House of Commons Election.

FOR MEMBER FOR KINGSTON:

ALEXANDER GUNN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS.

THE REFORM COMMITTEE ROOMS HAVE been opened for the campaign

IN WILSON'S BUILDING,
WELLINGTON STREET.

☞ Committees will report to the Secretary, who will be present from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

WM. STEWART,
Secretary Reform Association.

Aug 22, 1878.

The Daily British Whig.

THURSDAY EV'NG, SEPT. 12, 1878.

REMINDERS.

FRIDAY.

MEETING of Frontenac Ward Committee at 7:30 p.m.

SATURDAY.

GRAND Rally of Reformers at the City Hall at 7:30 p.m.

REFORM Committee meeting in Rideau Ward at 7:30 p.m.

On Saturday evening there will be a great rally of the friends of Mr. Gunn. Good speeches will be made.

HOW TO VOTE AND WHY.

The electors of Kingston will promote their own and the country's best interests by casting their ballots on Tuesday next

IN FAVOUR OF

GUNN AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.
" " LOCAL PROSPERITY.
" " A BRITISH TRADE POLICY.
" " CHEAP LIGHT, FOOD AND FUEL.
" " OUR SHIPPING INTEREST.
" " A REVENUE TARIFF.
" " PUBLIC ECONOMY.
" " REAL PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY.

AND BY VOTING AGAINST

SIR JOHN AND OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.
" " " AMERICAN PROTECTION AND PAUPERISM.
" " " PUBLIC CORRUPTION.
" " " THE DESERTION OF KINGSTON.
" " THE CHAMPION PROMISER.
" " " A PROHIBITRY TARIFF.
" " " OVER PRODUCTION.
" " " NON-RESIDENT REPRESENTATION.

QUITE TRUE.

"The Kingston *News* tries to make out that Mr. Gunn, Reform candidate for Kingston, is as unfit to be member of Parliament as Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hay, or Mr. Platt, of Toronto, but it fails. Mr. Gunn is a clever man, public spirited, enterprising, intelligent, and discreet; one who can plan and also execute. We should be well satisfied to have such a man represent Toronto, to whatever party he belonged. A glib tongue is not a necessity for a member of Parliament."—*Globe of yesterday.*

The 'glib tongue' of our late member has certainly been of precious little service to those for whom it should have been employed. The gift of gab, for which local Tories are claiming such a pre-eminence in their candidate, has been dormant for 34 years so far as the interests of Kingston are concerned. 'Tis true *our* spokesman has employed his glib talent to advance the interests of other places at our expense, for which, we suppose, we should be duly thankful. It is quite safe to say that Mr. Gunn will be an infinitely more potent advocate of the claims of the city to which *he belongs* than ever was our dishonoured deserter, who cares just enough about the people of Kingston to want their votes in his favour and no more. The electors of Kingston will no longer permit him thus to use them to promote his personal ambitions and political purposes. His one-sided game is thoroughly played out.

THE PROTECTED PARADISE.

Sir John still persists in the misrepresentation that the workingman is much better off in the United States than in Canada. American journals are teeming with proof to the contrary, and Canadian visitors across the line add their refutations of the Chieftain's fiction, which indeed is left without a leg of evidence to stand on. Thus a Brantford Conservative wrote lately to the *Courier*, the Tory organ of that town, his personal impressions of the industrial situation in Sir John Macdonald's model paradise of protection:

"As regards business, the merchants complain of terrible times, they are in fact times far worse here than they are in Canada; *hundreds upon hundreds are out of employment and on the verge of starvation*, and were it not that these are fed daily at the soup house, the result would be melancholy to contemplate. In conversation with one of the leading merchants of this place a few evenings since, he stated to me that the United States was the *most ruined country on the face of this earth*—these were his very words, and you will probably agree with him, too."

So was it with another Conservative, Mr. Belford, the editor of the *Mail*, when off his guard as to *the political effect of telling the truth* he gave his real impressions of the workingman's condition in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. After alluding to the eligible situation of the city as being built at the very gateway of the West, and as giving her access to eighteen of the finest States in the Union the *Mail* man concluded. 'Despite all these advantages, however, and the progress once made by reason of them, TO-DAY Pittsburg is groaning under severe *depression of its trade*. ONE HALF OF ITS NUMEROUS FURNACE FIRES ARE EXTINGUISHED, and at many others the men are working only half time.'

Conservative testimony like this might be indefinitely multiplied did space permit. It is not necessary, however. It is a well known fact that at this moment 100,000 people are reduced to starvation for want of employment in the once prosperous State of Massachusetts, while in the whole Union over four millions of people, or more than the entire population of our Dominion, are in a similarly hopeless condition. THESE ARE FACTS and it is in the face of these facts that Sir John Macdonald prates about the prosperity of our neighbours who have thus been protected into the most abject destitution.

DISREPUTABLE TACTICS.

It is ominous of impending defeat and indicative of the desperation of a lost cause when your *gentlemanly* Tory, who falsely boasts that he never strikes below the belt, descends to inexpressible meanness of appealing to the sectarian prejudice. Such is the trick to which the Tories of Kingston are descending in what will prove to be a very futile effort to stir up the ire of our Irish friends against the government. Thus the local Tory organ, quoting from a sheet as rabid and as unveracious as itself—the Halifax *Herald*—makes Mr. Mackenzie say that Sir John was sustained in office by the power of the shillelah. We do not for a moment believe that Mr. Mackenzie ever said a word of disparagement to the Irish or any other nationality of which our population is composed. He is neither the boor nor the fool to be guilty of such an act. It is not a fact that the Irish people throughout the country have supported the party which, in Canada, is the legitimate successor of the Tories who so oppressed them in their native land. The Irish members in the British Parliament have ever been the natural allies of the Liberal party, who fought the battle of Irish emancipation to its successful issue. As to the petty reference to the Addington *Reporter* and its reputed allusion to the "brogue" of a sprouting local Tory orator we have no hesitation in pronouncing this a paltry bid for Irish discontent. Why not long since the local Tory organ went into ecstacies of adulation over this journal as a convert to its views, but now, alas! the reaction. In the Niagara contest, too, the Tory poet Laureate is making "Protestant Horse" quotations from the *Globe* of twenty years ago so as to induce the people of the old borough to vote against Mr. Patrick Hughes, the Roman Catholic Liberal candidate who opposes him. Doubtless Mr. Plumb omits to state that these articles quoted from the *Globe* of long ago were written by that abandoned man Macdougall, that undisguised enemy of the Catholic Church (as see his pamphlet) who was sent by Sir John as Prime Governor to the Northwest, and to whose presence there the Riel rebellion was largely due. The organs will make but little capital out of their miserable and treasonable attempt to fan the embers of sectarian strife.

DESPERATION.

The Tories of Canada are being humiliated in the person of their Chieftain. They deserve that humiliation for clinging to their leader after he had so signally demonstrated his unfitness for power. Such devotion to the bad leader of a rotten cause was not loyalty, but perversity, and the party is likely for many a long day to pay the price of exclusion from office for its adherence to the fallen fortunes of its former Chief. To what abject depths is he at the present moment reduced in his personal beggary from the people of Kingston of their seat in Parliament! Long ere this it must have dawned upon the Chieftain that in forcing upon his reluctant acceptance the Tory nomination his local supporters were placing him in a false position. With hat in hand, from door to door, both he and they beseech the electors to pity the sorrows of the played out politician. In the canvass of the Tory candidate and his henchmen no stone is left unturned to win a vote by fair means or by foul. They will not take "No" for a final refusal. Repeatedly are the same citizens, especially among the working classes, being pestered for their support even after they have explicitly refused it. The wives of workingmen are implored to prevail upon their husbands to vote, if but this once, for Sir John, and all the old domestic tactics with which Sir John is so familiar are resorted to in order to enlist the sympathy of the household in the Chieftain's behalf. To such an extremity has the once great leader of a once all-powerful party been reduced in order to retain his hold on his long neglected and now utterly disgusted constituents! While the so-dubbed "foremost statesman" is thus reduced to the extremity of a street beggar for public support enough to send him to parliament, his Liberal rivals, including the absent Mr. Blake, are sure of the popular confidence which the electors in their cases deem it an honour to confer. No fact could more strikingly illustrate the relative strength of the rival parties in the battle which is now being waged for the prize of power. In the country and in his constituency Sir John Macdonald is doomed to defeat.

BRIBERY!

Driven to desperation by the public indignation the emissaries of the Tory Chieftain are resorting to their time-dishonoured tactics. If they cannot by the foulest misrepresentation warp the judgment of the electors in favour of their man and against the Liberal candidate they will not hesitate to employ the most unblushing corruption to compass their purpose. They are resolved at all hazards and at any cost to carry the election. Where they cannot BUY they will BUY. They have the utmost confidence in the *potency of bribery*. If they cannot elect their man by other means they will pay for votes with which to do it. They did this thing before. Their corrupt rascality is a matter of court record and sworn confessions. They count that a slender success at the polls may again be won by the same disreputable means. Let the electors of Kingston resent so foul a calumny and defeat so corrupt a purpose by recording so decisive a majority for the Liberal candidate as all the operations of Tory corruption will not be able to overtake. Let all true Reformers, too, be vigilantly watchful of these corrupt flank movements of the enemy. We have no fears for the issue of the pending contest, but if Sir John Macdonald by the employment of the same rascally means as he was before unseated and nearly disqualified for, should succeed in defeating the real choice of the people, enough is known of already perpetrated corruption to ignominiously unseat him. Let the electors of the city render such a process unnecessary by triumphantly returning the Liberal candidate and sending the Chieftain with the compliments of Kingston back to his "FELLOW TOWNSMEN" OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

Having had experience of both parties in power the workingmen of Kingston now know who are the true friends of the city. Never till Mr. Robinson, one of themselves, was sent to the Ontario Legislature was the city ever reminded of the existence of an Ontario Government by any recognition of its claims. We need not now detail the vast improvement that resulted to this city since it broke the fatal spell of Tory representation by sending Mr. Robinson to Parliament. Similarly the just claims of Kingston have been recognized by the Dominion Liberal Government at present in power, notwithstanding that their bitterest opponent is the man of "clean hands," who by some means has so far managed to cling, if only by the skin of his teeth, to the representation of the city. We need not recapitulate the benefits the workingmen of this city have derived from the fact that their late member *has not lately been in power*. When the Military College was about to be built a hypocritical howl was raised by local Tories that the structure was to be erected by convict labour. The subsequent facts belied the outcry. The public works gave employment to scores and at times hundreds of men when work was nowhere else to be had. Not only so but at the present moment a Government contract is in progress at Rockwood Asylum on which FREE LABOUR is being employed FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of that institution. In Sir John Macdonald's time, and under his Government, the Asylum was erected by convict labour, and every extension of the structure was similarly built. Under a Reform Government, however, prison labour is as much as possible dispensed with, and the mechanics of Kingston are now working, for the first time in their history, on a convict built institution. It is from facts like these that the workingmen of Kingston conclude which of the two parties is most deserving of their support. The Governments at present in power, both at Ottawa and Toronto, are the true friends of Kingston, especially of the industrial classes. The latter will recognize and requite the fact by sending Mr. Gunn to Ottawa to strengthen the hands of the Liberal Administration.

Masonic.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGE.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada convened at Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday. A large number of delegates from all parts of Canada, besides members of the fraternity from the United States, were present, to whom a cordial reception was extended by the city lodges. Grand Master Bro. Weller read his annual report, recording the principal events occurring since last meeting. It was shown that dispensations were issued for the formation of the following new lodges: Frontenac Lodge at Cataraqui, Dufferin Lodge at Melbourne, North Star Lodge at Rosemeath, Euclid Lodge at Strathroy, St. George Lodge at Toronto, Salem Lodge at Brockville, Mimico Lodge at Islington, Harmony Lodge at Delta. The financial statement shows a balance of $30,094.12 to the credit of the Grand Lodge, of which $58,040.33 is invested in Government stocks and $5,045.79 at their credit in Bank. On motion $1,000 was subscribed towards the relief of members of the fraternity suffering from yellow fever. The delegates accepted an invitation to visit Victoria Park in the afternoon.

Elected officers for the ensuing year: M. W. Bro. W. H. Weller, Cobourg, G.M., (re-elected) R.W. Bro. J. A. Henderson, Kingston, D.G.M., (re-elected); V. W. Bro. Bernard Saunders, Toronto, G.S.W.; V. W. Bro. T. H. Tracey, London, G.J.W.; Rev. C.W. Patterson, Aurora, G. Chaplain; V.W. Bro. E. Mitchell, Hamilton, G. Treas.; V.W. Bro. J. Lawson, Picton, G.R.; V.W. Bro. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, G.S. (re-elected); V. W. Bro. E. Ball, G. T.

Board of General Purposes:—R. W. Bros. Otto Klotz, Preston; J. J. Waugh, Stratford; F. J. Menet, Toronto; J. B. Trayers, Port Hope; J. McLaren, Mount Forest; H. Robertson, Collingwood; J. H. Benson, Seaforth; Chauncy Bennett, Simcoe; Allan Maclean, Kingston; T. Sargent, Toronto.

Deputy District Grand Masters. Ontario, W. Bro. E. Peplow, Port Hope; Prince Edward, W. Bro. James Smith, Belleville; St. Lawrence, W. Bro. Chas. T. H. Forbes, Farran's Point.

The Lodge closed on Thursday night, and will open again at Kingston at high twelve on the second Wednesday in September, 1879.

Imports by Geo. Robertson & Son.

G.T.R., Montreal—50 bags rice.

Str. Geneva, Cape Vincent—129 half chests tea.

Str. Maud, Cape Vincent—147 bbls. sugar.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent—272 bbls. sugar.

G.T.R., Sarnia—8 cases canned meats.

Str. Maud, Cape Vincent—50 hlf chts tea; 71 do., do.

Str. Geneva, Cape Vincent—25 bbls sugar.

G.T.R., Montreal—1 cask coffee.

G.T.R., Hamilton—3 cases tobacco; 33 catties do.

G.T.R., Montreal—27 half boxes raisins; 30 do., do.; 25 bxs. tobacco; 140 catties do.

C. T. R., Detroit Junction—5 boxes yeast cake.

Str. Maud, Cape Vincent—128 bbls sugar; 59 hlf. chts. tea; 75 bbls. sugar; 57 hlf. chts. tea; 130 bbls. sugar.

Remember,

Remember that one of the things the Opposition is pleged to is to place a tax on coal and flour. How do purchasers of those articles like the prospect of dear bread and dear fuel?

Should Sir John get back to power, how long would it be before Sir Hugh Allen would ask to be "recouped?"

"My duty is to protect the great body of consumers," says Mr. Mackenzie. My object is to give greater profits to the producers at the expense of the consumers says Sir John.

The attempt to impose the old English Corn Laws upon Canada has roused up the hard-working mechanic, farmer and laborer, to support the Government in maintaining freedom of trade in the necessaries of life. No Corn Laws for Canada!

The Scholarship.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Waldron is mistaken regarding the matter of the scholarship given as alleged to *Downey*. No boy named Downey has ever attended the school. The only one he could mean was the son of a gentleman of almost similar name, and the scholarship allotted to him had been given by the widow of a gentleman who was always a donor of a scholarship during his life. The lady died and the scholarship lapsed.

Yours truly,
S. WOODS.

Kingston, Sept. 13th, 1878.

VICTORIA WARD.

TORY POW-WOW—AN UNQUALIFIED FIZZLE.

Last evening the wire pullers of the Taxationist party held a meeting in the Grove Inn, King street, and certainly, they have no reason to be proud of their success. There were less than fifty in the room and not one half of them belonged to the ward.

The proprietor of the *News* said that the meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the public affairs discussed. He read the tariff resolution moved by Sir John in Parliament last session; and he said that the tariff question was the principal issue before the electors. He called upon Mr. John Breden to take the chair.

Mr. Breden said that some years ago carpenters were earning $2.25 a day. (Voice—No, they weren't.) Now they had to get along on a few cents. It was for the electors to decide who was the best man to sent to Parliament. In alluding to the dry dock he had never heard of such a fraud as Mr. Carruthers making Powers a cats-paw to get $15,000. Mechanics should bear this in mind (why no one knows.) Here he pompously inquired if any one but Sir John could have grappled with Confederation; he created a good deal of laughter by styling the Pacific Scandal a '*mighty small mistake*.' He said that if Sir John was in power everthing would be prosperous as everything always was under him. Now they were 'famishing for bread.' The country was tired of the present Government. He wanted every one to give John A. a helping hand.

Mr. S. Woods made the usual Tory beginning. He did not feel in speaking trim, but as strength was sometime given to a person when he least expected it he would go on. He felt it unnecessary to go over the ground so ably (!) traversed by the chairman. He repeated, in a very doleful strain, the usual lamentation that under the last government everything was prosperous, but that now it was not. Sir John had built all the railroads, telegraphs, etc., in the country, and had $10,000,000 of surplus. He said that the Pacific Scandal had threatened for a time to submerge him (McD.) for ever; but there seemed to be a wonderful elasticity about his mind. As leader of the Opposition he had done more good for the country than any one else. The Reform party were false to all their promises. He said the mistake lay in Mr. Mackenzie's buying the Steel Rails before needed and in not telling the House before he bought them. He (W) had been noted in Kingston as a truth teller for 16 years. He said a good story had been told about a man who invented a phosphoric light to use at the bottom of the sea; this man was a theorist and several writers made fun of him. Finding that he was wrong he said, "Devil dam the man that invented facts; they won't agree with my theories at all." A manufactory in Philadelphia had sent engines to every country in the world except England. (Voice—"And England has Free Trade." The United States is the best protected country in the world. (Voice—"Worst you mean.")

After some more talk Sir John entered and was very faintly cheered. He (Sir John) experienced a feeling of sorrow at not having heard Mr. Woods. It was not the first time he had addressed the electors of Victoria Ward, and he was throwing himself on them once more. He had had great opponents before, but now he was reduced to Mr. Gunn. Was he to be disgraced by Mr. Gunn? Mr. Gunn was a resident. He was not. Neither was Mr. Blake a resident of South Bruce. He (Sir John) was going to turn out the Grits, and was going to be Premier of Canada. He came to the National Policy, and asked, in a very confident manner, if we were going to keep Canada for the Canadians. Men were leaving Canada by hundreds. Here he grew tender, and it was quite affecting to hear the $300,000 hero talk as if he had a conscience. However, no one cried, and he soon recovered his usual style. He wanted Reciprocity. He said that a person, after having had nothing but bad whiskey for a long time, liked a glass of "good old rye" once and a while. On Tuesday we were to have an election. Under certain circumstances the electors were to vote for him, and under other circumstances they were not.

Mr. Connolly (whom no one knew) said that no prosperity could be had in this country until Sir John came into power. Canada only exports about $20,000,000 worth of agricultural produce; therefore manufactures should be encouraged, and the bounden duty of the electors was to place the reins of power in the hands of a Government which would encourage home industries. Mr. Connolly spoke at great length, but while some slight trace of humour might be found in him, yet very many of his expressions were such as no gentleman would use under any circumstances, and the disgraceful language which he used reached a culminating point when he said the Ministers would make better slave-drivers than statesmen. Some Tory in the back of the room called for Gaskin, and this cry being repeated once or twice, Ald. Gaskin came forward. He said (of course) that he did not expect to be called upon to speak; that he could not speak well at a public meeting. He said that last (Wednesday) evening he had told all about the Pacific Railway. But, believing, doubtless, that a good (!) thing will bear repeating, he began to tell it over again. As he proceeded to become eloquent, and wanted to know what was the good of railroads between lakes that were frozen up half the year. It was about eleven o'clock when, Ald. Gaskin still talking about "railroads between lakes," we departed.

There were several Reformers in the audience, and, as there were not more than forty-five persons present, "Lower Victoria" did not show very well for the Tories.

The Man who polls his Vote for Macdonald goes in for more Taxes and less Trade.

Workingmen, if you dont know who is to be taxed by Protection attend the Mass Meeting on Saturday evening.

Remember the meeting in the City Hall on Saturday evening. Addresses on the questions of the day.

SCENES ABOUT QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR,—There are several things in and about Quebec that are grandly beautiful or full of interest. There is the magnificent St. Lawrence, rolling on in majesty between the towering Cape Diamond on the left, and the hills of Point Levis on the right, joined by the Charles river just below the city; the beautiful island of Orleans direct in front; there are the fortifications of almost unequalled strength; the situation of the city on the bottom lands and on the heights, so as to give it a most picturesque appearance; the mountains bounding the view on the north, with Beauport, a village five miles off, lying between them and the city; together with its quaint old buildings, some of which are of historic renown, and around the city, what is to be seen nowhere else in America, I believe, the city walls. The cab-drivers, or as they call them here, 'carters,' haxe a number of places which they recommend to the tourist, the chief of which are the Citadel, Durham Terrace, Grand Battery, Laval University, the French and English Cathedrals, the Seminary Chapel, Beauport Asylum, where the Tories say Cauchon's "crimes got rank and smelt to heaven," the Plains of Abraham, etc. And as their charges are not high for driving, nor the distances very great, I would recommend anybody visiting Quebec for the first time to see them all. They enumerate also the parliament buildings. The old buildings are not as good as many High School houses in Ontario, but the new ones which are now in course of erection will be very fine buildings. The old gates of the city have been all demolished, the last having been taken away four years ago, so that now the only gate through which one passes in or out of the city is the St. John's gate; but this is of recent construction. Lord Dufferin, however, is having the old walls repaired, and another gate constructed across the road leading out to Abraham's Plains. The Jesuit Barracks also have been torn down to make room for the flow of modern progress. These buildings were about 200 years old, and the walls had become so firmly impacted together that it was found necessary to use powder to blast them in pieces. In one corner of the square was the chapel, and beneath it were a number of vaults which are now being cleared out. In some of them the remains of bodies have been found, two of which I believe were proved to be those of certain Jesuit Fathers who had been killed by the Indians. What do the strifes, and quarrels, and anxieties of this life amount to? Where is that Indian? What is that Jesuit? A few shovelfuls of black earth, and a few half decayed bones is all that remains of the one, while perhaps there remains not a trace of the other? *Sic transit vita.* An old reservoir for containing water, over 20 feet deep and about as many feet square, was also uncovered beneath the chapel, filled to the top with water. Many unknown subterranean passages have also been laid open.

But I must not forget to notice the excursion given to the "Delegates," by the Mayor and City Council of Quebec.

Alderman Henchey, at whose hotel I stop, thought it would be the proper thing, to recognize in an official way the "Deputation" that had come so far to pay their respects to the Governor, and so mentioned it to a few friends. A special meeting of the Council was hastily called and the outcome was an excursion of the most enjoyable description, and at which there was no lack of solids, or fluids, or gasses. Alderman Carson made a capital speech in replying for "the ladies" in which he hinted that he would not come to Quebec a bachelor any more, for fear he would have to be taking one of these charmingly, pretty French girls back to Kingston with him; and you know it would be so long before he could learn to "talk sweet" to her that it would spoil all the fun.

This excursion was a great success, although the notice was so short that many of the officials who were invited, having had other engagements, were not able to come, but enough were there to make the undertaking all that could be desired.

The City Fire Brigade, turned out to escort the delegation from the St. Louis Hotel to the wharf. They marched in excellent appearance, and many were the encomiums passed upon them by our western friends. I have faith that Kingston, however, could hold her own with Quebec in the matter of a fire brigade. One thing I noticed especially, namely, the powerful horses that drew their engines and ladder carriages; but of course in such a hilly place as Quebec small horses would be of no use for this purpose.

Amongst those on board the beautiful steamer "Clyde" besides our deputation were His Worship Mayor Chambers, Aldermen Henchy, Valleraud, Rinfret and Bourget, and Councillors Turner, Brochu, McWilliams, Johnston and Peachy, the City Clerk, City Engineer, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, reporters for the *Globe*, *Chronicle*, *L'Evenement* and *Mercury*, besides a numoer of other friends.

Our trip was down to about five miles below Quebec, then to about the same distance above, and back again; so that by taking the beautiful scenery of nature on either side for a back ground, and the eloquence of human nature within the boat for the drama, and we surely had a performance worthy of the meeting of a Province and a city.

If you have received the papers regularly, Mr. Editor, you will observe that nearly all the Western delegates were called upon to say something for their municipalities, including Ald. Carson and myself. We attempted to keep up the credit of the old limestone city as well as we possibly could under the circumstances.

I was a little afraid that the fact of so jolly a fellow as Ald. Carson's being a bachelor would throw some doubts on the minds of the Quebecers about the beauty and attractiveness of our ladies; but when I discovered that Mayor Chambers, a gentleman over fifty years of age, and a prominent alderman, perhaps forty, were both bachelors all fear was dispelled, and I said to myself "all right" for I thought that if the beauty of Quebec could not captivate those men, the fact of Ald. Carson, being a bachelor in Kingston, is no evidence that we have not feminine beauty here! That's good logic.

One of the Highland pipers was on board, consequently we had piping and dancing, after the feast of reason and flow of soul were passed. Scotch reels, Irish jigs, and French Pironettes were intermingled with each other, while Gaelic, Irish, Dutch, French and English songs blended their mellifluous tones in one harmonious cadence; nationality was entirely forgotten and we were all patriotic Canadians, loyal to the British Crown, endeavoring to sink all differences of race and religion, and to weave a banner of unity and peace that we trust shall long ornament our native land.

Just before the boat landed Mr. McMillan, of Guelph, was separately toasted on account of the active part he had taken in carrying to a successful termination his troublesome but excellent programme. He spoke very highly of the kindness of disposition and the brilliancy of intellect that characterized the French people.

All he said of them is true, and much more, but the people of Ontario are too much prejudiced in many respects against our French Canadians to discover their admirable and agreeable qualities.

I visited the city buildings with Alderman Henchey, but saw nothing different from what we have at home. I leave here to-morrow at 7.30 a.m. going East, and intend to lay over till Monday at Rimouski, a town 178 miles from here.

Yours, &c., DR. DUPUIS.

STEEL RAILS!

Villainy of the Tories.

Tom White's Kingston Duplicate!

Mr. E. H. Smythe Pines for Notoriety.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS!

At the last meeting of the Kingston Conservative slanderers Mr. E. H. Smythe endeavoured to make a point against Mr. Mackenzie by charging Mr. Chas. Mackenzie with being a member of the firm of Cooper, Fairman & Co., and insinuating that they received the contract for the steel rails because the Premier had a relative interested in the transaction. Now the slander has been buried long since, but it has been unearthed again for election purposes by Tom White's Kingston duplicate, and we are informed that Mr. Smythe will this evening resume the story, supplementing it with documents which he thinks will give the statement a shadow of truth. But Mr. Smythe may save himself the trouble. The electors know that at the last session of Parliament Sir John and HIS SUPPORTERS DARE NOT CALL FOR AN EXAMINATION, AND DARE NOT UNDERTAKE TO PROVE WHAT IS NOW REPEATED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. Below we give an extract from a late speech of Mr. Mackenzie on the subject:

Mr. Fleming's Recommendation.

We advertised in all the leading commerical newspapers for tenders. We received tenders, and gave the contract to the lowest tenderers, for 50,000 tons of steel rails. * * These are the facts, and they are facts Dr. Tupper knew in the session of 1875. I gave extracts at a former meeting from his speech on that occasion, in which the utmost he had to say was to express a doubt that we had been somewhat premature in the purchase, but he said he was always ready to give the Government credit for good intentions.

Rail Purchase all Right at First.

It was all right then, and it was all right up to the time when they found they could get no charges that had any foundation, and to set to work to make them. (Hear, hear) It was insinuated that I had let the contracts to favourities; that a brother of mine was interested in one of them. I might let such an insinuation go for what its worth. I have lived thirty years in my own county, and whatever may be said of my political opinions, there are not twelve men in that country who would suspect me of moral wrong. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And I hope the people of Ontario, before whom I have stood for sixteen years in Parliament, will not readily believe that I could be guilty of political wrong intentionally. (Loud cheers.) As I said, I might have passed that insinuation over, but I prefer to meet it directly, and state that no brother or other relations of mine received, directly or indirectly, nearly or remotely, in and kind of way, good bad, or indifferent, a single cent of profit in that or any other public transaction. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Mackenzie's Brother.

While I characterized this as a base falsehood, as I do now, I said that my brother or any relative of any member of the Government has a perfect right to be a contractor provided there was nothing wrong in the issue of the contract. (Hear, hear.) But the entire story was made out of whole cloth—there was not a particle of truth in it. A firm in Montreal, in which my brother was a sleeping partner, were agents of the firms in England who were tendering; but before they became agents at all in this matter my brother withdrew from the firm rather than have the slightest doubt cast upon my position in the matter. (Cheers.) Supposing he had been a member of the firm who acted as agents for the English firm, it does not follow that there was any wrongdoing; but as it is, there was a more shamelessly untrue accusation brought against a public man in this country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

To Prove their Insinuations.

And why don't they proceed to the proof if there is anything wrong? Why don't they take a Committee and investigate the matter? I offered them a Committee for two years in Parliament, so that they might call their witnesses and put them on oath, and so ascertain what foundation there was for the story. The reason they don't do so is because that would spoil their little game—(hear, hear)—and stamp them as a set of calumniators. So, instead of coming forward boldly and making a charge in proper form, they go through the country saying to the people, "Well, the thing looks bad; he may not be guilty, but—well, the thing has a bad look about it." (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

Troops Returning Home—Latest News.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, Sept. 13.—Forty-six thousand Russian troops have left Turkey for home. Midhat Pasha has received permission to reside with his family in a provincial Turkish town. Constantinople is threatened with starvation, the bakers being unable to furnish bread on account of the high price of wheat and the depreciation of currency. The redemption of the paper currency has been undertaken by a syndicate of bankers. The Porte has been informed that England will not accede to the German proposal that the signatory powers should co-operate in enforcing the fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty of Berlin. The Austro-Turkish Convention has not yet been signed. The agitation in Albania is increasing, and fresh outrages are imminent; the Christians are seeking safety in Montenegro. Mr. Layard has refused to entertain the request of the Porte for an advance of $6,000,000 to enable Turkey to carry out the reforms in Asia Minor. The Austrians will not attempt to advance to Novi Bazar this year.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

A Sad Tale—Great Suffering.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, Sept. 13.—The worst apprehensions concerning the Abercorn colliery disaster likely to be realized; in fact all hope of saving the lives of the imprisoned miners seems to have been already abandoned. The cause of the accident is still a mystery, as the safety appliances required by law were in use, and the rules were rigidly enforced. The first estimate of the loss will, it is now almost certain, be not in excess of the truth, though it is just possible some few survivors may be rescued as the exploration proceeds.

Sir John wants to make living dear and poor men poorer. Go to the City Hall on Saturday evening and hear the speeches.

TO THE TRADE.

FENWICK, HENDRY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

CONSISTING OF

Queen City Laundry,
Crystal Bar,
Golden Star,
Union and
Transparent Glycerine.

Sept. 12th, 1878.

'78. Fall Stock Complete, '78.

AT WALDRON'S.

All Dry Goods at Lower Prices than Ever Offered Before.

One Case Beautiful Costume Cloth at 20c, 25c, 30 and 35c.
Two Cases All Wool English Nester Cloth at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
Five Hundred Pieces New Handsome Dress Goods from 10c.
One Case Black Silks—Great Bargains—50c, 60c, 75c, 80c and $1.
One Case Colored Silks at 90c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
Colored Cashmere at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c.
Two Cases Black Cashmere—all wool—50c, 60c, 75c, 90c and $1.
One Case Union Black Cashmere at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c.
Ten Bales Heavy Canadian Grey Cotton—15 yards for $1.
Two Cases Canton Flannel—cheapest in Canada—8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 15c.
Two hundred Pairs White Blankets, damaged, extra cheap.
☞ For the greatest Bargains in Dry Goods go to

R. WALDRON, Wilson's Buildings.

Sept 12, 1878.

Reform & Revenue Tariff

MEETING ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

A MASS MEETING

Of the Electors of the City of Kingston, favourable to the return of Mr. Gunn, will be held in the

CITY HALL,

—ON—

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,

☞ Chair to be taken at 7:30 o'clock.

☞ Speeches will be made by the

THE HON. R. J. CARTWRIGHT,
FINANCE MINISTER,

MR. WM. TANDY, and other prominent Gentlemen.

LET THERE BE A GRAND RALLY.

WM. STEWART,
Sept 12th. Secretary.

FRONTENAC WARD.

A MEETING of Frontenac Ward Committee will be held at the Golden Lion Block Reform Rooms

Friday Evening, 13th Instant,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

☞ A full meeting is requested for business of importance.

R. TANDY,
Sept 12th. Chairman to Com.

Rideau Ward.

MR. GUNN'S COMMITTEE

For this Ward will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, AT SAVAGE'S PAINT SHOP, Brock street.

☞ All members are requested to be present.

G. R. WALDRON,
Sept 12th. Chairman.

Y. M. C. A.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS will be held in the Rooms EVERY SABBATH EVENING at 8.15 o'clock. Rev. Wm. Jackson will give an address on Sunday evening.

A SPECIAL MEETING will be held at the Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when arrangements will be made anent the Garden Party. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

R. MACKAY,
W. OSBORN,
Sept 13th. Hon. Secretaries.

Queen's College.

PARTIES wishing to have Students as boarders will please communicate their names, places of residences and amount of accommodation to the Janitor or to Prof. Dupuis, not later than the 1st of October,
Sept 12th.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Quarry Tools!

I WILL SELL ON ACCOUNT OF of whom it may concern, a lot of Stone Barrow's Sledges, Crowbars, Drills and Picks,

AT MY SALE ROOMS, Montreal Street,

TO-MORROW at 2 o'clock, P.M.

H. BAWDEN,
Sept. 13th. Auctioneer.

You will get Shirts, Collars and Cuffs at factory prices at Ashley's Shirt Store.

R. & J. GARDINER

HAVE OPENED OUT

A FULL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

New Frillings, Silk Ties,

Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Belts,

Lace Bibs and Ties, Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs,

Linen Handkerchiefs for Ladies,' Gent's and Children's wear.

Also, a large assortment of Valenciennes, Clung and Point D'Alencon Laces,

Real English Thread and Maltese Laces,

Handsome Ostrich Tips,

A very complete assortment Silk Ribbons,

A full assortment of Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries,

☞ Our Stock in all departments is filled with the newest novelties of the season, constantly added to by weekly shipments of our own importing.

Goods sold on a small advance over cost.

An inspection invited.

☞ Sales for cash. Strictly one price.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

Sept 6, 1878.

ELECTION NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that JOSEPH BAWDEN, ESQ., of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Solicitor, has been appointed under Section 121, of the Dominion Elections Act of 1874, Agent for ALEXANDER GUNN, of the City of Kingston, Merchant, during the present Election for the House of Commons of Canada.

EDWARD JOHN BARKER,
Returning Officer
For the Electoral District of the City of Kingston.

Kingston Sept 10th, 1878.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Electoral District of the County of Frontenac.

I HEREBY give Public Notice that JOHN V. FERRIS, ESQ., one of the Candidates duly nominated has declared WM. H. GODWIN, of the City of Kingston, Gentleman, to be his Agent for the purpose of the Election of a member of the House of Commons of Canada, for the said Electoral District; and that GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK, Esq; the other Candidate duly nominated, has also declared Robert Vashon Rogers, the younger, of the said city, Esquire, to be his Agent for the like purpose.

R. M. ROSE,
Returning Officer.

Dated at Kingston, this 10th day of September, 1878.

H. HENDERSON

Photographer.

Views of Residences, Cemetery Monuments,

Or any description of out door Photographs required should be ordered at once as the weather will soon be unfavorable for such work.

H. HENDERSON,
Sept 12th, Princess Street.

TRESHING MACHINE! FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD