, which are the mass of the working classes, pay just 45 per cent. more for the same quality of goods than they can be imported for under a free trade policy. Of course the manufacturer flourishes like a green bay tree, at the expense of his 45 per cent victims, who are thus deprived of the full spending power of their wages. Nearly every article that a citizen of a protective country consumes is produced at a greater cost than it would be under open commerce with other nations. On this continent food may be considered an exception, but even this is not a real exception. As the farmer must supply himself out of the production of his own labour he buys reaping machines, ploughs, &c., and as these cost under protection more than they should, the farmer to pay for them gives his produce, which is not put upon the market on such liberal terms as it might be. Now about the story that has been going the rounds of the papers and told with such vim and gusto at protectionist meetings. It is all about a horse that an American purchased from a Canadian farmer for $100, which the American takes home and pays $20 duty for the doubtful privilege of having his own horses well protected. The Canadian farmer is made to say, "I want that horse back, but to get him I have to give $120." This is called making a present at Canada's expense to the American Government of $20. Now there is a Simon pure somewhere, and I am very much inclined to think it is the Canadian. The horse, I will assume, sold at the market price of horses in that part of the country, and no doubt there were many more of them just as good to be sold at their market value, viz., $100. Then why should the Canadian want to give $120 for this horse, when he can get equally good ones in his immediate neighborhood for $100. On this election the weal or the woe of Canada in a great measure depends. It therefore becomes the duty of the electors to sink personal likes and dislikes and support principle. A great trust will be imposed in the workingman on the 17th of September. The more he studies the question of the day the more he will see it to his advantage—to the credit of his order—to fulfill his duty as an educated citizen on the grand principles of political and social economy and sustain Mr. Gunn and Free Trade against the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B. who advocates an "elaborate system designed to increase the difficulty of supplying his main wants under the notion that in this way the producer will be better off, but he, too, suffers like his fellow citizens by a curtailment in the real reward of his industry." There is in my opinion many things that can be done for the purpose of increasing our prosperity, and it is the boanden duty of the Government to find means to aid this country's prosperity. I am not one of those who think the members of Her Majesty's Dominion Government "heaven-born ministers;" they have shewn themselves in many instances to be singularly illiberal. Mr. Mackenzie has certainly done many things against his will, and clearly against his own better convictions, but Canadian Statesmen are sadly deficient in moral courage; they shirk individual responsibility, and cannot say "no," fearing to offend some clique, or some constituency, or some section of their party. They are therefore experts in forming language to contain two meanings reserving to themselves the right to interpret the construction. Let the Government try commercial treaties. Being a young country Canada cannot expect to make such advantageous treaties as older and richer powers, but the Government can try to do something in this way; for instance strike the duty off tea, provided China and Japan would allow some portion of our produce and manufactures to go with their countries free; to throw off or reduce the duty on dry goods from England provided the British Government would allow all grain shipped from Canada to go in free. The duty is small, only threepence per cent, but it is nearly four cents per bushel and this would make quite a difference in freights on our lakes besides obtaining for Canada the volume of the grain trade. The opponents of Free Trade unfairly draw comparisons between the United States and Canada but I believe Canada under Free Trade will be in years to come more prosperous than the much protected States—with all their wealth, with all their territory, their immense cereal crops, their large exports of cotton, petroleum and tobacco. The United States possesses every climate under the sun, can grow every fruit and vegetable needed for man's most luxurious wants, rich in iron and coal, beds of which lie almost adjacent, and in more precious minerals, but just now it cannot be called a prosperous country. Look at its mighty list of bankrupts, the poverty and deep distresses of its artizans, does this denote prosperity? But Canada and the United States cannot be compared; they are not alike in geographical situation, climatic influence, mineral resources, richness of soil, or seaboard ports. But Victoria and New South Wales are alike in everything nature gives them and the Protectionists of Canada are welcome to any inference they can draw in favour of the colony of Victoria. I will conclude in the language (slightly paraphrased) of the most clear headed man in Europe—one who more than thirty years ago said Queen Victoria would be Empress of India and that the Island of Cyprus would become an appendage of the British Crown, one who is the greatest statesman the world ever saw, one born, brought up and educated in Free Trade England to whom it's soil, her colonies and their welfare have ever been the most cherished thoughts of a singularly pure and well spent life "I say to Free Trade Canada as I would say to any other young country that has a destiny, be patient (under Free Taade) and wait, for all things come unto those that will only wait."

I am Sir,
Your ob't servant
"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

A Fat 'Sit.'

Rumour had it this morning that Corporal Lanigan, when on duty at the circus ground, was taken as aide-de-camp to the fat man of Kentuckian notoriety. Now we would have believed the report quite readily were we not aware of the fact, that ever since Andrew allowed "True Blue" to show him her heels in a flying race to the County gaol, the Sergt.-Major has kept him for his stand by in the police station, and that at the very time he was talked of as one of the side show attractions he and his amiable superior were discussing the moon's changes in the basement of the City Buildings. Corporal Lanigan should not be blamed for looking as formidable as he does at present; and he must be excused if his 211 lbs avoirdupois have crushed there common chairs out of their original shape. Nor can we blame any of the "offissars" for fattening and flattening out, but really, Messrs. Commissioners, the men should be kept in active training, if gymnastics must be resorted to, and Corporal Lanigan be obliged to take daily exercise on the horizontal bar.

Don't be Humbugged.

PROTECTION NEVER YET CREATED A MARKET BUT IT HAS DESTROYED MANY A ONE. DON'T FORGET IT.

PROTECTION MEANS WEALTH FOR A FEW, BUT POVERTY FOR THE MANY.

PROTECTION IS A MONOPOLY ORGANIZED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FEW.

MY DUTY IS TO PROTECT THE GREAT BODY OF THE CONSUMERS —*Mr. Mackenzie at St. John, N.B.*

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is prepared with the finest *Cod Liver Oil*,—one of the most esteemed remedies in the catalogue of the "Materia Medica,"—*Lacto-Phosphate of Lime*, which enters so largely into the formation of bone material and other important tissues of the body,—*Phosphorus*, the great brain and nerve tonic and invigorator, in a form and combination most desirable to obtain its fullest effects, together with *other valuable remedial agents*, not the least of which is iron, the great blood producing element. These are all intimately combined in one demulcent fluid of homogeneous appearance and delicate flavor, possessing remarkable power in arresting the decay and supplying the waste constantly going on in those abnormal conditions of the system affected by such diseases as pervert and impair nutrition, vitiate the blood, and *sap the vital forces*. It is highly recommended for *Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Coughs, Scrofula, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Ulcers, Tumors, Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Spine, General Debility, Emaciation, and all Impurities of the Blood. It is particularly adapted to Delicate Females* in those low states of the system that manifest themselves in so many of the ailments peculiar to their sex. To the *aged and infirm* its nourishing and invigorating properties will give renewed strength and buoyancy of spirit, and to very *young children* its continued use will be found of incalculable benefit, as its tonic and nutritive properties supply the blood with strength giving materials for bone and muscle structure, and thus furnish the foundation for *strong and healthy constitutions*. It is very pleasant to the taste.

Prepared by J. E. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N.B.; and for sale by druggists general dealers. Price $1.25 per bottle; six bottles $6.00.

GRAND CHANCE for CHEAP CLOTHING

Ready-Made Clothing

CLOTHS, Diagonals, Worsted Coatings, Tweeds, Gent's Furnishings,

McNAUGHTON & CO.

ARE CLOSING UP THEIR BRANCH STORE ON PRINCESS STREET ON the last of the present month, and finding themselves with the Stock of the two Stores on hand, they are determined to have

A GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE

Of the above mentioned Goods at prices that never have been seen in Kingston.

☞ Sale to commence at the old Store on Saturday, August 31st.

And to continue until the two Stocks are cleared out. Our Goods are marked down much below their original cost. All we ask of the public is to come and see our Stock and the prices, and then judge for themselves

One Price Asked and No Less Taken.

McNAUGHTON & CO.,
Corner King and Princess Street.

Aug 22nd, 1878.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

KINGSTON FOUNDRY

Claim that they manufacture the BEST SOLID SCREW PROPELLER WHEEL ON THIS CONTINENT. We frequently receive such testimonials as the following:—

"MESSRS. DAVIDSON, DORAN & CO.:

GENTLEMEN,—The new Wheel we got from you for the propeller *Edith Sewell*, is a decided success. She runs two miles an hour faster. Yours

CLARK & ROBBINS, Merchants, Sacketts Harbour, N.Y."

We also beg to refer to the following gentlemen and firms:—Captain W R Taylor, Marine Insurance Inspector, Joseph Taylor, Esq., Government Steamboat Inspector, Messrs. the Montreal Transportation Company, Messrs. the St Lawrence and Chicago Forwarding Company, Messrs Calvin & Breck, Messrs A Gunn & Co., Messrs Folger Bros., Bankers and Steamboat owners.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS

IN IRON OR BRASS made on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices at the KINGSTON FOUNDRY. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all kinds made Cheap at the Kingston Foundry. A number of second hand Marine and Stationery Boilers for sale VERY CHEAP at the Kingston Foundry. STEAMBOAT, SAW AND GRIST MILL REPAIRS of all kinds done with despatch at the Kingston Foundry, whose workmen are second to none.

We have For Sale the following Vessels and Properties:

The Steam Tug *WREN*; she is the best of her size in the Dominion. The Steam Barge *INDIAN*, has a carrying capacity of 250,000 ft lumber. The Steam Barge *HAROLD*, a staunch craft and is almost new; capacity 8000 bushels.

A number of VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CITY, on the plot known as the Garratt Property. These Lots would be well suited to the wants of Mechanics or workingmen. NO MONEY REQUIRED DOWN.

IN BEDFORD—Four Hundred Acres of the best Wooded Land in the County of Frontenac.

Davidson, Doran & Co.

Sept. 4, 1878.

INFORMATION FOR THE TIMES!!

Attention to the Large Stock of Dress Goods

—AT—

P. HARTY'S

IS SOLICITED.

Lustres and Fancy Dress Goods will be Sold this Week AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

☞ Buyers, make your selections at once as the Goods are selling fast, they being FASHIONABLE AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

P. HARTY, - - - - - - Ferguson's Block.

Sept 4, 1878.

R. WALDRON

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

New Black Cashmeres—all Wool, 50, 60, 70, 75 and 90c,

New Colored Cashmeres—all Wool, 50, 60, 70, 75 and 90c,

New Black Gros Grain Silks—$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00,

New Colored Silks—Beautiful Shades,

New Colored Satins, all Cut on Bias for Trimming.

R. WALDRON, Wilson's Buildings.

Aug 28, 1878.

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL SALE AT LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

H. LOWNDES

HAVING LEASED THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED AS A CLOTHING Store, three doors from Wellington Street, next door to Gage's Bros., Jewellers, offers the WHOLE OF HIS STOCK for the balance of this month at A GREAT SACRIFICE, to make room for one of the largest Fall Stocks ever imported into this city, which will be

OPENED OUT IN HIS NEW STORE ON 5th DAY SEPTEMBER

N.B.—This is a splendid opportunity for cash buyers to secure Bargains, as Goods will never be so cheap as they are at the present time. ☞ Come early one and all.

HENRY LOWNDES,
LIVERPOOL HOUSE, PRINCESS STREET.

Aug 23rd.

Order Clothing. FALL TRADE. Ready-Made Clothing.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE,

BROCK STREET, Four Doors from the Market Square.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF Scotch, English and Canadian Goods, suitable for the Fall Trade, which will be offered AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. We are enabled to do so, having bought the entire Stock for cash and promise to give those who will favor us with a call the benefit of it. Special attention given to the Order Trade. Our Goods having been well selected, will be found to be choice in quality and new in style. ☞ Those intending ordering Suits will find no difficulty in making a good choice. FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Trunks, and other Goods usually found in our establishment. ☞ DON'T FAIL TO GIVE US A CALL.

Z. PREVOST,

BROCK STREET, Four Doors from the Market Squa

Aug 28, 1878.

FOR TWO WEEKS LONGER

HAVING PURCHASED HEAVILY FOR THE FALL TRADE TO MAKE room for new Stock we will continue our

CHEAPSALE

Making still greater inducements to parties wishing to invest their money in DRY GOODS. Special attention is called to the following Lines:

Black and Colored Grenadines from 5c per yd
do Lustres from 12½c per yard,
Fancy Dress Goods from 10c per yard,
Striped Muslins from 10c per yard.

Fancy Batiste Skirts at 50c,
Colored Sash Ribbons at 25c per yard,
Embroideries from 3c pur yard,
Silk and Zenilla Umbrellas at cost price.

REMNANTS, REMNANTS, being cleared out regardless of cost.

200 pieces of Print from 5c per yard,
40 pieces of White Cotton at 10c, worth 12½c,
60 boxes Hock Frilling from 3c per yard.

20 pieces Embroidery—very nice patterns,
15 boxes Wool Fringes, in all the newest shades and styles.

ALEXANDER ROSS'S, Princess Street,

Aug 2, 1878. OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.